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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

For the Year

1924

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

POLICE COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. LEACH

First Deputy Commissioner

JOHN DALY

Second Deputy Commissioner

JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Third Deputy Commissioner

JOHN J. CRAY

Fourth Deputy Commissioner

WILLIAM GILLESPIE

Fifth Deputy Commissioner

Honorary Police Commissioners

HERMAN A. METZ

R. A. C. SMITH

JOHN F. BIRMINGHAM

DANIEL B. FREEDMAN

WILLIAM H. TODD

GEORGE MacDONALD

COL. WALTER SCOTT

Special Deputy Commissioners

DR. JOHN A. HARRISS

RODMAN WANAMAKER

JOHN M. SHAW

RHINELANDER WALDO

EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

T. COLEMAN DU PONT

DR. CARLETON SIMON

BARRON COLLIER

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1924

BUREAU OF PRINTING
POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,

Mayor of the City of New York,

My dear Mr. Mayor :

It is my privilege to transmit to you the Annual Report for the year 1924. As compared with some other years of my administration it was unusually serene, except for the perennial, irrepressible attacks of the press.

It has always seemed a pity to me that so much of my time had to be devoted to refuting malicious and designing falsehoods. Efforts which might have been dedicated to constructive work, have had to be diverted to the dissection of venomous canards, circulated with the essential aid of the press, not intended for the benefit of the public, not calculated to "uplift" the Police Department, not formulated to encourage the honest and law-abiding, nor to discourage the criminal, but solely to advance the interests, or satisfy the spleen, of some individual, or group of individuals. If, on the other hand, no attention should be paid to these attacks, the Police Commissioner would be charged with having, by his silence, admitted their truth, or with being mentally incapable of answering them. So, this imposition continues, and the time of the Police Commissioner must be largely taken up with the consideration of attacks upon him, personally, or indirectly, upon the Police Department. I am making mention of this condition, purposely, in my communication to you, as I feel that it will thus receive the largest possible amount of publicity. It is a state of affairs that everyone should be fully advised about, so that the people, generally, will know in what manner the public prints, and their numerous allies masquerading as "civic" organizations, and self-styled "purity" leagues, waste the time and increase the burdens of the municipal administration.

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As I have said, many times, constructive criticism is essential to the life of any organization; it is the invincible foe of stagnation and negligence, the two cardinal enemies of efficiency with which all executives have to contend. Personalities and abuse do not constitute constructive criticism, but, from the editorial standpoints of the majority of the public prints of this City they comprise the only sort of criticism of which the latter are capable. Whether this policy, the first and last refuge of the unintelligent, possesses the readiest, and perhaps, sole appeal to their intelligences is a question for their circle of readers to decide, for themselves, but such a conclusion, however regrettable, seems unavoidable.

Last year, two men, in public life more or less, made what amounted to a concerted attack, on my personal and official character. They alleged that I was at once dishonorable and dishonest, and without further ado, took the press into their confidence, and at once there was a journalistic conflagration of falsehood and slander that exceeded any that had preceded it.

The press made no effort, so far as can be ascertained, to verify the charges of these two men, Police Magistrate Corrigan and Assemblyman Cuvillier, prior to publication. They apparently gave no thought, whatever, to the possible consequences of the publication of their statements; nor could they show, if they were given an opportunity, what possible public service was, or might have been, done by it. In something like six months, approximately 1,200 "news stories" were printed in the papers of this City exploiting the commonly called "charges" of Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier.

For a number of years, I had submitted silently to various forms of abuse, from all sorts and conditions of men. Various associations, most of them representing nothing and nobody but their own handful of "officers," eking out a contemptible existence by soliciting subscriptions from the unwary and credulous for the maintenance of their medium—whatever its sonorous, mouth-filling name—had bombarded and excoriated me, more often than not because I refused them special privileges, or would not permit them to run the Police Department. It had been my almost invariable practice to ignore this sort of thing, but the official positions, although of the lowest grade, occupied by Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier, lent a new phase to such attacks, and made it incumbent upon me to deal with the situation adequately. I initiated the most drastic action permitted by the law, and by its very nature gave these two officials, and their adherents, the widest possible latitude to do their worst against me.

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After an immense stir had been made, and after a series of tortuous legal proceedings, costing the people a considerable sum of money, and after a lot of further newspaper claptrap had been printed in a continuation of the basic effort to discredit and besmirch the Police Department and myself, Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier were compelled to publicly apologize for having made their "charges" against me. The Court declared that they had failed utterly in their attempt to substantiate them, although given quite unexceptional opportunities to do so.

This apology closed a chapter of the vilest sort of journalism; the press withdrew in complete rout, but wholly unabashed and ready to renew the onslaught, just as quickly as some fresh piece of fiction could be conjured up in the receptive craniums of their respective staffs. There was nothing creative nor constructive about this attack, and no one, who had anything to do with projecting it, believed for one instant that there was, or would be. It was an especially fine example, on a large scale, of the real objective of the press, which is to secure political prestige for themselves at all costs, and without regard to justice, right or fairness; without regard to the interest or well-being of the people of this City; and without regard for the fair name of this City, and the place it is expected to hold in the eyes of the balance of the country, and the world, at large. Indeed, there is no question but what, thanks to such "journalism," this City has begun to enjoy a far from enviable notoriety, as a city in which the lawless are rampant, and in a fair way to vie with Sodom and Gomorrah as the source and midway of exotic vice.

Citizens and residents of this City know that such inferences are monstrous slanders—that there is not the slightest ground for such intimations or innuendoes. The rest of the country, and the world, not so well informed and having no other guide, must unavoidably take the word of the press. A great responsibility and a heavy accounting face the management of the public prints of this City, and it might be well for them to remember that the exalted and magnificent privileges which have been granted their guild, by the people, can also be taken from them, by the people.

After a long period of careful consideration, a radical departure was effected in the technical police method of dealing with the social evil and gambling. In the past, each district inspector had his own squad whose duty it was to supervise and suppress violations of the public morals laws within his jurisdiction. Perhaps such an arrangement might have been desirable, and even necessary, at one time. Some

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of the principal objections to it was that it lacked unity of action and fixation of responsibility; each inspector's men operated, for the most part, entirely independently of every other district inspector's men, and no one commanding officer could justly be held accountable for defections and defaults. It became apparent to me, some time ago, that it was no longer sufficient to meet current conditions, but it was not an easy task to devise an improvement.

In January, the inspectors were relieved of the duty of suppressing vice and gambling, and their allotment of plain-clothes men withdrawn, leaving them the duty of supervising the policing, in the strictest sense of that word, of their respective districts. The entire responsibility for the enforcement of the public morals laws was placed on the Special Service Division, which had, heretofore, shared it with the inspectors. The force of the Special Service Division was, of course, materially augmented in a tentative ratio calculated to meet the new requirements. This innovation fixes responsibility, and brings to bear the concentrated efforts of a specially trained unit, officered by men thoroughly familiar with the situation. There is no further waste of time and energy, because of duplication of work; no possible neglect of specific conditions, because of the unwarranted assumption, on someone's part, that somebody else was attending to them, inevitable where there is a lack of articulation and concentration of authority. My persistent attempt to centralize authority, and concentrate effort, has resulted in the obliteration of commercialized vice and prostitution, and the foregoing change in departmental procedure provides the final step necessary to prevent the revival of either, so long as the Police Department is honestly and sincerely administered.

The traffic in illicit liquor unfortunately demands a large amount of attention from the Special Service Division, which might, otherwise, be devoted to the enforcement of local laws. As I have said before, the general public, not excluding those in the highest circles of society and in officialdom, itself, is not in sympathy with the National Prohibition Laws, nor their objects. It is not greatly to be wondered at, therefore, that the Special Service Division encounters a minimum of coöperation and a maximum of opposition, in their efforts to enforce them. The Federal and State Governments, besides the courts, have declared that these laws are as much a part of the laws of the land as any laws—that there must be no discrimination against them, in the degree of zeal displayed in their enforcement. Nevertheless, the Special Service Division is obstructed at every turn, often betrayed and forestalled, maligned and derided by everyone who is, directly or indirectly, interested in the traffic in prohibited intoxicating beverages. I regret

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to say that the work of the Special Service Division discloses that there are a great many who possess such interest; and I also regret to say that they are highly resentful of the efforts of the representatives of the Police Department to enforce the Prohibition Laws. The Special Service Division is thus exposed to a variety of attacks, all of which are by no means confined to threat and invective, and there is a systematic effort on foot to beguile the public into the belief that this unit's one aim is to interfere with their harmless amusements, and to oppress them without rhyme or reason. Every act and activity of this Division, consequently, is twisted, distorted and blackened as much as the fancy of the derogator permits, and individual members of it are made the subject of the most merciless criticism and abuse, on every available occasion, but particularly in the courts and by the newspapers. Abuse of the Special Service Division should, therefore, be received with much mental reservation. It is a fairly safe assumption that the more efficient and active this unit, the more it will be slandered and vilified; I should be inclined to be rather anxious about it, were the attacks constantly made less acrimonious and vengeful than they are. The smug lawbreakers find a devastating lack of "good-fellowship," among the members of the Special Service Division, and hence their consternation and pique. I refer particularly to the professional gamblers and the "speak-easy" proprietors.

The duty schedules of the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division were revised, and more closely articulated. In the case of the former, for the convenience of the public, as well as that of the Police Department, a new, consecutive system of numerical designations was adopted, which has done away with the difficulty of locating station houses promptly, by individual number. The mechanism of the Detective Division was regenerated, and closer coöperation established between detectives and the uniformed force; simpler and more effective filing systems were installed, and everything possible done to make the work of this most important Division more intensive and efficacious.

The Police Department was conducted with the severest economy, as always during my administration, and I can candidly state that there are no more retrenchments possible. Each branch, and specific activity of the Department has been painstakingly surveyed, and re-surveyed, for the purpose of discovering waste or inefficiency in the expenditure of money, effort, or materials. Only unanticipated changes, of an economic, political or legislative character will make further savings possible, and, of course, these would have to be along lines favorable to additional intensive economies. The citizens of the City may rest assured that the Police Department appropriations, during your administration, have been judiciously expended, without exception.

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All branches of the Police Department, from the administrative to the per-diem employees, are rendering the highest quality of service to the citizens of this City. No one could accord anything but the most sincere commendation to my colleagues, the Deputy Police Commissioners, for conscientiousness and devotion to duty; and the Honorary Police Commissioner and Special Deputy Commissioners, although serving without financial compensation, have set a standard of voluntary service that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to equal.

I conclude the period, embraced within this Report, with the consciousness of having passed, triumphantly, through what was intended to be an unendurable ordeal—through the barrage of what was virtually the combined forces of journalism of this City; the Old Guard of Bunk and Bluster was once again ignominiously routed, after having summoned to its aid every trick and wile in its repertoire. The Police Department, thanks to your splendid coöperation and unfailing support, is functioning to the maximum in behalf of the citizens of this City, as it will continue to, as long as I direct its destinies. The confidence you have reposed in me has always been held sacred, and has been a constant guide and inspiration to me in my conduct of the Police Department.

Very respectfully yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Police Department of the City of New York is vested, by the Charter of the Greater City, in the Police Commissioner. He is assisted by five numerically designated Deputy Police Commissioners, eight Special Deputy Commissioners, and by several honorary officials, the number varying with the demands of the situation and other contingencies. A schedule of the duties of these officials follows:

ASSIGNMENTS OF DUTIES

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chairman of the Trial Board
- b. Court appearances of members of the Uniformed Force in all boroughs
- c. Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Uniformed Force in all boroughs
- d. Conduct of rehearings in all cases of application for rehearing
- e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs
- f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars
- g. Legal Bureau.

In his absence, assumes the duties of:

- h. Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens
- b. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of:

- c. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner
- d. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of The Bronx
- b. *Executive* officer to the Police Commissioner
- c. *Chairman* of the Executive Board

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- d. School for Detectives
- e. *Represents* the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member, including the Parole Commission
- f. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department
- g. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assume the duties of:

- h. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Pensions and Relief
- j. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Committees on Ways and Means
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Division of Narcotic Drug Control.
- l. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of National Police Bureau.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Manhattan
- b. Steam Boiler Bureau
- c. Investigation Bureau
- d. Permits and Licenses issued by the Department
- e. Special officers
- f. Regulation of hacks and taxi cabs
- g. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of:

- h. Third Deputy Police Commissioner
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division.

FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Clerical Division
- b. Quartermaster's Bureau
- c. Building and Repair Bureau
- d. Property Bureau
- e. Printing Bureau
- f. Police Recreation Camp
- g. Civilian employees

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- h. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment
- i. *Certifies* and signs all bills and payrolls of the Department
- j. *Conducts* trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence, assumes the duties of:

- k. First Deputy Police Commissioner
- l. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Bureau of Public Safety
- m. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER BARRON G. COLLIER

Supervision of:

- a. Bureau of Public Safety
- b. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

- a. Traffic Division
- b. Police Club
- c. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER RODMAN WANAMAKER

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserve
- b. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER JOHN M. SHAW

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond
- b. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

Supervision of:

- a. Pensions and Relief
- b. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

- a. Ways and Means Committee
- b. Police Hospital
- c. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

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SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER CARLETON SIMON

Supervision of:

- a. Division of Narcotic Drug Control
- b. *Conduct* of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER RHINELANDER WALDO

Supervision of:

- a. National Police Bureau
- b. *Conduct* of trials, etc., as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

CHIEF INSPECTOR

- a. Command of the Uniformed Force
- b. Command of the Detective Division
- c. Responsibility for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances
- d. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the Uniformed Force and Detective Force
- e. Approval of parade permits
- f. Supervision of:

1. Deputy Chief Inspector (Chief of Staff)

a. Headquarters Division:

1. Equipment Bureau
2. Training School
3. Bureau of Telegraph
4. Musical Company: a. Police Band ; b. Police Glee Club
5. Women's Bureau

2. Commanding Officer, Detective Division

a. Detective Division

3. Inspector General

- a. Inspection of uniforms and equipment of members of the Uniformed Force
- b. Inspection of Department buildings and their equipment, including precinct records
- c. Inspection of Department live stock, vehicles, saddlery and other equipment.

4. Chief Surgeon.

a. Surgical Bureau

5. Chaplains.

CHIEF CLERK

- a. Command of the civilian clerical force in Police Headquarters

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

b. Responsibility for the accurate maintenance of the following:

IN THE BUREAU OF AUDIT AND FINANCE

(CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE)

1. The descriptive and assignment record of each member of the Force, filed by name and cross indexed by command and shield number
2. Record of grades
3. The Minutes of the Police Commissioner
4. Records of Departmental Recognition
5. The record of contracts and tabulation of awards
6. The official files of General and Special Orders and of Circulars
7. The record of special patrolmen
8. The oath book
9. General departmental files and records
10. The preparation, under the direction of the Police Commissioner, of forms of proposals and contracts
11. Custody of contracts.

IN THE BUREAU OF AUDIT AND FINANCE

(BOOKKEEPER'S OFFICE)

1. An account of all appropriations
2. A record of all expenditures
3. A record of all outstanding indebtedness
4. A detailed bookkeeping account
5. General records and files of Bookkeeper's Office
6. Preparation of Annual Budget
7. All receipts and disbursements, including the detailed accounting of the following funds:
Police Pension Fund, Police Relief Fund, Contingent Fund, Recreation Camp, General Fund, Emergency Fund and Chapel Fund, License Account, Welfare and Contingent Fund, Special Shield Fund, Loan Account, Field Day Games and Police Reserve Fund; also the compiling of the annual reports of the above funds.
8. Preparation and details of Masquerade Ball Permits and Runners' Licenses; also the payment of all rewards on supplementary payrolls.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER AND THE PRESS

The concerted attack of Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier, the former a Police Magistrate and the latter a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, ably assisted by the press, was made the subject of comment in the 1923 Report. The utter falsity and malignancy of it is without parallel in the history of the Police Department. The primary allegations, the so-called "charges" made by Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier against the Police Commissioner and the Police Department were made the subject of an action for criminal libel, entitled: The People of the State of New York vs. Joseph E. Corrigan and Louis G. Cuvillier, in which the Police Commissioner participated, through counsel, on his own behalf and that of the Police Department.

The Verdict

After a lengthy, much-postponed trial, involving many adjournments of questionable desirability, and of which the least that can be said is that it was conducted with rigid academic deference to the rules of evidence, and with a nice sense of appreciation of the requirements of conventional court procedure, a verdict was found for The People of the State of New York, the plaintiffs in the action, as it was criminal in character, against the defendant, Assemblyman Louis G. Cuvillier. This completely upheld the Police Commissioner, and the two defendants, Police Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Assemblyman Louis G. Cuvillier, publicly apologized for the libel committed on the Police Commissioner.

No Fairness

One of the most substantial evidences of the injustice and rancor of the press developed at the termination of this affair. From the moment the "charges" of Messrs. Corrigan and Cuvillier received publicity, the press employed every means at its experienced command to psychologize the public into belief in them. The lengths to which the managements of the newspapers went to accomplish this purpose were only bounded by the potentialities of every contemptible trick and device known to newspaperdom, a gamut of insincerity, falsehood and downright perversity that probably could

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never be equalled, and certainly never surpassed. With all that in mind, the Police Commissioner wishes to point out that, what attention was given the court's decision was so cast, as to language, and so suppressed, as to volume, that, in the cases of several newspapers, it required a conjurer to decide just what had happened. Until the newspapers were, perforce, compelled to drop the matter, because of the decision of the court, and because, from their viewpoint, it had ceased to have any "news" value, they tried to beguile and mislead the public as to the real outcome of the action. If any evidence were needed to prove the utter falsity of their claim that they are without bias, and that their sole object is to supply the public with uncolored "news," their collective attitude, at the termination of this case, would supply it. Their right to the Liar's Laurels cannot be successfully contested, and no one can deny that they have reached a pinnacle of untrustworthiness which is absolutely matchless. "News?"

Smarting but undismayed, the press watched with meticulous care for an opportunity which might supply them with a plausible vehicle for further attacks. In a city with as many aspects and as much momentum as this, there are bound to be occasions, attractive to the critical, not to say hostile, mind; such is true of any private enterprise, to say nothing of any branch of the Municipal Government, and not the least, the Police Department. To recount these attacks with adequate detail would require too much time and space, but in order that they shall not go wholly unrecorded, and that there shall be no question about a fair presentation being made of them, some of the more aggravated cases, originally published to the Police Department in the form of Circulars, are reprinted on the following pages. It might be well to explain that Circulars are a form of departmental bulletin, employed for the purpose of advising the Police Department, and especially the Police Force, of important events.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Police Commissioner

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

New York, February 28, 1924.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

HON. MURRAY HULBERT,
Acting Mayor, City of New York,
City Hall, N. Y. C.

February 25, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR:

A coterie of political panhandlers, presided over by a drug vendor, represented by a pseudo lawyer, and promoted by a cheap publicity agent, operating under the guise of a "Citizens' Union," has commenced its periodical attack on the Police Department for publicity to support their usual Easter appeal for funds to support this gang of political renegades in their general practice of common barratry, the broadcasting of libelous publications against city officials and like enterprises.

On this occasion they are directing a malevolent attack against the conduct and maintenance of a fund for the relief of our widows and orphans, as well as the more unfortunate members of this department who are sick or in distress, including the dependents of men who have been killed in the discharge of their duty in the defense of law and order in this community.

The city has made no adequate provision for the care of these unfortunate dependents, and the revenue from the annual Police Field Day Games constitutes the principal maintenance for this very worthy and public charity, while at the same time the Police Field Day Games assist materially in encouraging athletic exercises so desirable in our police organization. These games also provide the public with a most popular and interesting exhibition, which also serves to promote public interest, respect and admiration for our splendid police force.

Many years ago when eminent men like Robert Fulton Cutting and his associates presided over the destinies of the Citizens' Union, that organization had some influence in the promotion of public welfare in this city, but the gang of political scandal mongers, libellers and political panhandlers now masquerading under the guise of a union of citizens was largely responsible for the advent of the notorious Meyer Investigating Committee, which cost the citizens of this city several hundred thousand dollars and demoralized the public business for a period of nearly a year, and a subsequent part of the public funds, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, found its way

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into the pockets of the promoters and agents of this self-anointed coterie who work for their own selfish ends all the time.

For several years they have made it a practice to successfully sandbag and collect money from every person whose name appears in the "Directory of Directors" and similar lists of business men and other good citizens who are not informed as to the nature and character of their vicious political enterprises through which they make an easy living through the medium of their political attacks on the city administration and municipal departments.

One of the latest enterprises of this gang was to lay hold of the legal machinery of our courts to prevent the constituted authorities of this City from appropriating funds for the Silver Jubilee of Greater New York, a proceeding that was properly denounced by the Court of Appeals. They are now broadcasting, with the help of a cheap publicity agent and certain newspapers, an omnibus complaint against the uniformed force of the Police Department for selling tickets to citizens for the Police Field Day Games to support the worthy purpose of aiding the widows, supporting the orphans, and relieving the distress of members of the Police Force who are overtaken by misfortune through no fault of their own.

But they refuse to specify any particular member of the Department, the time when or the place where any of these officers have been guilty of any misconduct or violation of the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department. In this contemptible attack, with veiled malice and vengeful purpose, they charge every man wearing the uniform of the police force with misconduct, without either facts or proof to support their lying propaganda, and have the effrontery and audacity to charge the Police Commissioner with being responsible for these imaginary evils of which they present neither facts nor proof.

The Police Relief Fund, maintained by the public and members of this Department, and the things that it stands for will have the support of all decent people of this City long after the political renegades operating under the guise of a respectable citizens' organization have ceased to exist. It might be well if the public were informed regarding the sources from which they obtain the revenue to support their political forays, how much they get and what they do with it. Their activities show them to be inoculated with a leprosy of malignant vengeance and malicious evil towards any person occupying an official position or public preferment who refuses to take their orders, play their games, obey their mandates, and accept their advice and counsel.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Police Commissioner

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

New York, February 29, 1924.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

OGDEN REID, ESQ.,

February 26, 1924.

President, N. Y. Tribune, Inc.,

225 West 40th Street, New York City.

SIR:

In today's issue of the New York *Tribune* you published an editorial under the title "maligning the soldiers," predicated on what is referred to as "Commissioner Enright's remark" that "men trained in the use of firearms in the war know how to use them and will continue to use them in a lawless way."

I am informed that you first published this statement falsely attributed to me in the news columns of your paper during my absence from the City while on vacation and you now repeat and amplify the falsehood in an editorial, and I believe I am justified in assuming that you personally, and your company collectively, are responsible for the truth or falsity of the statements and the policy reflected on your editorial page, if the slogan at the masthead of your paper "first to last the truth" is not as false as the reference to me in your editorial.

However, if this and like falsehoods are repeated often enough by you many well disposed persons may believe it, and to do so is entirely characteristic of the "news and editorial comment" which you publish at intervals regarding the police administration and the Police Commissioner, in respect to whom your newspaper seems to be absolutely unable to publish the truth. There is some comfort in the fact that the publication of a few falsehoods, more or less, can have little or no effect on the rapidly dwindling clientele which you undertake to serve. The condition of your newspaper and the scarcity of its readers is eloquent testimony of the fact that you cannot "fool all the people all the time."

There may be some excuse on occasion for a cub reporter to "draw the long bow" in preparing space-filling matter that will pass for "current news" in your publication, but common decency and the rule of ethics generally subscribed to by decent editors would seem to require that editorial comment should at least have some semblance of the truth.

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If it is a matter of concern to you, or of any interest, respecting the truth or falsity of matters inserted on your editorial page, permit me to assure you that the statement referred to which you have repeatedly attributed to me is a lie made out of whole cloth and that repetition of this falsehood by your newspaper cannot clothe it with a vestige of truth in the minds of any decent citizen in this community, as most of them have a fair measure of the nature and character of your publication and its reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the matter that you publish of and concerning this Department and the members of this police force.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Police Commissioner

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

New York, March 4, 1924.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

RALPH PULITZER, Esq.,

February 28, 1924.

President, The Press Publishing Co.,
63 Park Row, New York City.

DEAR SIR:

In the issue of your newspaper, the *New York World*, of February 27, 1924, you published an editorial entitled "Mr. Enright's Conversion," commenting upon an alleged news article in the issue of February 26th, which purported to describe a wholly imaginary and false criticism of the members of the Special Service Division of this Department by me at Police Headquarters, and the false news article was amplified by the "editorial."

It seems to be a common practice of your newspapers in commenting on the affairs of this Department to publish false statements in alleged news articles, and predicate thereon "wise" comments in editorials entirely based on such fictions. Of course, the publication of a few additional false statements, more or less, cannot affect the record of your newspapers for the sensational fiction that passes current for news in your publications where the matter concerns the Police Commissioner or members of the Police Force, as every Police Commissioner who has presided at Police Headquarters during the past twenty years will testify.

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In the editorial fiction you also refer to the decision of Judge Crain, who presided as a Magistrate in a preliminary examination in the case of People against Cuvillier and Corrigan, on which occasion Judge Crain made some observations regarding members of the Department, but you suppressed the fact that I immediately requested Judge Crain to show me one scintilla of evidence in the record of that hearing that would support the vague general criticism against this Department or that would warrant the comment written in the opinion upon which he based his decision in these cases. My letter to Judge Crain on that occasion, which was published in the press and orders of the Department, elicited no reply from him.

I sat for several days at the hearing of the case of People against Cuvillier and Corrigan, and I heard no evidence to support the criticism appearing in Judge Crain's opinion, and I am informed by the Assistant District Attorney and the Assistant Corporation Counsel who were present and took part in the proceedings, that there was not one scintilla of evidence presented that would justify the conclusions reached by the presiding Judge, but of course this would not deter you from publishing false statements of and concerning this Department. Common decency, however, and the ethics that are subscribed to by most decent editors should deter even the *New York World* from publishing editorial comments on alleged news articles which they knew to be falsehoods made out of whole cloth.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Police Commissioner

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

New York, March 7, 1924.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

H. M. CRIST, ESQ.,
Managing Editor, *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 3, 1924.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter under date of February 28, 1924, was duly received.

The publication of false reports of alleged crimes, the alleged suppression of information relating to crimes by the Police Commissioner and the falsification of official records of the Police Department by the *Brooklyn Eagle*, not only encourage criminal enterprises but serve to embolden potential criminals and invite them from abroad to Brooklyn, where, you have

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repeatedly alleged, they may ply their work with impunity and without interference by members of the police force or other peace officers. Such false reports also serve to break down the morale of the police forces and minimize our work of suppression of crime in this city.

The statement repeatedly published in your newspaper, *The Eagle*, to the effect that information regarding crimes is suppressed by order of the Police Commissioner, is false, and even a casual inquiry of any responsible officer of this Department would have disclosed to the writer of such a statement that the Police Commissioner has at no time issued any order, either directly or indirectly, which could be so construed. I have been a police officer in this City for twenty-eight years and to my personal knowledge there has been absolutely no change during the past twenty years in the rule, policy or method of giving publicity or furnishing news with regard to crimes committed in this city. This Department has no objection to truthful publicity relating to crimes which will promote the ends of justice or which will not interfere with the apprehension of the perpetrators of crime or with the successful prosecution of criminals by our criminal courts and their law officers.

On November 23, 1922, your newspaper, *The Eagle*, published an alleged news article in which it falsely stated that "news of fifty more Brooklyn and Long Island burglaries suppressed by the police during the past two months had been obtained from private sources by *The Eagle*." This article was made the subject of a careful investigation by the Statistician of this Department and the Bureau of Criminal Records, and a statement was carefully prepared showing the false character of this publication and furnishing the facts as disclosed by official records. The Secretary to the Police Commissioner sent this statement by messenger to the editor of *The Eagle* under a memorandum requesting that the false articles be corrected and similar publicity given to the facts proven by the records. This request was ignored by you and you failed or refused to publish the correction or give any reason to excuse your publication of the fictitious reports of crime and other statements of and concerning this Department.

The article referred to was prepared and published under conspicuous headlines containing the above false statement, when the truth is, and the records of this Department show, that of a list of 48 alleged burglaries and robberies published by *The Eagle*, there was but one burglary, the remaining 47 offenses described and published as burglaries and robberies by *The Eagle* consist of one case of juvenile delinquency, 4 offenses committed outside the limits of the City of New York and without the jurisdiction of the Police Department of this City, 2 cases in which no crime whatever was committed, 7 cases that never happened, 5 cases in which the alleged crimes were not reported, 6 cases where investigations showed that property had been *lost or mislaid* by the owners, 10 cases of petit larceny and 12 cases of grand larceny.

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Let it be known that the misrepresentation on that occasion of the public records by *The Eagle* referred to a period of time when the records showed a very noticeable decrease in such crimes when compared with the same period of the year 1921, as a transcript taken from the public records plainly shows that during the period of September and October, 1922, in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens there were 1,405 cases of felonies, while during the same months of 1921 in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens there were 1,622 cases of felonies, which shows a decrease during the months of September and October, 1922, as compared with the same period of 1921, of 13.4%.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Frederick Jackson, 8958 Queens Road, was burglarized and robbed of clothing and jewelry worth \$50 and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that Frederick Jackson lost no property, and the alleged burglary and robbery never occurred.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of G. Schwebel, 8964 Queens Road, was burglarized, and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that the home of G. Schwebel was not entered, burglarized or robbed and no such crime was ever committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that the offices of the Jackbert Realty Company, 40 Orange Street, was burglarized on the night of October 12th and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Jacob Robinson, of 175 Avenue S, was burglarized on October 20th and robbed of a robe worth \$25, and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that on October 2d the home of Gustave A. Helm, of 291 Garfield Place, was burglarized and robbed of a pair of trousers, and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Mrs. Morris Bobis, 434 Beach 121st Street, Rockaway Park, was burglarized and robbed of a pin valued at \$125. and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the

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public records show, that Mrs. Bobis claims she lost this property, consisting of a pin worth \$125.

The Eagle falsely stated that the Lawrence Beach House at Woodmere, L. I., was burglarized and robbed on October 26th, and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that the Lawrence Beach House is far without the jurisdiction of the Police Department of the City of New York.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Nathan Marcus, of 2501 Bayswater Avenue, Far Rockaway, was burglarized on November 6th and robbed of bond coupons valued at \$300, and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed, but on investigation by members of this Department they were informed by Mr. Marcus that he had missed some papers but had not reported such fact to the police.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Pincus Weingold at Cedarhurst, L. I., was burglarized on November 30th and robbed of an 18-stone lavalliere and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that Cedarhurst, L. I., is far without the jurisdiction of the Police Department of the City of New York.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Isaac Rabner, 1563 53rd Street, Brooklyn, was burglarized on November 9th and that the news of this crime had been suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed, but on investigation by members of this Department they were informed by Mr. Rabner that he had lost some property but had made no complaint to this Department.

The Eagle falsely stated that Isaac Becker, living somewhere within the Borough of Brooklyn, was robbed on September 28th and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was reported or committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Sidney Steiner, of 1205 East Seventh Street, was robbed on September 12th and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that Mr. Steiner lost some tools, which he did not report to this Department.

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The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Louis Sternberg, at 85 Westminster Road, was robbed on October 31st and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that the property referred to, valued at \$2,690, was found by detectives from this Department in Mr. Sternberg's home.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Isaac J. Goldstein, at 1833 East 17th Street, was burglarized on October 2nd and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that upon investigation by members of this Department they were informed by Mr. Goldstein that he missed several bottles of whiskey from his cellar.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Dr. Michael Cohen, at 1493 Pacific Street, was burglarized on October 23d and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that Dr. Leon Fisher of that address claims he lost \$10, but did not report his loss to this Department.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Max Reiner, at 285 Buffalo Avenue, was robbed on September 2d and that the news of this robbery was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed. Upon investigation by members of this Department they were informed by Mr. Reiner that a sweater was blown from the clothes line on that date, had not been stolen and that he had not reported it to the police.

Upon investigation of these falsehoods by members of this Department, it was disclosed that Dr. Leon Fisher and Max Reiner, whose homes *The Eagle* falsely reported to have been burglarized and robbed, stated to members of this Department that they did not report the loss of any property, but that a person representing himself to be a reporter from *The Eagle* had interviewed them and falsely stated that he was sent from Police Headquarters.

The Eagle falsely stated that Morris Kinkel, of the Amstel Building, Long Island City, was robbed and that the news of this crime was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was ever committed, that the complainant and building are unknown.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Albert A. Troescher at Sayville, L. I., had been burglarized on November 8th and that the news of this crime had been suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that

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Sayville, L. I., is without the jurisdiction of the Police Department of the City of New York and that no such crime naturally was ever reported to this Department.

The Eagle falsely stated that the home of Katherine N. Pinkham, at Babylon, L. I., had been burglarized and robbed on November 9th and that the news of this burglary was suppressed by the police and only obtained through private sources by *The Eagle*, when the truth is, and the public records show, that Babylon, L. I., is far without the jurisdiction of the Police Department of the City of New York.

The publication referred to followed a like article appearing in *The Brooklyn Eagle* in its issue of November 22d of even less accuracy than the array of imaginary crimes related in this article. If the publishers of these false records of alleged crimes had any concern respecting the accuracy of such statements they might easily ascertain from the public records that there was a substantial decrease in crime in this city for the first nine months of 1922, as compared with the same period during former years.

For the first nine months of 1922 there were 4,155 complaints of burglary and 1,525 arrests, as compared with 9,450 complaints and 2,950 arrests in the year of 1917; 7,412 complaints and 2,244 arrests in 1918; 7,398 complaints and 3,100 arrests in 1919; 7,415 complaints and 3,040 arrests in 1920, and 6,558 complaints and 2,660 arrests in the year 1921.

The Eagle started a propaganda through false publications during my absence from the City in its issue of July 2, 1922, with similar false articles on August 24th and 29th, and October 11, 1922, respectively.

The Eagle, in its issue of February 17, 1924, published a false article under the headlines "57 crimes of violence and theft, including two murders, in Boro in 15 days," and sub-headlines "thefts total \$2,050,726.80." This statement is false and a misrepresentation of the official records of this City.

The Eagle published a false statement and report that on February 12th two million dollars worth of grain alcohol was stolen from the Brooklyn docks, specifying Pier 29, when the truth is that your statement is wholly false and that no such crime was ever committed at Pier 29 or any other place in this City.

The Eagle falsely reported a burglary on February 4, 1924, at the home of Albert Kerr, 220 Marlborough Road, and that the police were helpless, when the truth is that no such crime was ever reported to the Police Department and that when Mr. Kerr was interviewed he refused to make any complaint of a crime having been committed.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, the store of Charles Stoneber, at 74 Henry Street, was held up and the proprietor beaten and that

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the police were helpless, when the truth is that the perpetrator of the crime was arrested and the case is now pending.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, the home of Anna J. Murphy, 444 83d Street, was burglarized and that the police were helpless, whereas the truth is, and the official records show, that no such crime was committed at that address on that date, but that on December 31, 1923, a burglary was committed there and the perpetrators arrested, one of the perpetrators being held for the Grand Jury and whose case is now pending and the other perpetrator being convicted and receiving a suspended sentence.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, Larkin's drug store was burglarized and the cash register rifled and that the police were helpless, whereas the truth is that these premises are occupied as a private residence and that no such crime was committed there, but that on January 19, 1924, a rear window of this residence was forced open, but no property was stolen and that the two perpetrators of this crime were arrested, one of whom was convicted and the case of his accomplice is now pending.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, a robbery was committed in the home of Henry J. Meyers, at 524 84th Street, and a diamond pin valued at \$300 stolen, whereas the truth is that no such crime was committed on that date at those premises, but that on January 6, 1924, a diamond pin valued at \$150 was stolen from a room in these premises but was later recovered by members of this Department and two arrests made, one of the perpetrators being convicted and the other being held for the Grand Jury and whose case is now pending.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, the Stanley Wet Wash Company, at 130 Jerome Avenue, and ten garages adjoining were burglarized and that the police were helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, there is no such firm as the Stanley Wet Wash Company at that address nor was there ever any such crime committed there.

The Eagle falsely reported that on February 13, 1924, one Edward Kane was held up and assaulted in Oakland Street, near Clay Street, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was committed at that location.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 15, 1924, a burglary was committed at the residence of George A. Crosby, 15 East 18th Street, that the burglars were surprised by the police and that one was shot, whereas the truth is that no such crime was ever committed at that residence, nor does any person named George A. Crosby reside in those premises.

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The Eagle falsely stated that on February 15, 1924, a burglary was committed at the residence of Noah Rubin, 1716 Ocean Parkway, and seven hundred dollars worth of clothing and jewelry taken, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was committed in those premises on that date, but that on January 7, 1924, some unknown person took from a rack in the hallway of said premises an old suit and an overcoat, valued at \$75 when new, which crime was not reported to the Police Department.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 12, 1924, a burglary was committed at St. Anthony's R. C. Church and several hundred dollars worth of gold gifts stolen, which were the property of Monsignor P. F. O'Hare, whereas the truth is that no such crime was ever reported to this Department.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 14, 1924, Nathan Pollock was held up in his stationery store at 887 Flatbush Avenue and robbed of \$37, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was committed at that address on that date, but that on the said date Nathan Pollock and others were held up at 847 Flatbush Avenue, a restaurant known as the Midwood Inn; that three arrests were made and the prisoners identified as the perpetrators of the crime and are now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 15, 1924, the home of H. Pearlman, 1356 50th Street, was burglarized and \$2,000 worth of clothing and jewelry stolen, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was committed in those premises on that date.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 15, 1924, the home of L. Gerstenhaber, 282 Troy Avenue, was burglarized and clothing valued at \$800 stolen, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that no such crime was committed on that date in those premises.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 2, 1924, Mrs. Nellie Haronis, 1209 Bedford Avenue, was held up and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that one arrest has been made in this case by members of this Department and the prisoner is now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 2, 1924, Harry Shaw, of 706 Driggs Avenue, was held up near the Greenpoint Hospital and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that two arrests were made in this case by members of this Department and are now awaiting trial.

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The Eagle falsely stated that on February 3, 1924, three motor bandits robbed the chicken market of Abraham Kassak at 1111 Flushing Avenue and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that eight arrests have been made in this case by members of this Department, all of whom confessed their guilt to the District Attorney of Kings County and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 3, 1924, two masked bandits held up an A. & P. store at 4215 Church Avenue and that the police were helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that the two perpetrators of this crime were arrested by members of this Department, convicted and sentenced to 20 years and 7½ to 15 years respectively in State Prison.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 4, 1924, Pasquale Fiero was killed in a fight with Raphael Cillo, who was stabbed with knife in store at Navy and Nassau Streets, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, Pasquale Fiero was shot and killed by one Adolpho Cillo, who was arrested and charged with this crime by members of this Department and is now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 4, 1924, Jasper Johnson was found badly wounded in room at 2102 Atlantic Avenue, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that during a free-for-all fight at 2102 Atlantic Avenue, Jasper Johnson and his brother, Elijah, were stabbed; that Elijah Johnson and four others were arrested in connection with this crime and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 8, 1924, young taxi bandits held up fifteen taxicab drivers and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that three prisoners were arrested by this Department and confessed to having held up at least fifteen taxicab drivers, all three being convicted and sentenced to terms of 20 years, and 7½ to 15 years respectively in State Prison.

The Eagle falsely stated that William Yarrington's saloon at Atlantic and Albany Avenues was held up and occupants robbed of \$3,000 on February 10, 1924, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that on February 9, 1924, one Albert Dorvaux, of 810 Foster Avenue, while in former licensed saloon of William Yarrington, 1590 Atlantic Avenue, was held up and robbed of property valued at \$1,100; that four prisoners have been arrested by members of this Department for this crime, identified by the complainant, confessed their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

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The Eagle falsely stated that saloon of David Vreeland, at 313 Nostrand Avenue, was held up on February 10, 1924, and \$200 stolen, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that David Vreeland was held up in his saloon at that address and \$66 stolen from him; that five prisoners were arrested by members of this Department for this crime, identified by complainant, confessed their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that store at 238 Nostrand Avenue was held up on February 11, 1924, and \$50 taken from customers, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that on February 11, 1924, Henry Stark, proprietor of cigar store at 233 Nostrand Avenue, was held up and \$38 taken from cash register; that an arrest was made in this case by members of this Department, the prisoner being identified by the complainant, and is now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that a saloon at Utica Avenue and Bergen Street was held up on February 12, 1924, and \$200 stolen, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that the two persons committing this crime were arrested in the act by members of this Department and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that gunmen held up and robbed the owner of an Army and Navy store at 3584 Fifth Avenue of \$45, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that three persons were arrested by members of this Department in this case, two of whom were identified by the complainant, Joseph Zimmer, and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that the Midwood Inn, 847 Flatbush Avenue, was held up on February 14, 1924, and the proprietor and six customers robbed of \$800, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that three arrests were made in this case by members of this Department, the prisoners being identified, confessed their guilt and are now awaiting trial. This is evidently an intentional duplication on the part of *The Eagle*.

The Eagle falsely stated that the restaurant of one George Gaffers, 1239 Atlantic Avenue, was held up on February 14, 1924, and the proprietor and six patrons were robbed of \$193, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that Stanislaus Vatanelis, of 578 Nostrand Avenue, reported that four unknown persons held him up in his restaurant at 578 Nostrand Avenue and robbed him of \$184; that four persons were arrested in this case by members of this Department, identified by complainant and are now awaiting trial.

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The Eagle falsely stated that Edward Kahn was held up and robbed of \$15 at Park and Grand Avenues on February 15, 1924, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that Edward Kahn, of 655 Greene Avenue, a taxicab driver, was held up and robbed of \$11 by two unknown men at Park and Grand Avenues; that two arrests were made by members of this Department, prisoners being identified by complainant and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that Isidore Markow was held up in his drug store at 4502 16th Avenue and robbed of \$250, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that on February 14, 1924, Isadore Moskowitz was held up in his drug store at 4502 16th Avenue and \$120 stolen from the cash register, together with \$120 from one Max Cohen, of 4218 16th Avenue, by two unknown men; that three men were arrested by members of this Department, two of whom were identified by the complainants, and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that the grocery store of Morris Wollin, at East Fourth Street and Church Avenue, was held up on February 15, 1924, and robbed of \$400, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that two unknown men entered the store of Morris Wollin at the above address and stole \$80 from cash register; that two arrests were made in this case by members of this Department, both prisoners being identified by complainant, confessed their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that the police were entirely helpless in connection with hold-up of grocery store of Samuel Kurzer and William Pettinger on February 15, 1924, in which Kurzer was shot in left ear and one Peter Faggello, a customer, was shot in right arm and abdomen, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that two arrests have been made in this case by members of this Department, both prisoners being identified by complainants, confessed their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that on February 15, 1924, the stationery store of Bernard Bass, at 1229 Nostrand Avenue, was held up and robbed of \$280, and that the police were entirely helpless, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that three arrests have been made in this case by members of this Department, the prisoners admitting their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

The Eagle falsely stated that the police were entirely helpless in connection with hold-up of the cigar store of Albert Gurith, at 6003 Seventh Avenue, on February 15, 1924, in which \$66 was stolen, whereas the truth is, and the public records show, that the perpetrators of this crime have been arrested

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by members of this Department, identified by complainant, admitted their guilt and are now awaiting trial.

On the occasion above referred to, the attention of your newspaper was called to the errors and falsities of the article published by you and the truth of the matters and incidents referred to in that article was furnished to you for publication, but on that occasion you ignored the request and failed or refused to publish the statement. Unless this entire letter is given the same publicity as the articles referred to, you may be assured that a proper medium of publicity will be provided to the end that the false statements published in your newspaper may not go unchallenged and that the public shall be informed respecting the falsity of the statements of and concerning this Department appearing at intervals in your newspaper.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

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DISTRICT AND PRECINCT RE-DISTRICT- ING AND RE-NUMBERING

With the object of eliminating a certain amount of unevenness in Police Department procedure, and to make possible a more compact and expeditious visualization of it, from its physical aspect, the boundaries of the inspection divisions were redrawn, they and the precincts re-numbered consecutively, on July 18th, and, as an additional measure of efficiency, Precinct 51-A was abolished in September, its territory being apportioned among abutting precincts. For purposes of record, a detailed survey of the re-districting and re-numbering follows:

The Uniformed Force of the Police Department of the City of New York is divided into 13 Divisions.

The numerical designations of all Precincts are changed and re-numbered as indicated.

First Division

Beginning at center line of West 14th Street at Hudson River; center line of West 14th Street and East 14th Street from Hudson River to East River; East River from center line of East 14th Street to Hudson River; Hudson River to center line of West 14th Street, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
1st _____	1st	3d _____	5th	5-A _____	16th
2d _____	4th	4th _____	13th	6th _____	15th
		5th _____	14th		

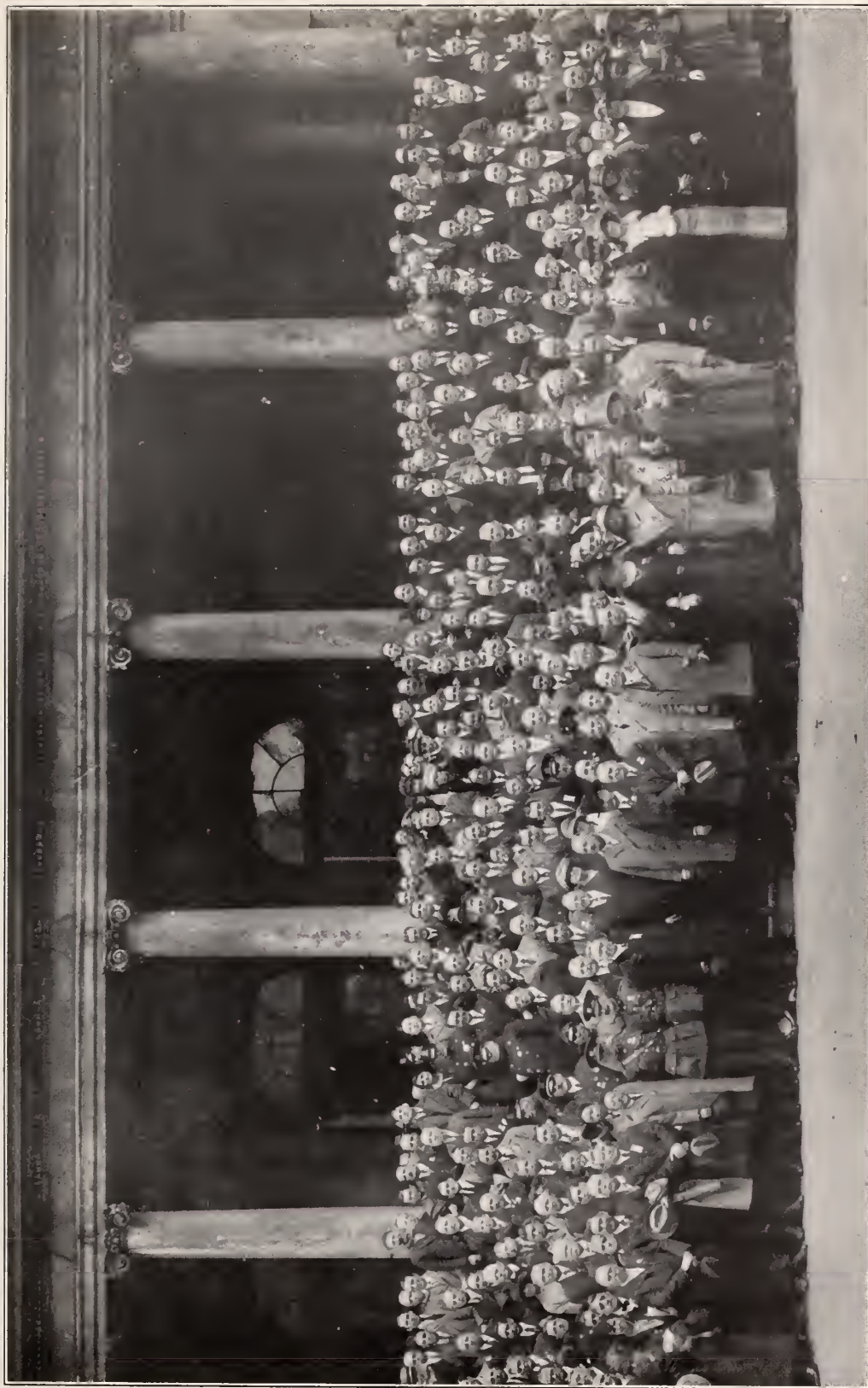
Headquarters of the First Division will be located at 118-20 Clinton Street, Manhattan.

Second Division

Beginning at center line of West 86th Street at Hudson River; center line of West 86th Street from Hudson River easterly to Park Wall on Central Park West; Park Wall on Central Park West from center line of West 86th Street to Park Wall on Cathedral Parkway; Park Wall on Cathedral Parkway and West 110th Street from Central Park West to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; Park Wall from West 110th Street to center line of East 86th Street; center line of East 86th Street from Park Wall to East River; East River from center line of East 86th Street to center line of East 14th Street; center line of East and West 14th Street from East River to Hudson River; Hudson River from center line of West 14th Street to center line of West 86th Street, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
7th _____	23d	9th _____	26th	10-A _____	31st
8th _____	21st	9-A _____	28th	11th _____	33d
8-A _____	25th	10th _____	29th		

Headquarters of the Second Division will be located at 150 West 68th Street, Manhattan.



INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE — MAYOR Hylan Welcoming Delegates
at City Hall

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Third Division

Beginning at Ship Canal from Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek; Spuyten Duyvil Creek from Ship Canal to Harlem River; Harlem River from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to East River; East River from Harlem River to center line of East 86th Street; center line of East 86th Street from East River to Park Wall, westerly side of Fifth Avenue; Park Wall westerly side of Fifth Avenue from center line of East 86th Street to West 110th Street; southerly side of West 110th Street and Cathedral Parkway (Park Wall) from westerly side of Fifth Avenue to easterly side of Central Park West; Park Wall, easterly side of Central Park West from Cathedral Parkway to center line of West 86th Street; center line of West 86th Street from Park Wall at Central Park West to Hudson River; Hudson River from center line of West 86th Street to Ship Canal, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
12th	32d	13-A	43d	16th	38th
13th	39th	14th	37th	17th	42d
		15th	40th		

Headquarters of the Third Division will be located at 229 West 123d Street, Manhattan.

Fourth Division

Comprises all the territory within the Borough of The Bronx, and includes the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
18th	45th	21st	50th	24th	53d
19th	46th	22d	49th	26th	57th
20th	47th	23d	51st	27th	56th

Headquarters of the Fourth Division will be located at 1925 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx.

Fifth Division

Beginning at center line of Joralemon Street at East River to center line of Fulton Street; center line of Fulton Street from center line of Joralemon Street to the center line of Vanderbilt Avenue; center line of Vanderbilt Avenue from center line of Fulton Street to westerly side of Plaza Street (East); westerly side of Plaza Street from the center line of Vanderbilt Avenue to the southerly side of Eastern Parkway (Park Wall); Park Wall, southerly side of Eastern Parkway to westerly side of Washington Avenue; Park Wall, westerly side of Washington Avenue to northerly side of Empire Boulevard; Park Wall, northerly side of Empire Boulevard to Park Wall, westerly side of Ocean Avenue; Park Wall, westerly side of Ocean Avenue from Empire Boulevard to Parkside Avenue; center line of Ocean Avenue from Parkside Avenue to center line of Avenue U; center line of Avenue U from center line of Ocean Parkway to center line of Gerritsen Basin; center line of Gerritsen Basin to Atlantic Ocean, to Lower Bay, to Upper Bay, to East River, to

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center line of Joralemon Street, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
28th	67th	32d	76th	40th	77th
29th	68th	32-A	78th	41st	91st
30th	70th	34th	74th	42d	79th
31st	72d	39th	89th		

Headquarters of the Fifth Division will be located at 154 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sixth Division

Beginning at center line of Fulton Street and Vanderbilt Avenue; center line of Fulton Street from Vanderbilt Avenue to center line of Gillen Place; center line of Gillen Place from the center line of Fulton Street to the northerly side of Hylan Boulevard (Cemetery Fence); northerly side of Hylan Boulevard (Cemetery Fence) from the center line of Gillen Place to Vermont Avenue (Cemetery Fence); Vermont Avenue (Cemetery Fence) from Hylan Boulevard to Borough Line; Borough Line from Vermont Avenue (Cemetery Fence) to Elderts Lane; Borough Line, Elderts Lane, to Spring Creek; Spring Creek from Elderts Lane to Jamaica Bay; Jamaica Bay from Spring Creek to Gerritsen Basin; Gerritsen Basin from Jamaica Bay to center line of Avenue U; center line of Avenue U from Gerritsen Basin to center line of Ocean Avenue; center line of Ocean Avenue from center line of Avenue U to Parkside Avenue; both sides of Ocean Avenue from Parkside Avenue to Empire Boulevard; both sides of Empire Boulevard from Ocean Avenue to Washington Avenue; both sides of Washington Avenue from Empire Boulevard to Eastern Parkway; both sides of Eastern Parkway from Washington Avenue to both sides of Plaza Street (East); both sides of Plaza Street (East) from Eastern Parkway to Vanderbilt Avenue; center line of Vanderbilt Avenue from Plaza Street (East) to center line of Fulton Street, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
35th	73d	37-A	87th	43d	85th
37th	82d	38th	80th	44th	83d
		42-A	88th		

Headquarters of the Sixth Division will be located at 2 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.

Seventh Division

Beginning at East River and Newtown Creek; Newtown Creek from East River to Borough Line; Borough Line from Newtown Creek to Vermont Avenue (Cemetery Fence); Vermont Avenue (Cemetery Fence) from Borough Line to Hylan Boulevard (Cemetery Fence); Hylan Boulevard (Cemetery Fence) from Vermont Avenue to Gillen Place; center line of Gillen

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Place from Hylan Boulevard (Cemetery Fence) to the center line of Fulton Street; center line of Fulton Street from center line of Gillen Place to the center line of Joralemon Street; center line of Joralemon Street from the center line of Fulton Street to the East River; East River from the center line of Joralemon Street to Newtown Creek, place of beginning, comprising the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
45th	93d	48th	94th	50th	102d
46th	96th	48-A	97th	51st	104th
47th	95th	49th	101st	51-A	105th
		49-A	103d		

Headquarters of the Seventh Division will be located at 148 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Eighth Division

Comprises all territory within the Borough of Queens, and includes the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
52d	123d	56th	118th	60th	112th
53d	125th	58th	120th	64th	111th
54th	116th	59th	109th	65th	113th

Headquarters of the Eighth Division will be located at Fulton Street and Flushing Avenue, Jamaica.

Ninth Division

Comprises all territory within the Borough of Richmond, and includes the following precincts:

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
66th	66th	68th	63d	71st	2d
		70th	60th		

Headquarters of the Ninth Division will be located at 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I.

Tenth Division—(Traffic)

Shall control traffic conditions in all Boroughs, and shall be divided into 2 Districts as indicated herein.

Headquarters of the Deputy Chief Inspector in charge of the Traffic Division will be located at 18-20 Beach Street, Manhattan.

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The First District (Traffic)—Comprises all territory within the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and includes the following traffic precincts:

Traffic A—230 West 20th Street, Manhattan—All territory on Manhattan Island, south of East and West 42d Street.

Traffic B—150 West 68th Street, Manhattan—All territory on Manhattan Island, north of and including both sides of East and West 42d Street.

Traffic C—1086 Simpson Street, Bronx—All territory in the Borough of The Bronx.

Headquarters of the First District (Traffic) will be located at 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan.

The Second District (Traffic)—Comprises all territory within the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, and includes the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensborough Bridges, comprising the following precincts:

Traffic D—148 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn—All territory in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond.

Traffic E—275 Church Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.—All territory in the Borough of Queens.

Bridge Precincts

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
72d	3d	73d	27th

Headquarters of the Second District (Traffic) will be located at 148 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Eleventh Division—(Detective)

It covers all territory within the City of New York, and shall be divided into Detective Districts, numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 9 (inclusive), which shall serve the territory of the Division bearing the same numerical designation.

Detective Districts shall be divided into Detective Squads serving the same territory, and bearing the same numerical designation as the precinct to which they correspond.

Headquarters of the Eleventh Division shall be maintained at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, Manhattan.

A Branch Headquarters of the Detective Division shall be maintained at 72 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

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Twelfth Division—(Special Service)

It covers all territory within the City of New York, and its Headquarters shall be located at 17 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan.

Thirteenth Division—(Headquarters)

Shall have jurisdiction of all members of the Force who are detailed to duty outside of Divisions Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive, and its Headquarters shall be located at 240 Centre Street, Manhattan.

Surgical Districts

Comprising all territory within the City of New York, are re-numbered as follows:

First District

PRECINCT

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
1st	1st
3d	5th
4th	13th
5-A	16th
6th	15th
66th	66th
68th	63d
70th	60th

Second District

2d	4th
5th	14th
7th	23d

Third District

8th	21st
8-A	25th
10th	29th
10-A	31st

Fourth District

9th	26th
9-A	28th
12th	32d

Fifth District

13th	39th
13-A	43d

Sixth District

14th	37th
15th	40th
16th	38th

Seventh District

PRECINCT

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
17th	42d
26th	57th

Eighth District

20th	47th
22d	49th

Ninth District

19th	46th
21st	50th

Tenth District

18th	45th
23d	51st

Eleventh District

24th	53d
27th	56th

Twelfth District

28th	67th
29th	68th
30th	70th

Thirteenth District

32d	76th
34th	74th

Fourteenth District

31st	72d
35th	73d
37th	82d
37-A	87th
38th	80th
43d	85th

Fifteenth District

PRECINCT

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>
32-A	78th
39th	89th
41st	91st
45th	93d

Sixteenth District

42d	79th
42-A	88th
46th	96th
47th	95th

Seventeenth District

48-A	97th
50th	102d
54th	116th

Eighteenth District

44th	83d
56th	118th

Nineteenth District

48th	94th
49th	101st
49-A	103d
51st	104th
51-A	105th
59th	109th

Twentieth District

60th	112th
64th	111th

Twenty-first District

52d	123d
53d	125th
58th	120th
65th	113th
71st	2d

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Re-Designation of Precinct Numerals

<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>New Number</i>	<i>Old Number</i>	<i>Division</i>
1	1	1	37-A	87	6
2	4	1	38	80	6
3	5	1	39	89	5
4	13	1	40	77	5
5	14	1	41	91	5
5-A	16	1	42	79	5
6	15	1	42-A	88	6
7	23	2	43	85	6
8	21	2	44	83	6
8-A	25	2	45	93	7
9	26	2	46	96	7
9-A	28	2	47	95	7
10	29	2	48	94	7
10-A	31	2	48-A	97	7
11	33	2	49	101	7
12	32	3	49-A	103	7
13	39	3	50	102	7
13-A	43	3	51	104	7
14	37	3	51-A	105	7
15	40	3	52	123	8
16	38	3	53	125	8
17	42	3	54	116	8
18	45	4	56	118	8
19	46	4	58	120	8
20	47	4	59	109	8
21	50	4	60	112	8
22	49	4	64	111	8
23	51	4	65	113	8
24	53	4	66	66	9
26	57	4	68	63	9
27	56	4	70	60	9
28	67	5	71	2	9
29	68	5	72	3	10
30	70	5	73	27	10
31	72	5	Traffic A	Traffic A	10
32	76	5	Traffic B	Traffic B	10
32-A	78	5	Traffic C	Traffic C	10
34	74	5	Traffic D	Traffic D	10
35	73	6	Traffic E	Traffic E	10
37	82	6			

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Precinct 51-A Abolished

Precincts 49-A, 50 and 51 Reapportioned

Precinct 51-A is hereby abolished. The boundaries of the 49-A, 50th, and 51st Precincts are changed to include the following territory:

Precinct 49-A, 263 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—Center line of North 11th Street, from East River to Union Avenue; center line of Union Avenue, from North 11th Street to Broadway; center line of Broadway, from Union Avenue to East River; East River, from Broadway to place of beginning.

Precinct 50, 171 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn—Center line of Richardson Street, from Union Avenue to Newtown Creek; Newtown Creek and Borough Line, from Richardson Street to Flushing Avenue; center line of Flushing Avenue, from Borough Line to Broadway; center line of Broadway, from Flushing Avenue to Union Avenue; center line of Union Avenue to place of beginning.

Precinct 51, 100-102 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn—Newtown Creek, from East River to Richardson Street; center line of Richardson Street to North 11th Street; center line of North 11th Street to East River; East River to place of beginning.

Two Station-houses Abandoned

The use of premises 43 Herbert Street, and 145 Greenpoint Avenue, as Station-houses, is hereby discontinued. All records and police property in these houses will be invoiced to the new 51st Precinct Station-house, located at 100-102 Meserole Avenue. The commanding officer of the 7th Division will arrange to safeguard all Department property in these buildings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION COURSE

Criminal Identification Course

In the interest of increased coöperation and efficiency between police departments in general, the Police Commissioner organized and established a Criminal Identification School. Cities of over 100,000 population in the United States and Canada were invited to send a representative. The course began on September 29th and ended on October 4, 1924. Over 60 representatives from various parts of the continent responded and were instructed by lectures and demonstrations.

The class was conducted by the Commanding Officer of the Criminal Identification Bureau. The following is a reprint of the Prospectus of the course :

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION COURSE
AUSPICES OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE
September 29 to October 4, 1924, inclusive
at the Bureau of Criminal Identification
Detective Division
Police Department, City of New York

Pursuant to Resolution adopted at the Ninth Session of the International Police Conference, at the City of New York, in May, 1923, a Course of Instruction in Criminal Identification, under the auspices of the International Police Conference, will be conducted at the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Detective Division of the Police Department of the City of New York, 240 Centre Street, New York City, for representatives of Police Departments affiliated with the Conference.

This Course will commence at 9 o'clock on the morning of September 29, 1924, and will terminate at 12 o'clock noon, October 4, 1924.

There will be no charge therefor.

In order that adequate provision can be made for the fingerprint experts or representatives of Police Departments designated by their Administrative or Executive Head to attend, we would appreciate receiving prompt advice as to whether a representative of your Department will attend this Course.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
*Police Commissioner, City of New York,
President, International Police Conference.*

TOPIC—FINGERPRINTS

THE CURRICULUM

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Modern methods | d. Licenses |
| a. Present day uses | e. Unidentified dead |
| b. Civil Service | |
| c. Pistol Permits | |
| 2. European Systems of Classification | |
| a. Henry | d. Fiche |
| b. Gasti | e. Modifications in Denmark |
| c. Parisian | and Germany |

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3. One Finger Systems

- a. Copenhagen
- b. Vienna
- c. Berlin

4. Sub-classifications of large Bureaus

5. Code Systems

- a. Jorgensen of Copenhagen
- b. Collins of Scotland Yard
- c. Superintendent Bugge of Danish Central Bureau

6. At the Scene of Crime

- a. Special Kit
- b. Transferring Fingerprints
- c. Specialists
- d. Court Exhibits

7. Central Fingerprint Bureaus

- a. European
- b. Proposed National Police Bureau at Washington, D. C.
- c. National Clearing House now maintained at New York City by International Police Conference

8. Epidactyloscope

- a. Demonstrations of Fingerprint Enlarging Apparatus in use at the Paris Identification Bureau

TOPIC—SPECIAL INDEXES

1. European and American

- a. Palm prints
- b. Personal characteristic file
- c. Nicknames
- d. Wanted persons
- e. Burglars' instruments

TOPIC—DISTANT IDENTIFICATION

- a. Hakon Jorgensen System—a code system of numbers that can be transmitted by radio, telegraph, telephone or letter
- b. Report on recent Conference of Fingerprint Experts at Brussels, Belgium

TOPIC—FOOTPRINTS

- a. Making and preserving plaster casts
- b. Appliances and materials needed
- c. Importance in suburban cases

TOPIC—PHOTOGRAPHY

- a. European and American methods
- b. Novel cameras
- c. Fingerprint work

TOPIC—RADIO AND TELEPHONE PHOTOGRAPHY

- a. System of M. Belin of Paris
- b. Recent demonstration of American Telephone and Telegraph Company over telephone wires in the United States

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TOPIC—PHOTOGRAPHY BY TELEGRAPH

- a. System of Ellero of Rome, transmitting photographs by numerals over telegraph wires

TOPIC—POLICE DETECTIVE SCHOOLS AND CRIMINAL MUSEUMS

- a. Instruction and training of detectives and specialists
- b. Scientific laboratories in Europe

TOPIC—MODUS OPERANDI AND PORTRAIT PARLE

- a. Uses in Europe
- b. Application of these systems to police conditions in North America

TOPIC—BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY

- a. Inspection
- b. Systems and methods
- c. Photograph Gallery

General Discussion will follow the lectures on and demonstrations of the preceding Topics.

At the conclusion of the course, the members of the class passed a set of resolutions, setting forth that the course was of unprecedented professional police interest, and of great value to police coöperation and understanding; the means of disseminating precise knowledge in regard to new developments in police procedure, and that it had improved the effectiveness of police methods.

The Distant Identification System was recommended for adoption, as a standard police measure.

* * * * *

CASUAL STUDENTS

This Bureau has trained more than 100 representatives from other cities in the art of fingerprinting and criminal identification. During the past year officers from the following cities have received such instruction: Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Hartford, East Hartford, Greenwich and New Britain, Conn.; New Rochelle, Poughkeepsie and Troy, N. Y.; Fall River, Mass.; Plainfield and Fort Lee, N. J.; New York Central R. R. Police; U. S. Marshall, Southern District of New York; Bermuda (3 officers), and the Laboratoire de Medecine Legale, Police Techniqué, Montreal.

Public Lectures

Lectures by representatives of the Bureau are delivered to church societies, civic and social organizations, fraternities, educational centers, etc. The citizens are thus enlightened as to the functions of the Police Department, and the methods pursued to decrease crime, promoting better mutual understanding and coöperation.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

There was no change in the financial policy of the Police Administration during 1924. The same character of economy was practiced as during the preceding years, and it will be seen from the succeeding figures that in respect to administrative expenditures, there was really a decrease. From the outset of the present Police Administration no effort has been spared to make the most of the money appropriated for the use of the Police Department; no activity of it has been overlooked in the attempt to detect possible leakage, waste and injudicious expenditures; and to employ materials and equipment, generally, to the best advantage.

In the way of economy, and the efficient and forehanded expenditure of money, there is little that can be done. Changes in procedure, which are sometimes the cause of methods and materials losing their usefulness and availability, may offer opportunities for further economies, but that is entirely dependent on future developments.

There was an increase in 1924, over 1923, of \$2,708,014.56, wholly chargeable to salaries for additions to the Police Force. This is only the apparent increase, however, for as the tables will show there was an actual increase in salaries for the Uniformed Police Force of \$2,808,457.52. The difference represents savings effected in other lines. There can be no fault found with the expenditures of the Police Department. Every dollar is being used to the best advantage of the public, and there is no further retrenchment possible that would not react to the detriment of the general efficiency of the Police Department and the Police Force, and in the long run the public would be the sufferer.

EXPENDITURES, 1923 and 1924

(As of December 31st.)

CODE	TITLE	SALARIES							1923	1924
1600	Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 84,711.17	\$ 86,102.11
1601	Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,545.71	115,769.72
1602	Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,362,129.89	30,170,587.41
1603	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,352.48	29,656.08
1604	Steamer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,834.15	13,439.06
	Temporary Court Stenographer (Revenue Bonds)								-	641.96

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued

CODE	WAGES		
1605	Printing Office - - - - -	\$ 15,273.43	\$ 17,505.17
1606	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - -	304,681.40	307,693.95
SUPPLIES			
1607	Forage and Veterinary Supplies - - -	21,822.14	21,601.52
1608	Fuel Supplies - - - - -	97,915.34	83,998.38
1609	Office Supplies - - - - -	6,346.14	7,973.50
1610	Medical and Surgical Supplies - - -	244.64	159.57
1611	Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies	4,056.53	5,557.94
1612	Motor Vehicle Supplies - - - - -	114,239.84	99,606.48
	Revenue Bonds—Maintaining Ford Cars -	-	20,000.00
1613	General Plant Supplies - - - - -	8,996.93	8,993.07
EQUIPMENT			
1614	Office Equipment - - - - -	8,954.11	6,811.92
1615	Household Equipment - - - - -	14,996.53	18,037.73
1616	Live Stock—Horses - - - - -	3,896.00	7,080.00
1617	Motor Vehicles and Equipment - - -	59,795.65	74,670.87
	Revenue Bonds—Purchase of 125 Ford Cars -	-	47,800.32
1618	General Plant Equipment - - - - -	97,502.02	19,278.05
MATERIAL			
1619	Materials - - - - -	56,400.05	59,644.57
REPAIRS			
1620	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -	14,975.95	17,610.65
1621	General Repairs and Replacements - -	192,889.31	99,847.93
	Revenue Bond—New Tablets, Headquarters	1,888.00	-
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES			
1622	Shoeing and Boarding Horses, etc. - -	74,342.13	70,817.34
1623	Carfare - - - - -	8,284.83	7,005.24
1624	Telephone Service - - - - -	111,584.06	128,287.46
1625	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service -	3,410.45	3,193.84
1626	General Plant Service - - - - -	12,946.05	14,754.00
1627	Contingencies - - - - -	101,895.41	93,799.06
PENSIONS			
1628	Pensions - - - - -	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
	Total - - - - -	\$31,949,910.34	\$34,657,924.90
	Increase in expenditures, 1924 over 1923	\$ 2,708,014.56	-
	Total - - - - -	\$34,657,924.90	\$34,657,924.90

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

Code									Decrease	Increase
1600	Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,390.94
1602	Uniformed Force, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,808,457.52
1601 }	Other salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,225.52	-	
1603 }										
1604 }										
1605 }	Other wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,244.29
1606 }										
1607 }	Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,226.51	-	
1608 }										
1610 }										
1613 }										
1609 }	Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,495.41
1611 }										
1612 }										
1614 }	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,366.16	-	
1618 }										
1615 }	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,900.74
1616 }										
1617 }										
1619	Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,244.52
1620	Repairs and Replacements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,634.70
1621	Repairs and Replacements	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,929.38	-	
1622 }	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,020.99	-	
1623 }										
1625 }										
1624 }	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,511.35
1626 }										
1627	Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,096.35	-	
	Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$208,864.91		\$2,916,879.47
	Less decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,864.91
	Net increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,708,014.56

As shown by the above figures, and tabulated report, there was a net increase in expenditures over the preceding year, 1923, of \$2,708,014.56, This sum embraced the following items :

MANDATORY

Uniformed Force - - - - - \$2,808,457.52

DISCRETIONARY

Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,421.95
Total Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,916,879.47
Total Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,864.91
Total Net Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,708,014.56

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued

The following savings were returned to City Funds from Department appropriations during the year 1924 and do not appear in the financial statement :

Code 1600	-	-	-	-	\$	104 56	Code 1604	-	-	-	\$	394.91
“ 1601	-	-	-	-		4,219.80	“ 1605	-	-	-		324.25
“ 1603	-	-	-	-		196 10	“ 1606	-	-	-		2,938.60
Total					-	-	-	-	-	-		\$8,178.22

TRANSFERS AFFECTING 1924 APPROPRIATIONS

From Code		To Code	
1600	Salaries, Executive - - \$ 104,56	1607	Forage and Veterinary Sup- plies - - - - \$3,000.00
1601	Salaries, Administration - 4,219.80		
1603	Salaries, care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - 196.10	3040	City Accruals Account - 8,178.22
1604	Salaries, Steamboat - - 394.91		
1605	Wages, Printing Office - 324.25		
1606	Wages, care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - 2,938.60		
1622	General Repairs and Re- placements - - - 3,000.00		
	<u>\$11,178.22</u>		<u>\$11,178.22</u>

BUREAU OF RECORDS

	1924	1923
Documents recorded and filed.....	23,843	24,350



INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE DELEGATES AT WEST POINT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE BOARD

It is the function of the Executive Board to consider important matters **Scope** of police administration referred to it by the Police Commissioner, such as questions of policy and procedure, changes, innovations, reforms, departmental recognition, and matters requiring judicial consideration and analysis before official action is taken. Prompt report of recommendations, and conclusions on all matters considered, is made. The Board institutes, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, changes and improvements for the betterment of the service.

The personnel of the Executive Board is as follows:

Joseph A. Faurot,	Third Deputy Commissioner, Chairman
John A. Leach,	First Deputy Commissioner
John Daly,	Second " "
John J. Cray,	Fourth " "
William Gillespie,	Fifth " "
John F. Bermingham,	Honorary Police Commissioner
Daniel B. Freedman,	" " "
George MacDonald,	" " "
Herman A. Metz,	" " "
Walter Scott,	" " "
R. A. C. Smith,	" " "
William H. Todd,	" " "
Barron G. Collier,	Special Deputy Commissiioner
T. Coleman duPont,	" " "
Edmond A. Guggenheim,	" " "
John A. Harriss,	" " "
John M. Shaw,	" " "
Carleton Simon,	" " "
Rodman Wanamaker,	" " "
Charles G. Young,	Secretary to the Police Commissioner
William J. Lahey,	Chief Inspector
Thomas H. Murphy,	Deputy Chief Inspector
Patrick J. Murray,	Chief Surgeon
Charles H. McKinney,	Inspector-General
Grant Crabtree,	Chief Clerk,
	Secretary
George B. Hawthorne,	Bookeeper
M. Martin Dolphin,	Assistant Corporation Counsel

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To expedite and systematize its work, the Executive Board is divided into the following sub-committees, each presided over by a Deputy or Special Deputy Police Commissioner :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Audit Committee | VII. Parades, Strikes, Meetings |
| II. Buildings and Uniforms | VIII. Pension and Relief |
| III. Crime Committee | IX. Police Reserve Committee |
| IV. Efficiency Committee | X. Rewards Committee |
| V. Honor Committee | XI. Traffic and Public Safety |
| VI. Laws and Regulations | XII. Ways and Means Committee |

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE
On Full Pay and Reimbursements

AUDIT COMMITTEE

I

William Gillespie, Chairman

Charles G. Young
Grant Crabtree

Thomas H. Murphy
George Hawthorne

The Audit Committee scrutinizes, and certifies, all charges and drafts against the Contingent Fund, Police Relief Fund and the Canteen and Camp-Fire Fund, as well as the regular funds of the Police Department. It is a wholesome factor in checking waste, and compelling a proper and economical expenditure of moneys.

BUILDINGS AND UNIFORMS COMMITTEE

II

John J. Cray, Chairman

Joseph A. Faurot
William J. Lahey

Dr. Carleton Simon
Martin Dolphin

This Committee is charged with the duty of maintaining department buildings in good order, and suitably arranged to satisfactorily meet the demands made of them. Its work differs from that of the Efficiency Committee, in that it is more particularly concerned with the serviceability of the buildings now in use, rather than with new construction, distribution, and arrangement.

CRIME COMMITTEE

III

John J. Cray, Chairman

Joseph A. Faurot
William J. Lahey

Dr. Carleton Simon
Martin Dolphin

The Crime Committee acts as an advisory board, to the Police Commissioner, in the matter of unsolved murders, important burglaries and robberies ;

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and other serious crimes, which have occurred in this city since January 1, 1918.

It secures closer coöperation between this Department and other agencies, private or official, who are interested in the protection of life and property, and the better enforcement of existing laws, City, State and Federal.

EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

IV

Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman

William Gillespie

Charles G. Young

Charles H. McKinney

Grant Crabtree

The Efficiency Committee is charged with the duty of making a general study of police conditions and methods, and reports on all recommendations received to promote efficiency and economy in the Department.

HONOR COMMITTEE

V

Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman

Edmond A. Guggenheim

Grant Crabtree

William J. Lahey

John M. Shaw

John Daly

Dr. Patrick J. Murray

The Honor Committee investigates, and considers, all applications for recognition of merit, and reports to Committee of the Whole of the Executive Board.

Of 596 applications considered, 323 were approved; and 273 rejected.

Of 30 applications for reconsideration, following rejection, 19 were approved and 11 disapproved.

Of 76 cases investigated, concerning the award of medals donated by the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 74 were approved for award, and 2 disapproved.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

VI

John A. Leach, Chairman

William J. Lahey

Grant Crabtree

Martin Dolphin

Thomas H. Murphy

This Committee handles all matters relating to the new legislation, either by the State Legislature, or by the Board of Aldermen. In detail, its duties are: To keep informed of any new legislation, or ordinances, which may affect the Department, and take suitable action thereon; prepare and have

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ready for submission to the Police Commissioner, not later than November 1st of each year, all new legislation which may be desirable; prepare and submit to the Police Commissioner, from time to time, for the consideration of the Board of Aldermen, such new ordinances as may seem desirable; consider all matters relating to the uniform enforcement of all laws and ordinances throughout the city, carefully observing the procedure, particularly in important cases; prepare and submit to the Police Commissioner, from time to time, such changes in the Regulations of the Department as may seem desirable.

PARADES, STRIKES, MEETINGS COMMITTEE

VII

John Daly, Chairman

William J. Lahey
Thomas H. Murphy

John J. Cray
Charles H. McKinney

This Committee handles all matters relating to parades, meetings and strikes, riots or other disorder, and prepares and executes plans for their management or control.

PENSION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

VIII

Edmond A. Guggenheim, Chairman

Dr. Carleton Simon
Dr. Patrick J. Murray

Thomas H. Murphy
George B. Hawthorne

This Committee deals with all matters relating to relief, or pension, including the appointment of examining boards, and the investigation of applications for pensions.

Of 231 applications for pension investigated, 230 were approved, and one disapproved.

Of 79 applications for relief, from the Police Relief Fund, investigated, 72 were approved, and 7 disapproved.

POLICE RESERVE COMMITTEE

IX

Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman

Joseph A. Faurot
William Gillespie

Charles H. McKinney
Charles G. Young

This Committee considers all matters concerning the Police Reserve. It prepares, and submits to the Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve, any plans for improvement which may seem desirable.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REWARDS COMMITTEE

X

John Daly, Chairman

Joseph A. Faurot

Charles G. Young

John A. Leach

Martin Dolphin

The Rewards Committee considers all rewards for police and generally meritorious service donated to members of this Department. In cases where the services are not considered meritorious, or coming within the provisions of law, the donors may be requested to make their entire donation to the Pension Fund and the Police Relief Fund, apportioned 10 per cent. to the Pension Fund, and 90 per cent. to the Police Relief Fund; or to withdraw the entire donation.

Permission to accept rewards was granted to members of the Force in seven hundred and twenty-nine cases.

TRAFFIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

XI

Dr. John A. Harriss, Chairman

John J. Cray

Barron G. Collier

William J. Lahey

John Daly

This Committee considers all recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of traffic regulations which may be presented, and submits to the Traffic Commissioner proposals for improvement in the traffic regulations.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

XII

Gen. Coleman duPont, Chairman

R. A. C. Smith

George MacDonald

Dr. John A. Harriss

Walter Scott

Rodman Wanamaker

Barron G. Collier

John F. Bermingham

Rhineland Waldo

Willam H. Todd

Edmond A. Guggenheim

Herman A. Metz

Dr. Carleton Simon

Daniel B. Freedman

John M. Shaw

The Ways and Means Committee deals with all matters relating to the Canteen located at Police Headquarters, to the Camp-fire and the Police Recreation Camp at Platte Clove.

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It further:

Handles all special enterprises in which the Department may be interested, and sees that they are properly treated.

Generally, has control of any form of publicity which may be for the interest of the Department.

Handles Government loan drives, campaigns for the collection of funds for public or Police purposes, in which the Department may be concerned. This includes the promotion and management of the Police Field Day Games.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON FULL PAY AND REIMBURSEMENTS

John J. Cray, Chairman

William J. Lahey

Patrick J. Murray

This special committee investigates and considers applications, submitted by members of the Force, for full pay during disability, incurred in the performance of police duty; and reimbursement for uniforms and equipment damaged in the line of duty.

Of 1,100 applications for full pay while on sick leave investigated, 1,060 were approved; and 40 disapproved. Of 67 applications for reimbursement for uniforms or equipment destroyed or damaged investigated, 65 were approved, and 2 disapproved.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE LEGAL BUREAU

The duties imposed, by the Charter, upon every member of the Police **Scope** Department, make it imperatively necessary that they have immediate access to competent counsel. In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York is attorney and counsel for the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and each and every officer, Board and Department of the City, except as otherwise specifically provided. In May, 1920, the Legal Bureau was established at Police Headquarters, and an Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to conduct it.

The Legal Bureau is equipped with a complete working law library. It includes all the laws of the State of New York with amendments to date; the opinions of the Attorney General and the Corporation Counsel on the various provisions of the laws and ordinances; the printed reports of the Court of Appeals, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the various Departments, the courts of criminal jurisdiction; all important opinions in miscellaneous cases decided by Justices of the Supreme Court; the statutes of the United States with current amendments thereto; and printed digests of leading cases and indexes commonly used and necessary in preparing memoranda regarding questions of law on any subject, especially questions arising in the enforcement, by police officers, of the penal law of the State of New York and the United States.

The calendar of the Legal Bureau reflects the varied problems presented to the Police Commissioner each day, of which the general public has little or no knowledge. A short resumé of the activities of this Bureau during two typical months is illuminating.

During January, the activities of the Legal Bureau included:

Typical Items

Opinions regarding the proper application and enforcement of the law prohibiting and regulating the possession and carrying of firearms capable of being concealed on the person.

The application and enforcement of the Sabbath Law prohibiting and regulating work, labor, commercial transactions and other activities on Sunday.

The extradition and return to the United States from London, England, of a fugitive charged with murder.

The proper application and enforcement of the Tenement House Law.

The enforcement of the law and traffic rules and regulations within the city.

The admission to bail of persons arrested at precinct station houses.

The investigation of the cause of injuries received by citizens in traffic accidents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The licensing of water craft on the waters within the jurisdiction of the City of New York.

Proposed Federal legislation requiring the fingerprinting and footprinting of children at the time of their birth.

The suppression of gambling machines under the slot machine law and the decisions respecting the enforcement thereof by Judges of our courts.

The disposition of the personal property of a national of the King of Sweden dying in New York.

Proper interrogatories to be used in taking dying declarations from persons who are victims of criminal violence, or accident, and which declarations may be used in the prosecution of persons charged with crime.

The establishment of a State Police Bureau recommended by the Prison Association of the State of New York.

The custody and disposition of intoxicating liquor seized in the enforcement of the National Prohibition law.

Matters to be considered at a conference to establish closer coöperation between members of the Police Department and agents of the Federal government in the enforcement of the National Prohibition law.

Sufficient probable cause, or evidence, necessary to warrant members of the Police Department making summary arrests for violations of the National Prohibition law, and the proper police action in the service of search warrants in places, and on persons, charged with unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquor.

The payment for damages to owners of motor vehicles commandeered by members of the Department in the performance of police duty.

Ammonia Pistols

The manufacture, distribution and possession of pistols using ammonia instead of powder and leaden ball.

The probable effect of proposed laws and amendments thereto as they relate to the duties of members of the Police Department.

The return to persons asserting ownership of intoxicating liquor seized by members of the Department, in the enforcement of the National Prohibition law.

The duties of members of the Department regarding complaints of alleged infringement of the rights of a trademark.

Month of February

During February the activities of the Legal Bureau included:

Opinions, regarding the provisions of the Federal law, in the issuance and service of warrants, to search premises used for the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquor.

The use of the official Departmental insignia by owners of private motor vehicles.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The deportation and exclusion from the country of aliens convicted of violating the National Prohibition Law.

The dismissal of complaints and the discharge of persons arrested by members of the Department, and the application of the rule in such cases of the United States Attorney regarding the necessary authority to enter premises without a search warrant.

The police power or authority of public school officials and teachers during prescribed fire drills.

Complaint from merchant truckmen regarding the carrying by public hacks of merchandise for hire.

The rights of members of the Department under the provisions of the law relating to their retirement on a pension.

The authority of members of the Force regarding the removal of incumbrances on sidewalks, such as news stands, so-called "silent salesmen" and like incumbrances placed before business houses on the public sidewalk.

The application of the law in the complaint of a Congressman against the arrest of a disorderly person.

The extradition and return to Massachusetts of persons arrested by members of the Department charged with swindling.

The objectionable features of the proposed motor vehicle law, advocated by the Merchants' Association.

**Proposed
Motor Vehicle
Law**

The right of a former resident of the United States, but a subject of a foreign government, to return to the United States after six months' absence abroad.

The arrest and return to a foreign State of a person charged with a felony, but who has not been indicted therefor.

The authority of reserve members of the U. S. Army to have and carry firearms capable of being concealed on the person.

The application of the law allowing patrolmen the time served in the Army or Navy, in computing pensions and retirement under the pension law.

The disposition of firearms used in the commission of crime held as evidence.

The obligation to patrol land and property used by the Federal government within the City of New York.

The application of the provisions of the law prohibiting, and regulating, the sale of tickets to amusements by ticket speculators.

The application and enforcement of the law relating to the provisions requiring motor vehicles, used in the carrying of passengers, to be bonded.

The foregoing problems considered by the Legal Bureau, are taken, at random, from the previously mentioned period of two months, and are a fair reflection of the activities of the Bureau during the other ten months of the year.

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BUREAU OF PRINTING

Duties

The Bureau of Printing furnishes all the printed forms for the Department's use, and prints all General, and Special, Orders and Circulars issued for the information and guidance of the Force; and such other printed matter as the Police Commissioner may direct.

The General Orders relate to matters concerning the government, and control, of the Police Force.

The Special Orders relate to the routine operations of the Department, and disposition of the Police Force.

The Circulars contain all other matters of interest to the Department, including amendments to laws, ordinances and communications.

An Alarm Circular is also published in connection with homicides, and other serious crimes.

The Annual Report of the Department, The Police Pension Report, and a number of miscellaneous reports and pamphlets are also printed by the Bureau.

The number of the several classes of orders issued in 1923 and 1924 are tabulated below:

	1923	1924
Special Orders	300	304
General Orders	51	39
Circulars	22	19
Alarm Circulars	9	9

There were 1,093 printed jobs handled by the Bureau in 1923, as compared with 1,133 for the year 1924.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC

During the year 1924, the Traffic Division was numerically designated the 10th Division and placed under the command of a Deputy Chief Inspector; the former 14th Inspection District, comprising traffic commands in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, was designated the 1st Traffic District, and the former 15th Inspection District, comprising traffic commands in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, was designated the 2d Traffic District. The former 3d Precinct, comprising the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, was designated the 72d Precinct. The former 27th Precinct, comprising the Williamsburg and Queensboro Bridges, was designated the 73d Precinct. Motorcycle Squads Nos. 1 and 2 were separated from the 14th and 15th Inspection Districts, respectively, and added to the 13th (Head-quarters) Division, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector.

Changes in
Command

It now consists of the office of the Special Deputy Police Commissioner; the office of the 10th Division comprising the 1st Traffic District and the 2d Traffic District; five Traffic Precincts, alphabetically designated A, B, C, D, E; two Bridge Precincts, viz.: 72d and 73d; and the Motorcycle Bureau comprising Motorcycle Squad No. 1 and Motorcycle Squad No. 2.

The former 33d Precinct (Central Park) and the 77th Precinct (Prospect Park) were separated from the Traffic Division and transferred to their respective divisional jurisdictions.

The following summary shows the numerical strength of the several commands of the Traffic Division at the close of the year:

FORCE OF TRAFFIC DIVISION AND MOTORCYCLE BUREAU

DECEMBER 31, 1924

Command		Dep. Chief Inspector	Inspectors	Deputy Inspector	Captains	Lieuts.		Sergeants		Patrolmen				Total	
						Foot	Mounted	Foot	Mounted	Motorcycle	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle		Motorcycle
10th Division	.	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9	
1st District	.	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	12	
2d "	.	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	
Traffic Precinct A	.	-	-	-	1	4	2	12	5	547	53	10	-	634	
" " B	.	-	-	-	1	6	-	13	1	438	14	4	-	478	
" " C	.	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	99	-	-	-	106	
" " D	.	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	3	206	20	8	-	247	
" " E	.	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	78	-	-	-	86	
72d Precinct	.	-	-	-	1	3	-	8	-	72	-	-	-	84	
73d "	.	-	-	-	1	3	-	8	-	71	-	-	-	83	
Motorcycle Squad No. 1	.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	73	80	
" " " " 2	.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	84	90	
Total	.	1	2	2	7	36	3	53	9	10	1530	87	22	157	1919

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The foot sergeant, assigned to Motorcycle Squad No. 2, is designated as Acting Lieutenant. The Lieutenants assigned to Motorcycle Squads Nos. 1 and 2 perform desk duty and such motorcycle duty as occasion may require from time to time.

Increase in Force

The numerical strength of the force of the Traffic Division was increased during the year by the addition of one Deputy Chief Inspector, four Lieutenants, four Sergeants and 103 Patrolmen, or a total of 112. A Captain, who had been Acting Deputy Inspector in the 2d Traffic District, was designated Deputy Inspector. The numerical strength of the force of the Motorcycle Bureau was increased during the year by the addition of one Sergeant and ten Patrolmen.

GENERAL TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS

Increase in Posts

One hundred and fifty-eight additional traffic foot posts were established, viz.: 93 in the Borough of Manhattan; 15 in The Bronx; 24 in Brooklyn; 24 in Queens, and 2 in Richmond. Two additional mounted posts were established in Manhattan, besides twelve new bicycle posts.

Three hundred and fourteen "one-way" regulations were promulgated, viz.: 242 in the Borough of Manhattan; 10 in The Bronx; 38 in Brooklyn; 18 in Queens, and 6 in Richmond.

Car Stop Safety Zones were established at 62 locations, viz.: 28 in the Borough of Manhattan; 3 in The Bronx; 29 in Brooklyn, and 2 in Queens.

Warning signals, indicating dangerous crossings, necessity for keeping to the right, detouring, etc., were installed at 106 locations, viz.: 28 in the Borough of Manhattan; 13 in The Bronx; 47 in Brooklyn; 14 in Queens, and 4 in Richmond.

Public Parking Spaces

Public Parking Spaces were established at 35 locations, viz.: 13 in the Borough of Manhattan; 1 in The Bronx; 11 in Brooklyn; 8 in Queens, and 2 in Richmond.

The use of semaphore "Stop" and "Go" stanchions was directed, at three locations, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Two thoroughfares in the Borough of Brooklyn were closed against the movement of commercial traffic.

Traffic Towers

Twelve traffic towers were erected and put into operation on Lafayette Street, Fourth and Park Avenues, Borough of Manhattan. The five traffic towers that had been erected on the Grand Concourse, Borough of The Bronx, were put into operation. Six traffic towers were put into operation on Bushwick Parkway, and fourteen on Bedford Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

ALL Fall

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
CANAL AND LAFAYETTE STS.



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Six thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan and one in The Bronx were designated "School Streets," and closed to vehicular traffic during the hours when children are en route to and from school. Eighteen thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan were designated "Playground Streets" and closed to vehicular traffic during certain hours of the day, in order to provide suitable play space for children in congested sections. Two thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan were proclaimed "Congested Streets" on which the speed of vehicles is restricted to a maximum rate of eight miles per hour.

School, Play-ground and Congested Streets

Special traffic regulations, prohibiting left-hand turns, were put in effect at 28 points in the Borough of Manhattan; besides five similar regulations prohibiting right-hand turns.

Improved signal lamps of the so-called "Talking" type, electrically lighted and automatically operated, were installed at 32 locations throughout the city, viz.: 6 in the Borough of Manhattan; 8 in The Bronx; 6 in Brooklyn; 4 in Queens, and 8 in Richmond.

"Talking" Lamps Installed

A signal light system of traffic control, electrically lighted and manually operated, was installed on Broadway, between Rector and 86th Streets, and on Sixth Avenue, between 42d and 50th Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

Signal Light System

Illuminated, one-way arrows were placed on Fifth Avenue at designated one-way traffic streets between 25th and 47th Streets, and on Central Park West between 72d and 85th Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

Hack stands were established at nine locations in the Borough of Manhattan, and at two locations in The Bronx. Stands for sightseeing vehicles were established at six locations in the Borough of Manhattan.

Hack and Sightseeing Stands

Safety Isles were established on highways at 11 locations in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Lines indicating "No Parking," "Stop," Division of Roadway, etc., were painted on roadways at 73 locations in the Borough of Brooklyn; 15 locations in Queens, and 3 locations in Richmond.

TRAFFIC VIOLATION WARNINGS

For the purpose of putting into effect and carrying out the provisions of Section 42a of Article 3 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, regulating traffic, the following procedure is hereby directed:

The Commanding Officer of Traffic Division shall establish a bureau for the handling of all matters relating to the issuing, keeping, filing, and indexing of all Traffic Warning Cards and the transmitting to the Traffic Court reports required by said section.

This bureau shall be located at 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan.

The following forms are hereby adopted:

- a. Traffic Warning Card (original) U. F. 86.
- b. Traffic Warning Card (duplicate) U. F. 86a.
- c. Report of Violations, Traffic Warning Card U. F. 86b.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Commanding Officers of precincts will be supplied with Traffic Warning Cards, original and duplicate (U. F. 86 and U. F. 86a), which shall be issued upon request to any person who drives any horse-drawn vehicle or who operates any motor vehicle within the limits of the city of New York and who resides within the precinct.

Should a non-resident desire to procure a Traffic Warning Card he may obtain it by applying to the Traffic Division, 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan.

Procedure

Commanding Officers of precincts will require applicant to fill in the data required on these cards and attach a recent photograph of himself (with one inch head), to both the original and duplicate cards. The applicant will return these cards to the command from which received and will sign both the original and duplicate in the presence of the officer designated to receive them, who will countersign both the original and duplicate cards.

The original Traffic Warning Card will be delivered to the applicant, who must at all times while driving a vehicle carry it in his physical possession; the duplicate warning card will be forwarded to the Traffic Division, 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan, where it will be filed.

Traffic Warning Cards are numbered serially, original and duplicate. A record will be kept by each command of serial numbers received, and the name and address of persons to whom issued. Cards mutilated or destroyed shall be forwarded to the Traffic Division, 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan.

Should a Traffic Warning Card become lost or defaced the holder may obtain a duplicate thereof by applying to the Traffic Division, 230 West 20th Street, Manhattan. The officer in charge of this Division shall require the applicant to fill in the required data, and have entered on the duplicate Warning Card by the Traffic Court a certified transcript of violations, if any, on previous Warning Card, as shown by reports filed in that court.

A member of the Force noting a violation on a Traffic Warning Card, in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall make immediate entry of it in his memorandum book.

Commanding Officers may, however, require members of the Force to carry with them a quantity of Report of Violations Traffic Warning Cards (U. F. 86b), to be filled out at the time of making the notations on the Traffic Warning Card (U. F. 86).

In every case of warning by any member of the Force the same shall be made known by delivering Report of Violations Traffic Warning Card U. F. 86b to the superior officer on duty in the precinct wherein the warning was made.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PHOTO

(One inch head)

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THE POLICE COMMISSIONER :
The issuance of a new Traffic Warning Card to the within-named person is hereby approved.

(CITY MAGISTRATE)

**Traffic
Warning Card**

**POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK**

NO.

(SURNAME) (Typewritten) (GIVEN NAME)

(ADDRESS)

(BUSINESS)

(BUSINESS ADDRESS)

	1922	1923	1924	1925
License Number				
Chauffeur's License No.				
Operator's License No.				

Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Color	Color Hair	Color Eyes

(Distinguishing Marks)

DO NOT MUTILATE THIS CARD. KEEP IT IN A CLEAN CONDITION

RECORD OF WARNINGS

Date	Time	Place of Occurrence
		(1) Warnings:
		(2)
		(3)
		(4)
		(5)

Nature of Offense

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

RECORD OF WARNINGS—Continued

Officer's Name	Shield No.	Command
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		

REMARKS

(Signature of Holder)
(Issued)

(Countersigned)

(Command)

To be filled out in ink or indelible pencil, ink preferred

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Reports of Violations Traffic Warning Card (U. F. 86b) shall be forwarded to the Traffic Division for transmission to the Traffic Court.

Members of the Force observing violations of sections specified in Section 42a of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances *Must* note same on Traffic Warning Card (U. F. 86b). This may, in the discretion of the officer and with the consent of the offender, be in lieu of an arrest or an issuance of summons, except where there has been substantial injury to person or property, or where same has been narrowly averted. After the making of such a notation upon each of the five spaces, a member of the Force shall arrest or issue a summons to the offender for the next succeeding offense.

The above procedure shall not apply to non-residents of the city, but any such non-resident may, at his option, procure a Traffic Warning Card and thereby become subject to this procedure.

TRAFFIC WARNING CARD BUREAU

The following is a summary of the work of the Traffic Warning Card Bureau during the year 1924:

Traffic Warning Cards on file.....	306,103
Violation Cards forwarded to Chief Magistrate.....	2,147
Offenders' Cards returned by Magistrates.....	114

<i>Violations</i>	<i>Motor Drawn</i>	<i>Horse Drawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Slow moving vehicles.....	451	12	463
Stopping	31	1	32
Standing at curb.....	51	2	53
Lights	1,218	43	1,261
Obstructing traffic	172	16	188
Mufflers	12	—	12
Ocean Parkway restrictions.....	1	—	1
Grand Concourse restrictions.....	10	1	11
Overloading teams	—	1	1
Care of horses.....	—	72	72
Ice wagon projections.....	—	1	1
Marking of vehicles.....	6	46	52
Total	1,952	195	2,147

OFFICE WORK

Exclusive of routine papers and reports required under departmental regulations, 2,395 communications were handled at the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of Traffic; 558 Physicians' Identification Cards and Automobile Plates were issued, and 22,000 notifications of violations of the traffic regulations were forwarded to the owners of vehicles in cases in which it was not possible to either serve a summons or make an arrest.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STANCHION REPAIR SHOP

The following is a summary of the work of the Stanchion Repair Shop, **Stanchions** which furnishes and repairs traffic equipment such as signs, stanchions, etc., as the same may be required:

New one-way arrows placed.....	1,915
Old one-way arrows removed, painted and replaced.....	1,200
"No Parking" signs placed.....	2,722
Miscellaneous signs, stanchions and other traffic equipment placed	307

COÖPERATION WITH OTHER CITY DEPARTMENTS

During the year, this Division coöperated with other City Departments as follows:

Assigning traffic policemen to duty on streets undergoing repair by the Bureau of Highways, etc., to divert traffic and to provide ample space for the repairmen to work without interference.

With the Dock Department, by maintaining shipping and ferry lines, **Special Services** along waterfront streets and Marginal Ways, insuring the orderly control and movement of vehicular traffic en route to and from the various piers and docks, and thus facilitating the handling of freight, food and commodities.

With the Board of Education, by acquainting School Principals of neighborhood traffic regulations, and designating the safest street crossings for children.

With the Fire Department, by facilitating the movement of their apparatus and vehicles, and preventing the parking of vehicles in the vicinity of fire company quarters and on fire-run streets where such incumbrances might interfere with free movement.

With the Department of Plants and Structures, by establishing special traffic regulations on different bridges and at ferry terminals.

With the Department of Public Markets, by establishing special traffic regulations on designated market streets, where such action is necessary, to make suitable conditions for the conduct of push-cart markets; and by the removal of such markets from congested thoroughfares to streets where their presence will not interfere with the movement of vehicular traffic.

With the Department of Licenses, by reporting minor derelictions of the rules and regulations governing public hacks and hackmen; and keeping a record of and apprehending, whenever possible, hack drivers found operating with suspended licenses.

With the Department of Street Cleaning, by the assignment of patrolmen to assist in snow removal; and submitting lists of thoroughfares to be

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given preference in the work of snow removal, to facilitate the movement of vehicular traffic, a course now followed to good advantage.

With the State Tax Department, by assisting in the conduct of tests made to insure the adoption of legible registration plates for motor vehicles to be issued in the year 1925, with particular reference to color and number schemes.

SPECIAL TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS

"No Parking" Regulation

During the year, parking on streets grew to such an extent as to require severe measures, especially in the busier sections of the city. The parking of vehicles, therefore, on the most important thoroughfares has been prohibited, excepting vehicles used in connection with the transaction of any business, which are limited to the period of one hour.

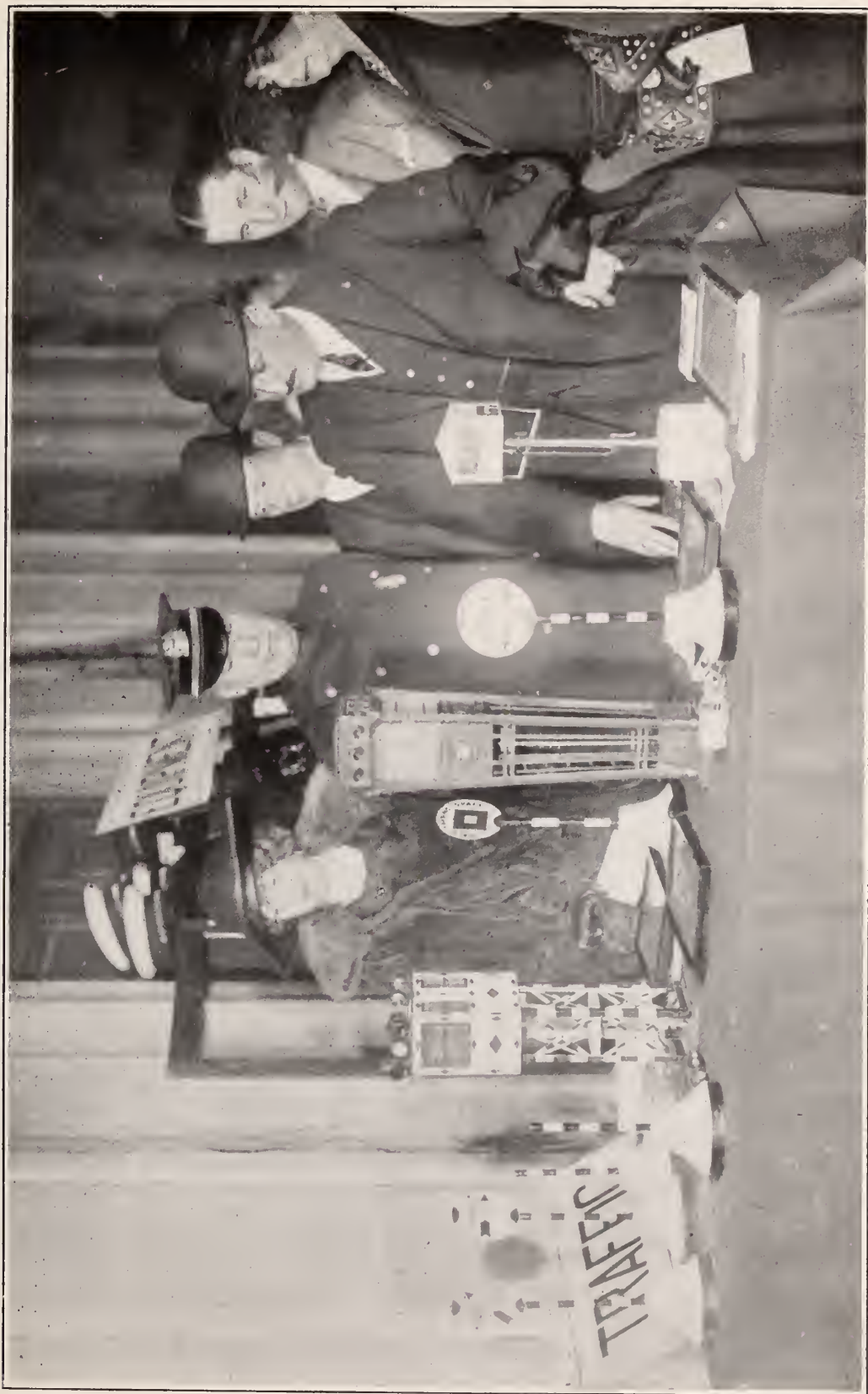
To accommodate those who have business in the prohibited areas, public parking spaces have been provided. In order to prevent any abuse of the parking privilege in these spaces and to anticipate any attempt to monopolize them, a time limit of two hours has been fixed, and no vehicle may be parked on a public parking space for longer. Many do not seem to be aware that the public highways cannot be used for garage purposes, and that no one has any right whatever to leave a vehicle, attended or unattended, for long, indefinite periods on public thoroughfares. It might have been possible to condone such practices once, but it is not possible any longer, and the public must understand that.

Cruising by public hacks was eliminated on Fifth Avenue, between Waverly Place and 65th Street, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., and on Broadway, between 23d Street and 59th Street, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 P. M. This was an essential step and has resulted in less congestion on those thoroughfares.

As the result of a careful investigation of the effect of the movement of surface cars on that of vehicular traffic, a system was established under which north- and south-bound surface cars and omnibuses, in the Borough of Manhattan, stop at even numbered intersecting streets only. This innovation has met with the approval of the general public and the management of the street railways.

Theatrical District

A large increase in the vehicular traffic using the streets in the theatrical district in the Borough of Manhattan necessitated a change in the special traffic regulations applying to that territory. The special one-way regulations that had been effective there for several years past were abolished, and vehicles are now permitted to approach and leave theatres in conformity with the general movement of vehicular traffic on cross streets. This arrangement has



UMBERTO MOLOSSI, ITALY—OCTAVIO CASANAVE, LIMA, PERU—DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR O'BRIEN, NEW YORK,
INSPECTING MINIATURE TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT AND TOWERS
INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

expedited the arrival and departure of vehicles to and from the various theatres, as well as the general movement of traffic throughout the theatrical district.

To facilitate the movement of vehicles on the Manhattan Bridge and on the streets in the vicinity of the approach to it, Manhattan Bridge roadways are restricted to use by motor vehicles, both commercial and pleasure. The arrangement provides that on the main or lower roadway of the Manhattan Bridge traffic moves in both directions during the twenty-four hours of the day, vehicles en route to Brooklyn on the south side and those en route to Manhattan on the north side; and that the upper roadway be used by west-bound traffic (pleasure vehicles only) between the hours of 7 P. M. and 12 NOON, and by eastbound traffic from 12 NOON to 7 P. M.

**Manhattan
Bridge**

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

During the year, the "L" structures on 42d Street, between Park and Third Avenues, and on Sixth Avenue, between 53d and 59th Streets, were demolished, resulting in vastly improved traffic conditions on those thoroughfares.

**Removal of "L"
Structures**

The opening of a roadway leading from Central Park into Sixth Avenue at 59th Street was also undertaken, affording an additional outlet for vehicular traffic of the passenger carrying class and improving traffic conditions on 59th Street.

REVIEW OF TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The need for immediate and extensive traffic improvements on a much larger scale than anything that had been heretofore attempted became especially apparent in 1924.

While the measures employed made possible the use of the streets to the maximum, the fact remains that the climax has about arrived and that little can be accomplished by the introduction of more traffic regulations.

The growth in the number of vehicles in the City of New York has far exceeded the capacity of the City's streets, which were laid out at a period when the present tremendous volume of vehicular traffic could not be foreseen. There are too few main thoroughfares, while the tributary streets are too narrow to properly accommodate the vehicles using them at the present day.

The cure for the trouble does not lie in further measures of regulation in congested sections. New arteries of traffic must be provided to accommodate the vast number of vehicles using the streets of the city, which may

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reasonably be expected to increase in numbers from year to year. Surface car tracks should be removed. The street car is antiquated as a means of public conveyance and constitutes an impediment to modern vehicles. A properly equipped "bus" line should replace present street-surface car lines wherever necessary, and which would afford a more flexible and expeditious means of travel with the minimum possibility of congestion.

East River Approaches

Conditions at the approaches leading to the several East River bridges are another matter requiring improvement, especially at the Manhattan terminals. These approaches leading directly to and from the bridges are connected directly with thoroughfares in congested sections, and are inadequate for the volume of traffic they are compelled to accommodate. The bridges themselves are being used to capacity, and additional roadways should be constructed above the main roadway on the Manhattan Bridge, and over the present roadways on the north and south sides of the Williamsburg Bridge.

Streets running west from the Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro Bridges should be widened. This could be accomplished by the razing of buildings on either side of adjacent cross-streets, substantially increasing their width; or by carrying the approaches across the city to north and south thoroughfares, which would provide outlets over which the traffic, en route to and from the bridges, could be readily distributed.

The entire traffic situation of the city at the present time presents a problem that calls for the immediate undertaking of gigantic improvements with respect to the lay-out of the streets. They must be of a character to provide both for the relief of congestion and the fluent movement of traffic. It is imperative that spacious streets and highways, adequate parking facilities and bridge approaches be provided without undue delay. Under such a system of improvement it is certain that a better observance of the traffic regulations would be brought about, congestion eliminated, vehicular accidents reduced to a minimum, and the movement of vehicles and pedestrians greatly facilitated throughout the city.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS

Although nominally a part of the Traffic Division, because of their vital assistance in enforcing the traffic regulations, the Motorcycle Squads—there are two, M. C. No. 1 and M. C. No. 2—are under the command of the Chief Inspector for reasons of efficiency and discipline. The men of these commands perform most necessary work and handle a class of violators of the traffic regulations who cannot be controlled except by direct police attention.

FORCE

Captain in command.....	1
Lieutenants	3
Sergeants	6
Patrolmen	161
Total	171

The following table shows the activity of the Motorcycle Bureau for the year 1924, together with comparative reports for the years 1923, 1922 and 1921:

COST OF OPERATION

Salaries of members of Motorcycle Bureau.....	\$400,560.56
Gasoline, oils, repairs, etc.....	20,000.00
New motorcycles (25).....	6,750.00
Total	\$427,310.56
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$805,631.00
Total expenditures	427,310.56
Showing a balance over all expenses.....	\$378,320.44

The following figures indicate the automobile registration within Greater New York during the year 1924, also proportionate activity of the Motorcycle Bureau in the various classes of vehicles:

Motor Vehicles	Registered	Summonses Served	Percentage
Pleasure and dealers.....	316,941	33,351	10.52
Commercial and trailers.....	89,167	24,920	27.94
Taxicabs and omnibuses.....	24,378	11,187	45.88
Motorcycles	8,262	773	9.35
Totals	438,748	70,231	16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1924					ENTIRE YEAR 1923							
	Sum- mons	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines	Sum- mons	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days	Fines
Speeding	26407	26144	263	-	3999	2129	\$636264	27058	26964	94	2610	1954	\$637922
Owner permit speeding	45	39	6	-	14	-	705	41	37	4	2	1	750
Speeding around corners	1307	1298	9	-	112	101	26717	307	304	3	27	34	7200
Reckless driving	484	428	56	-	68	78	8747	546	504	42	43	114	10753
Eight-foot ordinance	1374	1344	30	-	119	79	29910	1803	1779	24	81	231	40683
Left of car	481	475	6	-	24	-	2107	1016	1010	6	37	10	5400
Fail to keep to right	7391	7342	49	-	325	10	19510	7093	7075	18	258	18	21153
One-Way street	1157	1148	9	-	72	-	1816	1916	1915	1	82	-	3398
Restricted street	305	305	-	-	16	-	603	270	270	-	-	-	582
Left of stanchions	435	431	4	-	62	-	1167	531	527	4	13	-	1825
Improper turning	3908	3890	18	-	172	8	10166	4659	4653	6	95	12	14784
Failing to signal	3522	3498	24	-	207	6	9602	3140	3123	17	95	4	8564
Signal light	2283	2272	11	-	118	-	5447	534	533	1	4	-	1431
Smoke	464	463	1	-	65	-	1053	577	576	1	27	-	1884
Lights	4034	4008	26	-	345	3	9782	3733	3729	4	126	10	8242
Registration plates	2897	2852	45	-	449	169	7131	4394	4379	15	342	81	9361
No mirrors	6029	6002	27	-	552	1	11027	2788	2786	2	248	-	6057
No name on vehicle	23	23	-	-	-	-	38	29	29	-	-	-	78
No weight on vehicle	26	25	1	-	16	-	21	7	7	-	-	-	25
Minors operating	7	6	1	-	2	-	12	2	2	-	-	-	20
Operator's license	2509	1792	717	-	643	253	8359	2484	1766	718	482	194	10498
Chauffeur's license	1790	1022	768	-	292	217	5274	1635	991	644	243	203	5232
Chauffeur's badge	784	761	23	-	191	2	1370	911	890	21	83	12	1712
Hack ordinance	823	790	33	-	127	246	3941	473	414	59	26	264	2120
Unnecessary noise	120	120	-	-	17	-	368	130	130	-	6	5	490
Obstructing traffic	1463	1456	7	-	79	-	3078	1429	1422	7	79	-	3311
Vehicle unattended	47	47	-	-	2	-	111	40	40	-	1	-	84
Defective brakes	26	25	1	-	5	-	143	37	37	-	3	-	380
No red flag, extend. material	36	36	-	-	1	-	91	46	46	-	2	-	159
Left scene of accident	4	2	2	-	-	-	50	4	1	3	-	-	25
Stealing ride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	26	6	15	-	15
Peddlers license	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Littering streets	8	8	-	-	1	-	43	2	2	-	-	-	6
Intoxication	31	15	10	6	8	10	85	35	19	16	8	100	474
Disorderly conduct	88	57	31	-	20	31	215	121	96	25	29	5	413
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Grand larceny	42	7	28	7	1	5630	-	12	1	11	-	730	-
Volstead Act	16	1	14	1	-	-	250	12	-	12	-	-	-
Dangerous weapons	8	1	4	3	-	7300	-	2	1	1	-	186	-
Assault	14	-	12	2	-	-	-	14	3	11	-	33	10
Burglary	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Bribery	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Unmuzzled dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Juvenile delinquency	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Robbery	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicabs not bonded	22	22	1	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right of way	109	108	1	-	10	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabbath law	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malicious mischief	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70536	68268	2241	27	8136	16273	\$805631	67875	66089	1786	5067	4201	\$805046

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1922					ENTIRE YEAR 1921						
	Sum-mones	Convicted	Dis-charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines	Sum-mones	Convicted	Dis-charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding	-	29934	29803	131	1729	\$681148	25656	25540	116	1533	2194	\$664525
Owner permit speeding	-	99	88	11	6	2055	130	111	19	12	-	2555
Speeding around corners	-	340	335	5	26	11 7890	271	267	4	9	20	5960
Reckless driving	-	338	312	26	19	112 6315	207	188	19	20	49	3748
Eight-foot ordinance	-	931	906	25	44	30 20663	585	572	13	25	47	12880
Left of car	-	1094	1092	2	40	2 6518	1538	1534	4	32	19	9196
Fail to keep to right	-	6240	6219	21	285	12 20362	5694	5672	22	233	45	22881
One-Way street	-	1954	1949	5	74	- 3199	973	969	4	71	-	1287
Restricted street	-	704	701	3	6	- 1317	227	227	-	8	-	607
Left of stanchions	-	453	452	1	33	10 1674	247	241	6	15	-	1017
Improper turning	-	3505	3502	3	218	1 11010	3561	3539	22	128	1	12957
Failed to signal	-	2937	2918	19	146	1 8008	2773	2756	17	122	1	8274
Signal light	-	110	108	2	3	- 390	158	155	3	8	-	446
Smoke	-	1171	1170	1	59	- 4008	1770	1767	3	35	1	7297
Lights	-	5871	5863	8	286	2 14157	8683	8670	13	354	-	22444
Registration plates	-	2536	2519	17	261	- 6667	2666	2650	16	233	1	7695
No name on vehicle	-	135	133	2	5	- 348	66	65	1	3	-	137
Minors operating	-	5	5	-	-	- 43	20	17	3	-	-	304
Operator's license	-	3211	2379	832	685	- 7785	2846	2103	743	707	11	7588
Chauffeur's license	-	1978	1489	489	466	79 4917	1050	769	281	247	8	2880
Chauffeur's badge	-	1108	1076	32	215	- 2037	1118	1096	22	167	-	2438
Hack ordinance	-	296	285	11	13	43 1487	131	125	6	8	3	785
Park ordinance	-	16	16	-	-	- 32	19	19	-	13	-	9
Unnecessary noise	-	273	272	1	26	3 839	1488	1485	3	36	-	4485
Obstructing traffic	-	975	972	3	26	2 2501	708	702	6	35	-	1547
Vehicle unattended	-	185	184	1	6	- 449	138	138	-	21	-	344
Defective brakes	-	3	3	-	-	- 22	3	3	-	-	-	22
No red flag, extending material	-	27	27	-	4	- 80	22	22	-	2	-	108
Left scene of accident	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Stealing ride	-	202	147	55	119	- 28	114	103	11	34	1	100
Peddlers license	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Littering streets	-	19	19	-	1	- 53	5	5	-	-	-	17
Intoxication	-	30	14	16	2	24 1382	20	18	2	5	240	603
Disorderly conduct	-	98	87	11	21	1 405	98	85	13	40	90	223
Homicide	-	2	1	1	-	2555	1	1	-	-	1460	-
Felonious assault	-	9	2	7	2	-	6	1	5	-	-	10
Grand larceny	-	18	-	18	-	-	21	4	17	4	-	-
Volstead Act	-	7	1	6	1	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Dangerous weapons	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary	-	1	1	-	1095	-	6	1	6	-	30	-
Petit larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unmuzzled dog	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Desertion	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabbath Law	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	20
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Total	66829	65054	1775	5837	5736	\$818012	63042	61628	1414	4161	4221	\$805403

(To U. S. Authorities)

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1924										ENTIRE YEAR 1923												
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Horse-Drawn	Street Car	Miscellaneous	Total	
Speeding -	18121	3588	4067	514	39	71	7	-	-	-	26407	17315	4807	4298	523	22	85	8	-	-	-	27058	
Owner permit speed -	40	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	37	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	
Speed around corners -	973	155	171	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1307	155	90	57	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	307	
Reckless driving -	284	114	60	18	1	1	-	5	-	1	484	311	136	67	12	3	3	-	12	-	2	546	
Eight-foot Ordinance -	589	351	415	6	2	-	-	11	-	-	1374	782	479	506	5	5	1	2	28	-	-	1803	
Left of car -	220	164	93	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	481	423	332	250	3	1	1	-	6	-	-	1016	
Fail to keep to right -	1758	4527	998	12	24	43	29	28	-	-	7391	1908	4094	955	10	3	36	-	86	-	1	7093	
One-Way street -	551	366	208	4	-	-	-	28	-	-	1157	488	782	286	5	-	14	-	341	-	-	1916	
Restricted street -	-	303	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	305	5	251	4	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	270	
Left of stanchions -	267	96	69	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	435	295	147	78	1	-	-	-	9	-	1	531	
Improper turning -	1701	1292	870	7	2	3	1	32	-	-	3908	2024	1462	1058	7	-	1	107	-	-	-	4659	
Failed to signal -	1424	1304	776	2	2	1	-	13	-	-	3522	1199	1190	706	5	-	-	-	40	-	-	3140	
Signal light -	1184	345	713	11	9	2	-	18	-	1	2283	256	82	182	1	5	-	-	5	-	3	534	
Smoke -	227	127	105	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	464	319	164	83	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	577	
Lights -	1791	1716	438	6	3	56	24	24	-	-	4034	1410	1763	461	13	4	26	9	46	-	1	3733	
Registration plates -	852	1844	157	35	1	8	-	-	-	-	2897	1717	2354	296	19	1	7	-	-	-	-	4394	
No mirrors -	-	6014	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	6029	-	2786	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2788	
No name on vehicle -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	
No weight on vehicle -	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	
Minors operating -	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Operator's license -	2120	267	8	113	-	1	-	-	-	-	2509	2175	302	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2484	
Chauffeur's license -	510	1085	153	5	37	37	-	-	-	-	1790	532	905	177	1	1	18	-	-	-	1	1635	
Chauffeur's badge -	196	430	155	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	784	290	423	192	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	911	
Hack ordinance -	45	4	575	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	823	66	7	186	1	-	213	-	-	-	-	473	
Unnecessary noise -	33	51	1	32	3	3	-	-	-	-	120	60	55	2	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	130	
Obstructing traffic -	277	619	534	-	4	4	-	25	-	-	1463	323	591	381	-	2	2	130	40	-	-	1429	
Vehicle unattended -	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	24	1	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	37	
Defective brakes -	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	36	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	46	
No red flag -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Left scene of accident -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	
Stealing ride -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Peddler's license -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Littering streets -	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Intoxication -	20	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	31	25	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	35	
Disorderly conduct -	39	16	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	88	56	19	22	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	121	
Homicide -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand larceny -	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Volstead Act -	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Dangerous weapon -	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Felonious assault -	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	
Burglary -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	
Bribery -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Unmuzzled dog -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Juvenile delinquency -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Robbery -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Taxicabs not bonded -	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Right of way -	49	42	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sabbath law -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malicious Mischief -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total -	33351	24920	10643	773	91	453	8	263	-	-	34	70536	32215	23302	10266	628	43	423	20	916	32	30	67875

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT

VIOLATIONS	ENTIRE YEAR 1922										ENTIRE YEAR 1921											
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Street car	Miscellaneous	Total	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Miscellaneous	Total
Speeding -	20719	4506	3794	717	64	97	37	-	-	-	29934	19332	2563	2829	746	-	120	56	-	-	-	25656
Owner permit speeding	87	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	99	125	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Speed around corners	220	100	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	340	177	60	25	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	271
Reckless driving -	184	108	28	9	1	3	4	1	-	-	338	130	43	19	7	-	2	2	4	-	-	207
Eight-foot Ordinance	438	277	196	3	1	4	12	1	-	-	931	321	145	112	2	-	2	-	5	-	-	585
Left of car -	494	460	118	3	-	-	1	18	-	-	1094	322	1144	66	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1538
Fail to keep to right	2339	2931	765	24	6	20	2	153	-	-	6240	2647	2349	457	15	19	58	5	142	-	2	5694
One-Way street -	692	751	237	4	-	4	266	-	-	-	1954	587	195	109	3	-	3	-	79	-	-	973
Restricted street	24	627	15	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	704	13	204	2	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	227
Left of stanchions	309	101	30	3	-	-	2	8	-	-	453	185	40	13	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	247
Improper turning -	1723	1164	513	6	-	1	1	97	-	-	3505	1842	1341	315	6	1	1	2	53	-	-	3561
Failed to signal -	1248	1218	416	4	4	9	-	38	-	-	2937	1054	1252	432	8	2	7	2	16	-	-	2773
Failed to stop on signal	65	14	28	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	110	90	15	47	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	158
Smoke -	656	377	130	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1171	672	947	140	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	1770
Lights -	2439	2459	723	37	3	57	8	145	-	-	5871	4235	3012	1174	31	8	98	19	106	-	2	8683
Registration plates	766	1633	97	33	1	6	-	2	-	-	2536	646	1857	136	16	1	10	-	-	3	-	2666
Minors operating -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Operator's license	2832	370	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3211	2531	292	20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2846
Chauffeur's license	699	1078	183	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	1978	445	517	74	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	1050
Chauffeur's badge	444	513	144	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	1108	544	427	118	-	4	24	1	-	-	-	1118
Hack ordinance -	8	2	66	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	296	21	11	70	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	131
Park ordinance	-	14	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
No name on vehicle	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	135	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	66
Unnecessary noise	77	139	9	45	2	1	-	-	-	-	273	195	1220	22	42	9	-	-	-	-	-	1488
Obstructing traffic	204	451	167	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	975	166	346	127	-	3	2	-	63	-	1	708
Cruelty to animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
No red flag -	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	27	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Vehicle unattended	2	1	1	1	-	-	181	-	-	-	185	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	138
Defective brakes	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Littering streets	1	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Volstead Act -	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intoxication -	16	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disorderly conduct	55	19	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	98	51	14	11	1	-	1	1	1	-	6	20
Homicide	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	98
Felonius assault -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Left scene of accident	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	2
Grand Larceny -	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Dangerous weapons	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Unmuzzled dogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smoking in subway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stealing rides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
State seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peddlers license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sabbath Law	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	36771	19371	7719	900	84	440	66	1252	202	24	66829	36389	18055	6323	893	62	38	91	689	114	45	63042

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUADS

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE REPORT, 1924 AND 1923

MONTH	Summonses		Convicted		Discharged		Suspended Sentence		Days Jail		Fines	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Jan. -	6946	3917	6615	3865	331	52	720	253	5874	77	\$83,162	\$23,134
Feb. -	4143	3175	4059	3122	84	54	490	135	243	290	50,084	36,968
March -	6679	5122	6466	4995	213	127	772	283	289	256	66,695	60,530
April -	5730	6460	5563	6341	167	119	554	413	359	229	54,493	75,536
May -	5961	6180	5826	6309	135	171	585	554	274	321	65,856	77,693
June -	5445	6153	5301	6022	144	131	447	465	187	298	64,753	74,992
July -	6202	6501	5971	6242	231	259	792	451	306	438	77,828	76,616
August	6219	6565	6022	6365	197	200	745	536	355	364	75,959	86,861
Sept. -	6184	5712	6050	5561	134	151	720	403	309	291	77,425	75,151
Oct. -	6674	6100	6468	5901	206	199	809	533	7496	250	70,962	86,560
Nov. -	5171	6210	4983	6037	188	173	882	617	411	283	65,552	73,950
Dec. -	5182	5479	4944	5329	*211	146	620	424	170	1104	52,862	57,055
Total -	70536	67875	68268	66089	*2241	1786	8136	5067	16273	4201	\$805,631	\$805,046

*Twenty-seven cases pending for year 1924.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918 AND 1917

Year	Summonses		Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1924 -	-	70536	68268	2241*	8136	16273	\$805,631
1923 -	-	67875	66089	1786	5067	4201	805,046
1922 -	-	66829	65054	1775	5837	5736	818,012
1921 -	-	63042	61628	1414	4161	4221	805,403
1920 -	-	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	767,960
1919 -	-	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	448,612
1918 -	-	21849	21566	283	3662	1776	263,832
1917 -	-	16154	15948	206	2831	956	213,666

*Twenty-seven cases pending for year 1924.

INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE YEAR 1924, OVER PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Summonses		Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1923 -	-	2661	2179	460	3069	12072	\$ 585
1922 -	-	3707	3214	466	2299	10537	12,381*
1921 -	-	7494	6640	827	3975	2052	228
1920 -	-	8683	7050	1606	4019	11210	37,671
1919 -	-	33409	31619	1763	1930	10696	357,019
1918 -	-	48687	46702	1958	4474	14497	541,799
1917 -	-	54382	52320	2035	5305	15317	591,965

*Decrease.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 1

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

POST

MANHATTAN

- 1 All streets and roadways within the 5th and 13th Precincts.
- 2 All streets and roadways within the 15th Precinct.
- 3 First Avenue, from 14th to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 4 First Avenue, from 59th to 96th Streets, and Avenue A, from 59th to 94th Streets, and East End Avenue, from 79th to 89th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 5 First Avenue, from 96th to 125th Streets, and Pleasant Avenue, from 107th to 124th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 6 Second Avenue, from 14th to 72d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 7 Second Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 8 Third Avenue, from 14th to 72d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 9 Third Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 10 Lexington Avenue, from 23d to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 11 Lexington Avenue, from 86th to 129th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 12 Fourth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Streets, to Park Avenue, to 45th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 13 Park Avenue, from 45th to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 14 Park Avenue, from 86th to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 15 Madison Avenue, from 23d to 59th Streets, and Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square (4th Street) to 59th Street, and 59th Street from Fifth to Madison Avenues, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 16 Madison Avenue, from 59th to 110th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 17 Fifth Avenue, from 59th to 110th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 18 Fifth Avenue, from 110th to 138th Streets, and Madison Avenue from 110th to 138th Streets, and East 120th Street from Mount Morris Park West to Madison Avenue, and East 124th Street from Mount Morris Park West to Madison Avenue, and 138th Street from Fifth to Madison Avenues.
- 19 Sixth Avenue, from 4th to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 20 Lenox Avenue, from 110th to 145th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east, also, 110th Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenues.
- 21 Varick Street, from West Broadway to Seventh Avenue to 23d Street.
- 22 Seventh Avenue, from 23d to 59th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 23 Seventh Avenue, from 110th to 153d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east, and McCombs Dam Road to Central Bridge.
- 24 Hudson Street, from Chambers to 14th Streets, and Eighth Avenue from Hudson to 23d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 25 Eighth Avenue, from 23d Street to Columbus Circle, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 26 Central Park West, from Columbus Circle to 86th Street, and Columbus Avenue from 66th to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 27 Central Park West, from 86th to 110th Streets, and Columbus Avenue from 86th to 110th Streets, and Cathedral Parkway from Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 28 Eighth Avenue, from 110th to 155th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 29 Broadway, from Whitehall to 42d Streets.
- 30 Broadway, from 42d to 86th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 31 Broadway, from 86th to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block west.
- 32 Broadway, from 125th to 165th Streets, and Fort Washington Avenue from 159th Street to Broadway.
- 33 Broadway, from 165th to 230th Streets.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 34 Tenth Avenue, from 14th to 59th Streets, to Amsterdam Avenue, to 70th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 35 Amsterdam Avenue, from 72d to 125th Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west.
- 36 Amsterdam Avenue, from 135th to 162d Streets, and all intervening streets, one block east and west, also Hamilton Place from Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue.
- 37 West 72d Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, to 96th Street, and West End Avenue from 59th to 106th Street, and all intervening streets, one block east.
- 38 Riverside Drive, from 96th to 158th Streets.
- 39 Riverside Drive, from 158th to Dyckman Streets.
- 40 125th Street, from Harlem River to 12th Avenue.
- 41 Harlem River Driveway, from 155th to Dyckman Streets, to Tenth Avenue.
- 42 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 110th to 135th Streets.
- 43 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 135th to 155th Streets.
- 44 St. Nicholas Avenue, from 155th to 193d Streets.
- 45 Bradhurst Avenue, from 141st to 155th Streets, and Edgecomb Avenue, from 136th to 155th Streets.
- 46 Central Park, all drives and branch drives south of 86th Street Transverse Road.
- 47 Central Park, all drives and branch drives north of 86th Street Transverse Road.

BRONX

- 48 All streets and roadways within the confines of 45th Precinct.
- 49 " " " " " 46th "
- 50 " " " " " 47th "
- 51 " " " " " 49th "
- 52 " " " " " 50th "
- 53 " " " " " 51st and 54th Precincts.
- 54 " " " " " 53d Precinct.
- 55 " " " " " 56th "
- 56 " " " " " 57th "

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—*Post Activity Report*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX

From January 1, to December 31, 1924, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	136	280	416	29	32	128	160
2	134	322	456	30	220	854	1,074
3	136	225	361	31	272	771	1,043
4	508	918	1,426	32	455	635	1,090
5	508	738	1,246	33	266	455	721
6	62	311	373	34	472	1,541	2,013
7	44	196	240	35	160	528	688
8	88	181	269	36	148	260	408
9	80	209	289	37	144	337	481
10	47	168	215	38	384	362	746
11	62	206	268	39	36	194	230
12	88	405	493	40	66	198	264
13	184	429	613	41	208	272	480
14	558	412	970	42	544	730	1,274
15	74	258	332	43	432	365	797
16	124	224	348	44	96	375	471
17	232	398	630	45	20	44	64
18	864	444	1,308	46	10	29	39
19	58	259	317	47	12	22	34
20	190	370	560	48	360	401	761
21	648	446	1,094	49	656	490	1,146
22	125	321	446	50	192	525	717
23	1140	672	1,812	51	322	545	867
24	278	437	715	52	544	760	1,304
25	74	363	437	53	464	325	789
26	192	564	756	54	608	585	1,193
27	112	356	468	55	161	183	344
28	32	136	168	56	179	120	309
Total	-	-	-	-	14,251	22,282	36,533

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD No. 2

MOTORCYCLE POSTS

POST

BROOKLYN

- 1 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 39th Street.
- 2 Fourth Avenue, from 39th Street to Fifth Avenue.
- 3 Ocean Parkway, from Park Circle to Avenue N.
- 4 Ocean Parkway, from Avenue N to Surf Avenue, and Surf Avenue to Sea Gate.
- 5 Prospect Park East, from Flatbush Avenue to Parkside Avenue, and Ocean Avenue to Kings Highway.
- 6 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Kings Highway.
- 7 Coney Island Avenue, from Park Circle to Avenue U.
- 8 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Fulton Street, and Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Fulton Street to Manhattan Bridge.
- 9 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street, to Bedford Avenue, and Bedford Avenue, from Taylor Street to Myrtle Avenue.
- 10 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Empire Boulevard, and Empire Boulevard, from Bedford Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 11 Bedford Avenue, from Empire Boulevard to Foster Avenue, and Foster Avenue, from Bedford Avenue to Ocean Parkway.
- 12 All roadways, within the enclosure of Prospect Park.
- 13 Prospect Park Plaza, Plaza Street and Prospect Park West, and Southwest, including Prospect Park Circle, and Parkside Avenue, to Bedford Avenue.
- 14 Bushwick Avenue, from Grand Street to Jamaica Avenue and Highland Boulevard, to Jamaica Avenue.
- 15 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane, and Aetna Street, and Ridgewood Avenue, from Jamaica Avenue to Eldert Lane.
- 16 Washington Avenue, from Flushing Avenue to Flatbush Avenue.
- 17 Manhattan Bridge, from Manhattan Bridge Plaza to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 18 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 19 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 20 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 21 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Eastern Parkway.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POST MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—MOTORCYCLE POSTS—*Continued*

- 22 Pitkin Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Snediker Avenue, and Glenmore Avenue, from Rockaway Avenue to Eldert Lane.
- 23 Berry Street, from Rush Street to Lorimer Street, north on Lorimer Street to Calyer Street, east on Calyer Street to Manhattan Avenue, north on Manhattan Avenue to Vernon Avenue Bridge.
- 24 Leonard Street, from Broadway to Greenpoint Avenue, east on Greenpoint Avenue to Oakland Street, north on Oakland Street to Ash Street, west on Ash Street to Manhattan Avenue.
- 25 Broadway, from Williamsburg Bridge Plaza to Jamaica Avenue.
- 26 Eastern Parkway, from Park Plaza to Bushwick Avenue and Stone Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Broadway.
- 27 Nostrand Avenue, and Rogers Avenue, from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, and Clarkson Street, from Bedford Avenue to New York Avenue.
- 28 Fulton Street, from Flatbush Avenue to Broadway.
- 29 Eighty-sixth Street, from 4th Avenue to 18th Avenue, to Cropsey Avenue, to Harway Avenue to Surf Avenue.
- 30 Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Ocean Parkway to Shore Road, north on Shore Road to Bay Ridge Parkway, to Fort Hamilton Avenue.
- 31 Forty-fourth Street, from 4th Avenue to New Utrecht Avenue, and New Utrecht Avenue, from 39th Street to 79th Street.

QUEENS

- 32 Queens Borough Bridge, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Avenue, from Borden Avenue to Broadway, Flushing, and Broadway to City line.
- 34 Queens Borough Bridge Plaza, and Queens Boulevard, from Jackson Avenue to Fulton Street, Jamaica.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Richmond Hill Railroad crossing to Rocky Hill Road, to Jericho Turnpike, and Hempstead Turnpike to City Line, and Fulton Street, Borough of Queens.
- 36 Merrick Road, from Smith Street to City line, and Rockaway Road, from Ridgewood to Locust Avenues, to Merrick Road, and Locust Avenue, from Merrick Road to Central Avenue, and Springfield Avenue, from Hempstead Turnpike to Rockaway Road.
- 37 Rockaway Boulevard, from Far Rockaway (City line) to Neponsit.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways, within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 " " " " 63d and 66th Precincts.

BROOKLYN

- 40 St. Nicholas Avenue, from Flushing to Myrtle Avenues, and Jefferson Street from Wilson to St. Nicholas Avenue.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—*Continued*

FOOT POSTS

BROOKLYN

POST

- 1 Court Street, from Fulton Street to Hamilton Avenue.
- 2 Third Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 65th Street.
- 3 Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 23d Street.
- 4 Fourth Avenue, from 23d to 65th Streets.
- 5 Fifth Avenue, from Atlantic Avenue to 65th Street.
- 6 Seventh Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to 20th Street.
- 7 Prospect Park West, from Union Street to 15th Street, and Prospect Park Southwest to Park Circle.
- 8 Flatbush Avenue Extension, from Nassau to Fulton Streets, and Flatbush Avenue, from Fulton Street to Prospect Park Plaza.
- 9 Atlantic Avenue, from East River to Bedford Avenue.
- 10 Fulton Street, from Clinton Street to Nostrand Avenue.
- 11 Fulton Street, from Nostrand Avenue to Broadway.
- 12 Bergen Street, from Court Street to Bedford Avenue.
- 13 Myrtle Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 14 DeKalb Avenue, from Fulton Street to Broadway.
- 15 Greene Avenue, from Fulton Street to Franklin Avenue to Gates Avenue to Broadway.
- 16 Putnam Avenue, from Fulton Street to Nostrand Avenue to Halsey Street to Broadway.
- 17 Flushing Avenue, from Navy Street to Broadway.
- 18 Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Roebling Street to Taylor Street to Bedford Avenue to Myrtle Avenue.
- 19 Bedford Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 20 Bedford Avenue, from Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue.
- 21 Flatbush Avenue, from Prospect Park Plaza to Nostrand Avenue.
- 22 Broadway, from Bridge Plaza to Myrtle Avenue.
- 23 Broadway, from Myrtle Avenue to Fulton Street.
- 24 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Grand Street.
- 25 Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle to Jamaica Avenues.
- 26 Lafayette Avenue, from Flatbush to Bedford Avenues.
- 27 Graham Avenue, from Broadway to Metropolitan Avenue.
- 28 Manhattan Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan Plaza to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 29 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 30 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 31 Jamaica Avenue, from Broadway to Eldert Lane.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—FOOT POSTS—*Continued*

QUEENS

POST

- 32 Queens Borough Bridge Roadway, from Manhattan end to Queens approach.
- 33 Jackson Avenue, from Borden Avenue to Broadway, Flushing, to Bell Avenue.
- 34 Queens Borough Bridge Plaza and Queens Boulevard, to Hillside Avenue.
- 35 Hillside Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Rocky Hill Road.
- 36 Smith Street, from Hillside Avenue to Merrick Road to City line.
- 37 Jamaica Avenue, from Eldert Lane to Hempstead Turnpike.

RICHMOND

- 38 All roadways, within the boundaries of the 60th and 65th Precincts.
- 39 " " " " 63d and 66th Precincts.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2 — *Post Activity Report*

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND

From January 1, to December 31, 1924, Inclusive

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	764	1,762	2,526	21	790	1,103	1,893
2	489	1,408	1,897	22	143	583	726
3	374	703	1,077	23	220	421	641
4	414	376	790	24	119	211	330
5	187	188	375	25	144	906	1,050
6	333	307	640	26	411	462	873
7	251	587	838	27	255	340	595
8	329	640	969	28	157	509	666
9	307	690	997	29	299	425	724
10	200	582	782	30	137	165	302
11	276	535	811	31	134	400	534
12	-	-	-	32	301	823	1,124
13	441	252	693	33	154	391	545
14	441	515	956	34	167	310	477
15	729	603	1,332	35	123	314	437
16	458	496	954	36	97	142	239
17	1,117	1,119	2,236	37	3	49	52
18	36	120	156	38	506	273	779
19	542	702	1,244	39	721	309	1,030
20	920	731	1,651	40	19	43	62
Total	-	-	-	-	13,508	20,495	34,003

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

This Bureau was established by the present Police Administration to identify the cause of street casualties and, as far as humanly possible, to provide a remedy. The research work done by the Bureau has developed many interesting and important facts, besides making possible measures that have materially reduced loss of life and general casualties, due to street traffic.

The Bureau began its operations, handicapped by the fact that there existed no precedents to guide its course—there had never been anything like it before in the police history of this country and, perhaps, in none other. It was compelled, in other words, to function on its own momentum and to establish a place for itself in the field of Police Department activities. It has acquitted itself in a peculiarly brilliant fashion, and it is doing a class of preventive work that has a decided civic and economic value. Staff

The staff of the Bureau of Public Safety remained the same as the previous year. Sixteen lieutenants and twenty-one patrolmen attached to the Bureau have rendered, together with the head of the Bureau, the remarkable and diversified services, the account of which follows: Statistics

Accidents in the city streets have been classified under specific types. The following are the principal types of fatal accidents occurring during the year:

STRUCK BY VEHICLES

<i>Crossing not at Crossing</i>	<i>Crossing Streets Diagonally</i>	<i>Crossing at Crosswalks</i>	<i>Running off Sidewalk</i>	<i>Stealing Rides on Vehicles</i>	<i>Playing Games in Roadway</i>	<i>Roller Skating in Roadway</i>	<i>Bicycle Riding in Roadway</i>	<i>Boarding or Alighting from Vehicles</i>	<i>Falling from Vehicles</i>	<i>Working in Roadway</i>	<i>Walking in Roadway</i>	<i>Collisions of Vehicles</i>	<i>Autos Hitting Poles, Walls, etc.</i>	<i>Autos Overtaking</i>	<i>Autos Jumping Curb</i>	<i>Autos Falling over Embankments</i>	<i>Other Types</i>	<i>Total</i>
347	44	195	77	26	75	21	29	23	26	6	13	86	23	10	17	8	19	1,045

A monthly statement of accidents by types, and separated by school districts has been furnished to the public and parochial schools to enable them to give the children proper safety instructions.

SAFETY LECTURES IN THE SCHOOLS

The lieutenants attached to the Bureau gave safety lectures to 596,219 school children in the schools of the city during the year, at 937 safety meetings conducted under their auspices.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS TO CHAUFFEURS

Informal meetings of chauffeurs and drivers in garages were conducted by the lieutenants, 36,852 men attending 1,505 meetings.

UNSAFE PRACTICES CORRECTED

All members of the staff of the Bureau have given verbal warnings to persons observed indulging in unsafe practices on the streets. Among those cautioned or admonished were 99,407 jay-walkers, 16,058 boys stealing rides on vehicles, 8,600 boys hitching on the back of vehicles while on bicycles or roller skates, and 7,485 persons for miscellaneous other safety violations.

BRAKE INSPECTION

Defective Brakes

The Brake Inspection Squad, under the direct supervision of a lieutenant, is composed of eight patrolmen attached to the Bureau. This squad inspected 131,436 motor vehicles on the streets. Of this number, 21,894 vehicles were re-inspected to show that a defective brake, found on the first inspection, had been corrected, and 11,354 were re-inspected to show that defective steering gear had received similar attention. Where both brakes on an inspected car were found defective, the driver was summoned to court; 2,082 convictions were obtained for defective brakes; 189 convictions for defective steering gear, and 1,370 convictions for other violations observed by this squad. Fines aggregating \$20,400 were collected in court.

RESULTS

Life Saving

The record of the Bureau of Public Safety shows that 1,045 persons were killed by vehicles in the streets of New York City during the year, as compared with 1,073 killed during the year 1923, a flat reduction of 28 fatal accidents.

The people of the City of New York should be congratulated because of this reduction, as there is no doubt but what a great increase would have occurred except for the remarkable efficiency of this Bureau and the wonderful coöperation received throughout the city. There are 60,000 more motor vehicles registered in the City of New York in 1924 than in 1923. These additional 60,000 automobiles, if placed end to end, allowing thirty feet to a car, would make a parade 341 miles long. The population of the City of New York increased approximately 100,000 persons in the year, so that together with the increase in automobiles there was also an increase in the number of people using the streets on foot.

There were 33.8 persons killed per 10,000 motor vehicles in 1923, while only 27.6 were killed in 1924, a reduction of 6.2 fatalities per 10,000 motor vehicles. This means that 234 human beings were saved from death in the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

streets in 1924, for had the 1923 ratio of deaths per 10,000 motor vehicles continued, that many more persons would have been killed than actually were.

In the year 1923, 1,002.5 persons were injured non-fatally per 10,000 motor vehicles registered, while in 1924 only 925.4 were injured per 10,000 motor vehicles—a reduction of 77.1 among the injured, which means that 2,911 persons were saved from injury in 1924. **Injuries**

Another striking example of the beneficial effect of the safety work of the Bureau is the reduction of fatalities among children sixteen years of age, and under. This is due largely to the splendid coöperation of the public and parochial schools. Despite the fact that, in 1924, there was an increase of 17,971 pupils registered in the schools of the city, there were 19 fewer fatalities to children under sixteen years of age, the respective figures being 453 fatal accidents to children in 1923, and only 434 in 1924. **Children**

AWARD OF SAFETY BANNERS

Last year we announced an award of an appropriate silk safety banner to the public and parochial school in each district and the high school in each borough doing the most effective safety educational work among the pupils during the year. We gave to the schools the following outline of proposed safety work to be performed:

1. The drawing of safety posters by pupils to illustrate street dangers and unsafe practices.
2. Essays to be written by pupils on the same subject.
3. The dramatizing of safety in school playlets.
4. The singing of safety songs.
5. Speeches on public safety by pupils in class rooms or assemblies.
6. Debates on safety, as:
 - a. Resolved, Jay-walking is as dangerous as the careless operation of automobiles.
 - b. Resolved, children should not play games in the roadway.
 - c. Resolved, an ordinance should be passed in New York prohibiting persons from crossing streets except at regular crossings.
 - d. Resolved, the Bureau of Public Safety is a necessary branch of the Police Department.
 - e. Resolved, hitching on vehicles is not a proper sport.
7. The organization of a school safety committee to hold regular meetings and discuss ways and means of preventing accidents and to make reports to all classrooms with recommendations.
8. Composition and use of safety slogans.
9. Enforcing of rules as to the safe way of crossing streets, safe places to play games, etc.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Each district superintendent selected the school in his district doing the best safety work along the above lines and in June seventy-six schools were awarded the banner, the presentation taking place with appropriate exercises at the City Hall, in which the Mayor and the Police Commissioner participated.

SAFETY PLEDGES

Safety Measures

In January, a safety pledge was prepared by the Bureau and distributed through the public and parochial schools and the signatures of approximately 1,250,000 school children jointly with parent or guardian were obtained. In October, a similar pledge was prepared for automobile drivers, and in a concentrated two weeks' drive signatures to this pledge were obtained from approximately 400,000 motor vehicle operators in this city. Immediate favorable results were obtained in both of these drives for signatures to safety pledges, there being very substantial reductions in death and injury cases during the month each of the two drives was on, and in the month following each drive.

SAFETY STORIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

A monthly safety story written to appeal to children was prepared and distributed through the proper school channels for reading to children in classes in the public and parochial schools. Each story contained a safety lesson.

MOVING PICTURES

With the coöperation of the International News Reel Service, a series of moving picture scenes were prepared showing some of the important activities of the Bureau, and also depicting actual accident scenes on the streets, with particular reference to children. These scenes showed the cause of such accidents, and appeared with appropriate titles containing words of caution. They were distributed to theatres throughout the city and the country at large. Several prints were procured by the Bureau and used by the lieutenants in talks to children in the schools.

PUBLICITY

Publicity

From time to time, statements have been sent to the newspapers of the city calling attention to the principal types of accidents, and giving other information regarding the safety work carried on by the Bureau. A great deal of effective and favorable publicity has been given to the Bureau's work. This has aided materially in educating the public. Special articles written by members of my staff have appeared from time to time in Sunday supplements, magazines and similar publications, all of which have been of an educational character. One particular article, appearing in the Sunday edition of the *New York Times* (about one-half page), contained a complete description of the Bureau's work and its results, and was sent to 500 newspapers throughout the United States.



PUPILS SIGNING SAFETY FIRST PLEDGE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SAFETY PARADE

On May 17, the Bureau of Public Safety conducted a safety parade on Fifth Avenue. The coöperation of merchants and others was sought and procured. By means of floats, streamers and banners every angle of public safety was effectively visualized. The parade required three hours and twenty minutes to pass the reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. It consisted of twelve thousand marchers, fifty-eight floats, and thirty-one bands of music. This parade was the biggest safety demonstration ever held in any part of the world, and was witnessed by probably one of the largest crowds ever assembled to see a parade on historic Fifth Avenue.

SAFETY CARAVAN

During the week of the Democratic Convention, ten floats forming a safety caravan traversed the principal streets of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn each day for a period of eight days, covering a distance averaging fifty miles per day. Each of these floats, attractively decorated, contained a large signboard in a frame upon which were printed important safety instructions for pedestrians, automobile drivers, children and parents. A fire-engine bell on the leading float, ringing continuously while the caravan proceeded through the streets, attracted large crowds in every locality. The General Motors Company gave us excellent coöperation, loaning to the Bureau of Public Safety the chasses of ten new trucks upon which the safety signboards prepared by us were mounted. The Standard Oil Company gave us further coöperation by instructing their gasoline stations in various parts of the city to supply this safety caravan with the necessary gasoline.

FOUR-MINUTE SAFETY TALKS IN THEATRES

During the week of May 11, uniformed patrolmen gave four-minute safety talks in approximately 500 moving picture theatres each evening during the week to a total audience of approximately 3,000,000 people. These men were carefully instructed by the Executive Secretary of the Bureau as to the proper manner of making this talk effectively. The talk was prepared for them.

**Safety to
Audiences**

SAFETY PAGES IN THEATRE PROGRAMS

Through coöperation given us by the Motion Picture Theatre Owners Chamber of Commerce, a full page in the theatre programs of all the moving picture theatres in the city was devoted to safety. Ten safety commandments were prepared in the form of attractive page advertisements and run consecutively. A similar safety page was run intermittently in the programs of legitimate theatres.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SAFETY LETTER TO CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

In November, a two-page personal letter was sent to the presidents of 4,000 clubs, societies and associations in the city, outlining our safety problem, pointing out the principal causes of accidents, laying stress on the careless practices which contribute to accidents as revealed by our records, and appealing to the members of these organizations to coöperate in eliminating accidents.

FLASHING LAMP

We experimented during the last few weeks of the year with a flashing lamp containing a striking transparency of the figure death, and underneath appeared short, terse warnings to pedestrians, cautioning them as to safe practices in crossing streets. This lamp was placed at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, where it remained for a period of several weeks and attracted a great deal of attention. It is now located at one of the principal street intersections of downtown Brooklyn.

**Novel Safety
Promotion
Devices**

STREET MARKING

A squad of seven patrolmen were assigned to marking safety warnings and stencils on the streets. White lines were stenciled across the street at street intersections adjacent to public and parochial schools for the purpose, not only of indicating to the motor vehicle drivers that care must be exercised, but also to educate school children to cross streets carefully at proper crossings. Two hundred and twenty-three street intersections were marked with safety lines during the year. Safety warnings such as "Cross Carefully," "Do Not Cross Here," and "Cross at the Crossing" were stencilled at 8,262 locations.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

The 500 women's clubs of the city, through a safety committee of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, have coöperated with the Bureau and we have furnished them information as to accidents for their 500,000 members.

"SAVE HUMAN LIFE" CARD

A card bearing the above title, and containing important safety rules to be observed by both pedestrians and drivers, and also calling to the attention of parents and employers of chauffeurs their responsibility in giving proper safety instructions, were printed and widely distributed both during 1924 and 1923. More than a million of these cards have now been placed in the hands of the people of this city.

The head of the Bureau of Public Safety, and his assistant, have rendered valiant service in the cause of public safety and the prevention of street casualties, through exceptional personal service. They have addressed numerous gatherings on the subject of self-preservation, caution and obedience to traffic regulations, drawn from every conceivable sphere of society, in person and over the radio.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SAFETY LIEUTENANTS

CHARACTER OF WORK

	Number of Accident Cards Examined	Additional Infor- mation Requested on Accident Cards	Patrolmen Advised Pertaining to Safety Matters	Violations of Traffic Observed	Meetings of Chauffeurs and Drivers	Number of Chauffeurs and Drivers Talked to on Safety	Safety Addresses Given at Other Meetings (Attendance)	Safety Meetings in Schools	Number of Children Spoken to on Safety in the Schools	Number of Pedestrians Warned Crossing Not at Crossing	Children Warned Stealing Rides on Vehicles	Pedestrians Warned Crossing Streets Diagonally	Children Warned Hitching On Vehicles	Other Unsafe Practices	Unsafe Conditions of Streets Observed	Other Safety Acts Performed	Total Safety Acts
January	2,866	381	1,719	875	162	2,739	1,257	109	95,555	6,129	1,544	4,882	878	924	9	460	120,589
February	2,341	234	1,443	986	105	2,522	2,125	82	55,725	5,086	1,074	3,783	601	753	—	210	77,070
March	2,437	273	1,510	838	49	2,192	1,440	54	35,475	4,946	1,104	3,383	490	265	—	30	54,486
April	2,546	295	1,397	569	92	1,926	—	8	5,250	3,486	1,054	3,222	469	116	—	—	20,430
May	3,134	614	2,124	407	55	1,470	—	28	16,526	4,731	1,459	3,858	634	122	—	—	35,162
June	2,293	257	1,279	653	66	1,559	610	33	14,635	4,621	1,079	2,913	475	516	—	—	30,989
July	2,561	202	1,396	556	203	3,610	200	20	2,500	5,068	1,225	2,712	568	379	—	—	21,200
August	1,999	228	994	468	110	2,402	100	69	14,628	3,396	1,170	1,918	593	550	—	—	28,625
September	2,933	226	1,537	656	167	4,266	—	45	25,840	5,422	1,118	4,479	513	511	—	—	47,713
October	2,697	463	1,070	811	167	3,822	250	174	121,190	5,600	1,361	3,830	936	466	—	—	142,837
November	1,980	435	1,150	481	135	3,854	250	128	82,445	3,390	1,380	2,231	1,024	50	—	—	98,933
December	2,340	595	1,099	185	194	6,490	1,400	187	126,350	6,716	2,490	3,605	1,430	—	—	—	153,081
Totals	30,127	4,203	16,718	7,485	1,505	36,852	7,632	937	596,219	58,591	16,058	40,816	8,611	4,652	9	700	831,115

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COURT RECORD OF THE BRAKE SQUAD FOR YEAR 1924

<i>Violations</i>	<i>Summonses and Arrests</i>	<i>Convic- tions</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Pend- ing</i>	<i>Sentence Sus- pended</i>	<i>Days in Jail</i>	<i>Fines</i>
Defective brakes	2,092	2,082	9	1*	157		\$12,314
Defective steering gear.....	189	189			14		1,291
Speeding	71	70	1		27	5	1,100
No weights on truck.....	76	76			12		116
Eight-foot Law	100	97	3		15	2	2,060
Left of street car.....	15	15			1		58
Failed to keep to the right.....	160	158	2		7		401
One-way street	57	57			4		171
Improper turning	86	86			5		224
Failed to signal.....	27	27			3		74
No mirror	266	264	2		9		580
Swinging license plate.....	5	5			1		9
Registration numbers	112	109	3		31		220
No operator's license.....	42	33	9		10		115
No chauffeur's license.....	99	82	17		35	2	310
No chauffeur's badge.....	41	40	1		16		74
Allowing unlicensed man to operate	8	8			1		31
Failed to stop on signal.....	19	19			1		57
Overloading vehicle	37	36	1		7		152
Turning without signaling.....	4	4					8
Reckless driving	38	35	3		6	13	660
Restricted street	24	24					48
False flag on taxicab.....	1	1					2
Intoxicated operator	1		1				
Right of safety isle.....	6	6					18
Obstructed traffic	4	4					8
No signal device.....	7	7			1		20
Safety zones	79	79			8		232
Improper license plate.....	4	4					17
Registration certificate	24	23	1		4		25
Disorderly conduct	2	2			1	5	25
No muffler	4	4					9
Passing vehicle to the right.....	1	1					2
Totals	3,701	3,647	53	1*	376	27	\$20,431

*One Defective Brake warrant issued.

OPERATIONS OF THE BRAKE SQUAD

<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Defective Brakes</i>		<i>Defective St. Gear</i>	
		<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Re-in.</i>	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Re-in.</i>
Commercial	67,059	1,621	11,493	181	5,977
Pleasure	39,193	261	6,227	5	3,211
Taxicab	22,525	206	3,853	3	1,979
Omnibus	1,936	2	298		173
Sightseers	585	2	39		10
Motorcycles	108		18		3
Sidecars	30		6		1
Total	131,436	2,092	21,934	189	11,354

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATIONS OF THE BRAKE SQUAD—Continued.

<i>Other Violations</i>	<i>Sum- monses</i>	<i>Other Violations</i>	<i>Sum- monses</i>
Speeding	71	Turning without signaling.....	4
No weights on truck.....	76	Reckless driving	38
Eight-foot Law	100	Restricted street	24
Left of street car.....	15	False flag on taxicab.....	1
Failed to keep to the right.....	160	Intoxicated operator	1
One-way street	57	Right of safety isle.....	6
Improper turning	86	Obstructing traffic	4
Failed to signal.....	27	No signal device.....	7
No mirror	266	Safety zones	79
Swinging license plate.....	5	Improper license plate.....	4
Registration numbers	112	Registration certificate	24
No operator's license.....	42	Disorderly conduct	2
No chauffeur's license.....	99	No muffler	4
No chauffeur's badge.....	41	Passing and overtaking vehicle to	
Allowing unlicensed man to operate	8	right	1
Failed to stop on signal.....	19		
Overloading vehicle	37	Total	1,420

SUMMARY

PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN NEW YORK CITY AS A RESULT OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS, JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1924

ACCIDENTS:	KILLED			INJURED		
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 16	16 and Over	Total
Vehicular	432	613	1045	11001	24156	35157
Non-Vehicular	3	10	13	645	1987	2632
Total	- 435	623	1058	11646	26143	37789

VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

	KILLED			INJURED		
	Under 16	16 and Over	Total	Under 16	16 and Over	Total
Motor Vehicles	403	533	936	9953	20393	30351
Other Vehicles	29	80	109	1043	3763	4806
Total	- 432	613	1045	11001	24156	35157

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MARINE (71st) PRECINCT

This precinct covers all of the waters over which New York City has jurisdiction, comprising 579 miles of water front, including the islands situated therein, except Coney Island, Staten Island and City Island. The old designation of this precinct was No. 2, but it was changed about July 18, under General Order No. 22, to the 71st Precinct.

Personnel

The force consists of:

1 Captain	4 Firemen	} Civilian Employees
3 Lieutenants	2 Oilers	
15 Sergeants	1 Cook	
78 Patrolmen		

Two patrolmen are assigned as Acting Sergeants to pilot the Steamer "Manhattan." These men perform tours of duty, the same as all other patrolmen, and sergeants, assigned to this precinct, consisting of 24 hours on and 24 hours off duty. The peculiar character of the duty makes this arrangement desirable and necessary.

The Marine equipment consists of nine boats, a steam tug and eight gasoline launches. To man and operate them requires a force of 99 men.

The enactment of the National Prohibition Law increased and complicated the work of this unit of the Police Department very much. Formerly, it consisted of elements that rarely varied, in degree of crime or species of criminals. This has all changed within the last six years, and now the Marine force has to deal not only with all the old problems but has, besides, to grapple with situations not at all unlike those encountered in conventional warfare.

The police work now required of the crew of each boat is of a very hazardous nature, demanding skill in the handling and operation of boats, a knowledge of the waterways, and to a marked degree, courage and initiative. It consists, in part, of the detection of river pirates, who steal from river craft, in transit, while moored at docks, and from piers and warehouses along the waterfront.

Preventive Measures

Most of these crimes are committed under the cover of darkness requiring constant scrutiny and inspection of suspicious river craft, as well as places and persons along the waterfront whom it would be reasonable to suspect of dealing in, or handling, stolen property.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the past year, booths similarly equipped to those in land precincts were established along the shore front. They are manned at night and the duty of the man stationed there is to keep a sharp lookout for craft engaged in the stealing of property and smuggling of contraband articles. This method has been very effective. When a suspicious boat is sighted, its description, direction and possible destination are telephoned to Headquarters; from there police boats and precincts bordering on the river front, as well as the adjacent cities and towns, are notified by telephone.

This Department receives very little coöperation from cities and towns adjacent to, and bordering on, New York City territory because they have no police boats, or other patrol facilities, to police their water fronts. **No Assistance**

The desire of the bootlegger to land his liquor in the City of New York, or in the large adjacent cities and towns of the State of New Jersey, has greatly added to the work. The Department has been extra vigilant and during the past year 41 boats containing 22,715 gallons of liquor, valued at \$360,000, were seized and 93 persons arrested. The boats seized and impounded are valued at \$485,000.

Many of the river pirates and smugglers have turned bootleggers within the past few years and bought fast and commodious boats. Recently the "May B," a 60-foot motorboat was chased from Fort Wadsworth, through the Narrows and up the East River, a distance of six miles, and was captured by the police boat "Gypsy No. 2." The fugitive boat was unlighted and refused to stop and was making 26 miles an hour to the police boat's 29. Her capture was effected by two of the crew of the police boat jumping aboard the "May B," while both boats were making full headway. She was found to contain 196 cases of champagne, secured from one of the ships anchored off rum row. Her crew of five men was arrested, and the boat and contents turned over to the Federal Government.

Illustrative of the varied activities of boat crews, and the need of inspecting suspicious craft, is the case of the "Susie B." On July 14, a suspicious motorboat was sighted in Jamaica Bay by a police boat on patrol there. She was hailed and examined, and in the hold were found 34 Italian aliens, crouched in a space apparently not capable of accommodating 10. It was afterwards learned that the aliens had been taken from a schooner lying off shore, and the object was to land them at a dock in the City. The boat was impounded and the aliens turned over to the Federal Government.

On the night of November 12, the police boat "Gypsy No. 2," patrolling in the Narrows, sighted an unlighted boat going towards Manhattan. She pursued and when near capture the unlighted boat deliberately rammed the "Gypsy No. 2." The police boarded the suspected boat, made the police

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Rum Runners

boat fast to her, and then towed the police boat, which was sinking, to a dock, a distance of about four hundred yards. It was then discovered that the seized boat was the "Cigarette," a notorious rum runner, which had evaded capture for the past two years. She had on board 192 cases of liquor and a crew of four men. The liquor and boat were turned over to the Federal Government, and the crew were arrested. charged with felonious assault and smuggling.

Offense Under Ball

On August 11, the rum runner "Sagitta" was seized, with 265 cases of liquor on board, and two men were arrested by the force of this precinct in the "Gap" by the New Jersey shore, North River. Prisoners were held in \$1,000 bail, and the boat was released under \$2,500 bond. While under this bond the boat was again seized by this unit on October 18, carrying a cargo of 195 cases of liquor in charge of four men, who were arrested and later dismissed. The boat was again held in \$2,500 bond.

Much work is entailed in searching for dead bodies. During the summer time, children playing on and swimming from the docks, grown persons seeking recreation along the waterfront, going beyond their depth while in bathing, overloading and carelessness in the management and handling of boats are responsible for death by drowning. On Sundays and holidays, in fine weather there have been as many as nine casualties of this kind in one day. The work of recovering the corpses requires care and knowledge of the operation of boats, and expert handling and manipulation of the grappling irons. This unit has been very successful in the recovery of bodies.

Additional work comes in the form of handling water derelicts, searching for and securing river craft adrift from tows, as well as boats accidentally loose from docks and moorings.

During Saturdays, Sundays and holidays of the summer season, this unit polices the Staten Island ferryboats which at times are crowded with persons going to the summer resorts there. The policemen's presence and vigilance protects the passengers from annoyance, or interference, by the rough element who often visit these resorts.

COÖPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Aid to Other Departments

The boats of this unit coöperate with the Board of Education in transporting school teachers to and from Barren Island. Similarly with the Dock Department Engineers, in towing, etc.

With the Health Department by taking officials through the harbor on tours of inspection and for purposes of law enforcement.

Junkboats

The Commanding Officer of this unit has conferred with the Corporation Counsel, the Director of the Port, the Dock Commissioner and the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of the License Bureau, with a view to curbing the unlawful activities of junkboatmen in the harbor. The result of the conferences has been to revoke all junkboat licenses. Only 22 new licenses have been issued and these after careful investigation of the applicant's character. During the year 1924, 2,695 junkboats were examined by the force of this precinct, resulting in 2 arrests and the serving of 39 summonses.

This unit also coöperates with the United States Engineering Department, in compelling water craft in the harbor to obey the United States Government Regulations regarding course to be followed, keeping certain distances from buoys, and other water marks, etc.

DIED AS RESULT OF EXPLOSION

On October 15, at 10th Street and East River, Police Launch No. 9 exploded and was totally destroyed by fire. Sergeant Neil Gibbons, No. 536, and Patrolman John J. McGlynn, No. 10351, of this command, who were on duty on the boat, died as the result of injuries received.

PATROL POSTS

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 1, which covers Atlantic Ocean, from Nortons Point to City Line, including Jamaica Bay and all waters, channels, inlets and islands. **Posts**

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 2, which covers all waters from Nortons Point to Erie Basin, including Erie Basin, Gowanus Canal and Gravesend Bay.

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 3, which covers all waters surrounding Staten Island, including Hoffman and Swineburne Islands.

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 4, which covers all waters from Erie Basin to 42d Street, including Buttermilk Channel, East River, Wallabout Canal and Newtown Creek.

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 5, which covers East River from 42d Street, to an imaginary line drawn from the foot of 132d Street, Bronx, to Lawrence Point, Astoria, and Harlem River to North River.

Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 6, which covers East River, from an imaginary line drawn from between the foot of East 132d Street, Bronx, to Lawrence Point, Astoria, North to City Line.

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Launch with crew consisting of 1 Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen assigned to Post No. 7, which covers North River from Pier A to City Line.

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 8, Randall's Island, guarding Police Property, Property Clerk's Property and Marine Railway and Repair Shop.

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 9, Gowanus Canal (foot day patrol post regulating boat traffic.)

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 10, Wallabout Canal (foot day patrol post regulating boat traffic.)

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 11, Newtown Creek (foot day patrol post regulating boat traffic.)

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 12, North Brothers Island, Riverside Hospital guarding drug addicts and other prisoners.

Patrolman assigned to Post No. 13, Welfare Island, Metropolitan Hospital, guarding drug addicts and other prisoners.

The Steamer "Manhattan" is assigned in the day time to any part of the precinct where police attention is needed, temporarily; and at night time, to patrol that portion of the precinct from Gowanus Bay to Greenville, and up the North River to 42d Street.

SUMMARY

ACTIVITIES

MISSING PERSONS					MISCELLANEOUS				AIDED CASES					
Ambulance Calls	Bodies Recovered	Identified	Unidentified	Reported	Derelicts Removed	Boats Assisted	Persons Rescued	Boats Found	Submersion	Suicide	Injured	Sick	Dead on Arrival	Insane
29	267	136	131	17	6	68	23	54	22	1	31	7	8	3

ARRESTS

Aliens	Aliens Deported	*Burglary	Grand Larceny	Felonious Assault	Common Gambler	Violation Lottery Law	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Summonses	Boats	Prisoners	Amount of Liquor	Value of Liquor	Value of Boats
34	31	6	14	8	8	6	42	162	841	42	93	70,862 bottles	\$354,310	\$485,000

*Burglary—4—1923.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DUTY SERVICE

This Division covers a wide, and somewhat unusual field for a police unit.

SUPERVISION OF

- a.* Special duty officers
- b.* Investigation of candidates for patrolmen
- c.* Protection of juveniles
- d.* Welfare.

The general welfare work carried on by this unit of the Police Department constitutes a very important branch of policing in this city. This activity is of comparatively recent origin, but, as a matter of fact, police officers have always performed welfare work to a greater or less extent, although previous to the present Police Administration it was informal and, of course, wholly unsystematic. **Duties**

The officer on post, in the poorer sections of the city, is continually called upon to adjust the many difficulties that beset the average poor family, and sometimes temporarily finance them. The present Police Administration has officially recognized the existence of this service, which has been improved upon and made more effective by placing it in the hands of fifty-six special duty officers, lieutenants of police. These men are especially selected because of experience and temperament, and they are able, with the close coöperation of private organizations engaged in similar activities, their follow-up systems, etc., to secure a maximum of good and desirable results.

Each year, the amount of work performed has greatly increased, and new opportunities for service are daily brought to the attention of the welfare workers. Close coöperation is maintained by the special duty officers with the patrol force in the precinct, practically every precinct having a special duty officer. Conditions observed, by the men on patrol, which they believe can be remedied by him, are brought to his attention. The chief aim of the welfare worker is to correct all petty offenses by admonition, warning and advice, and by bringing the knowledge of the delinquency—with reference to children and young girls—to the attention of the parents, teachers and pastors, and, with their coöperation, correcting same without arrest whenever possible. The workers' efficiency is judged, not by the number of arrests, but by the number of delinquents he may be able to correct without bringing them into court. There are instances in which the welfare worker is compelled to advise the parent to have the delinquent taken to court, or summary action has to be taken by him, but this is only done when all other resources have been exhausted. Instances of this character are rare, and constitute a very small percentage of the great number of cases handled. The officer on patrol,

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because of the activities of the welfare workers, has been saved the trouble and time of arraigning the youth in court, in such extreme cases, and the court enabled to give its entire attention to more serious affairs.

Evil Influences

The resorts frequented by young boys come in for careful supervision and attention by the special duty officers. Small candy, stationery and novelty stores, especially in the immediate neighborhood of schools, call for constant attention, as they very often afford the boy playing truant a place to loaf, during the hours that school is in session. Junk shops, pool parlors, motion pictures and other similar places are frequently inspected, to see that they observe the law in relation to their dealings with minors. Unfortunately, some boys receive their primary education in crime in junk shops and pool parlors, and are brought into contact, for the first time, with perverts, in motion picture theatres.

Employment is secured for worthy persons, needing such assistance. Welfare officers keep in close touch with the various concerns doing business in their jurisdictions and they are very seldom at loss to place a needy person. Some concerns fill their entire labor needs through the Welfare Bureau, and retired officers are placed in banks and other similar institutions in the same way.

Destitution

Cases of destitution, reported to the police, are referred to this Welfare Division. Although it has no fund to draw upon, for relief, the officers, with the assistance of concerns, societies and others philanthropically inclined, are able to render prompt and necessary assistance in all such cases. The welfare work of our men has been greatly handicapped by the heavy demand for their services in other channels, such, for example, as assuming command of precincts during the absence of the commanding officers; investigation of candidates for the police force; serving Liability Notices; serving warrants for the Bureau of Attendance, Department of Education, for the parents who refuse to see that their children attend school, which are not usually turned over to the welfare officers until the attendance officer finds himself unable to execute same. Besides these, welfare officers also supervise Boy Scout units and investigate applicants for the Christmas Baskets, given by the Benevolent Order of Elks and the New York American.

SUMMARY

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS

	<i>Employment Secured by Office</i>	<i>Employment Secured by Special Duty Officers</i>	<i>Total Employ- ment Secured</i>	<i>Destitution and Temporary Aid</i>	<i>Amount Spent for Temporary Aid</i>	<i>Truants</i>	<i>Juvenile Delinquents</i>	<i>Applicants for the Police Force Investigated</i>	<i>Investigations for Precinct Commanders</i>	<i>Total Investigations</i>
1924	740	402	1,142	426	.....	646	11,222	995	25,630	40,061
1923	722	661	1,383	572	\$15.00	1,056	11,940	1,052	23,047	39,050

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE SPECIAL SERVICE (12th) DIVISION

The task of enforcing the Public Morals Laws, in New York City, is probably the most complex one that confronts any police administration. After a scientific survey of the vice and gambling problem, during a period of several years, the present Police Administration decided to make a radical change in the method of handling it, which had been in effect for many years. The theory of the then current arrangement was that the district inspector should be held accountable for the moral cleanliness of his district, and to aid him to encompass this end, he was permitted to have a personal staff, ranging from 15 to 50 men, commonly known as "plain clothes men" because of the privilege the inspector had of taking them out of uniform, at will. These men, working under the immediate direction and supervision of their inspector, were charged with the "field," or actual, work of enforcing the Public Morals Laws, or, in other words, those laws compelling obedience to certain ethical observances.

**Creation of New
Law-Enforcement
Unit**

While this scheme of enforcing these particular laws may have served its purpose, over a certain period in the growth of the City, there was good reason to believe that it was becoming archaic and, in some measure, defeating its own purpose. It was neither an easy nor grateful undertaking to remodel this method, nor to even devise an adequate substitute for it. The present Police Administration believes that diffusion of effort and decentralization of authority are both bad practices, and has eliminated them from the conduct of the Police Department. This method of enforcing the Public Morals Laws was really the last specimen of them extant.

To modernize this branch of police service, to equip it to meet changed conditions, brand new laws and revised old ones, the Special Service Division was expanded. The district inspectors were relieved of their plain clothes men, many of whom were returned to patrol duty, and the construction of an entirely fresh personnel for the Special Service Division was commenced. To complete the record, General Orders, No. 6, Series of 1924, by which this departure was published to the Police Department, follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

Office of the Police Commissioner

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.

New York, January 25, 1924.

Members of the Force assigned to plain clothes duty in the various Inspection District Offices, excepting the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Inspection Districts, are hereby relieved from such duty and transferred in accordance with Special Orders of this date.

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The primary duty and responsibility for the enforcement of the laws relating to vice and gambling, and the Federal Prohibition Law, heretofore specially imposed upon the Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts, is hereby modified, and all members of the Force will coöperate with the Special Service Division in the enforcement of these laws, and the prevention and suppression of violations thereof, as hereinafter set forth.

The primary responsibility for the enforcement of all laws relating to vice, gambling and the traffic in intoxicating liquor in violation of the Federal Prohibition Law (the Volstead Act) is hereby imposed upon members of the Department assigned to the Special Service Division.

The Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts and Precincts will promptly report to the Police Commissioner all information respecting any building, room or place in this city in which the laws governing vice, gambling and the Federal Prohibition Law (the Volstead Act) are being violated. Such reports containing all pertinent facts and information will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, with a wax impression of the Department seal thereon, and shall be delivered promptly to the Office of the Police Commissioner. In emergency or important cases, this information will be promptly communicated by telephone directly to the Office of the Police Commissioner or the Commanding Officer of the Special Service Division (Telephone 1680 Franklin), followed by the usual written report. Seals and sealing wax to secure these communications will be furnished to the Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts and Precincts upon requisition.

No member of the Department in uniform, or off duty in plain clothes, shall enter any building, room or place suspected of harboring violations of the Federal Prohibition Law (the Volstead Act) except upon special permission from the Police Commissioner in each case.

All officers of the Department assigned to duty in uniform are hereby directed to carefully observe every hotel, restaurant, saloon or other place on his post, or within their respective precincts or districts, and if any violation of law is suspected to exist in any such place, they shall make a full and particular entry thereof in their memorandum book of all the pertinent facts and reasons for suspecting that any law is being violated, together with the names and addresses of witnesses, if any, and report the same direct to the Commanding Officer of their precinct or immediate command, and such Commanding Officer will thereupon make a detailed report in the manner and form as hereinbefore set forth.

The Commanding Officer of each Inspection District will immediately forward to the Commanding Officer of the Special Service Division the name, address and all other information of every person within his district who, since January 1, 1918, has been arrested charged with a violation of the laws relating to vice and gambling, including the names of all persons engaged in making "handbooks" and the principals arrested in raids on alleged "pool-rooms" or places where crap games or other forms of gambling have been found and carried on, together with such records of the case as may be pertinent and available.

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The Commanding Officers of all Inspection Districts will immediately forward to the Commanding Officer of the Special Service Division all records pertaining to vice, gambling or the illegal manufacture, possession, sale or distribution of liquor, retaining only such records as are required in the conduct of the business of their respective offices as reorganized under this order.

The Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts will immediately invoice to the Commanding Officer of the Special Service Division, all furniture and equipment, including desks, chairs, typewriters, filing cabinets, etc., no longer needed in the conduct of their respective offices as recognized under this order.

Routine expense allowances heretofore granted the Commanding Officers of Inspection Districts and their respective staffs will be discontinued and, in the event that an appropriation shall hereafter be necessary for the conduct of police work, application shall be made to the Police Commissioner, setting forth the facts and necessity for such expenditure.

The Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and members of their staff will hereafter give their undivided attention to their respective duties under the rules, regulations and orders of this Department, and especially those relating more particularly to the discipline of the Uniformed Force, the regulation and control of traffic and the safety of pedestrians, especially women and children. They will be expected to patrol their respective districts and precincts at irregular intervals of the day and night and observe that the rules, regulations and orders of the Department are properly enforced, and, except when it is necessary to appear in plain dress for some specific purpose, they will appear in regulation uniform.

Commanding Officers of districts and precincts will be held strictly responsible and accountable for the discipline of the Force assigned to their respective districts or precincts and for the good order of the buildings and property of the Department assigned to any of the units under their command. They will be held strictly responsible and accountable for any dangerous traffic conditions which should be reported by members of their command, and they will be held strictly responsible and accountable for promptly reporting under this order any conditions which, by the exercise of due diligence, might reasonably come to their notice respecting violations of the laws governing vice, gambling and illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor, as well as any other conditions which, in any way, threaten the peace, good order and welfare of the city.

They will be required to give special attention to all licensed places where the laws, ordinances or regulations governing such licenses may be violated, and they will give undivided attention to the cleaning up of gangsters, loafers, or potential criminals who make their rendezvous in any part of the city under their jurisdiction.

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Any neglect or failure of any member of the Force, including the Commanding Officers referred to, or any officer or member acting for them or under their direction, to do or cause to be done all things necessary in carrying out and making effective the foregoing orders, shall be cause for dismissal from the force.

All orders or parts of orders, and rules and regulations in conflict with this order, are hereby rescinded.

Effective 8 A. M., January 26, 1924.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

Headquarters

The enlarged Division was placed in command of a Deputy Chief Inspector, and to forestall any possible complications or confusion, the old Sixth Precinct Station House, No. 17 Elizabeth St., was assigned as its headquarters. It is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to vice, gambling and the traffic in intoxicating liquors in violation of the National Prohibition Law (Volstead Act) within the City of New York.

SELECTION OF MEN

Personnel

Members of the Police Department, assigned to the Special Service Division, must be nominated by a Commanding Officer of the Police Department. They must be exceptionally intelligent and of excellent character, and after investigation of their ability and disciplinary record, they are temporarily assigned.

From that time, an individual Activity Card, known as S. S. D. No. 4, is kept, upon which is entered a monthly record of all arrests made by the member concerned, together with the details of the court disposition of each case. The number of complaints assigned to him for investigation and arrests he assisted other members in making, are also noted.

Activity Card

This Activity Card is a deciding factor in determining an individual's fitness to remain in the Division. If his record, as shown, meets the standard of qualification, request is then made for his transfer into the Division.

If, at any time, the record entered on this Activity Card falls below par and there is no valid reason for it, application is made for his transfer out.

SHIELDS AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Identification of Members

A special shield has been issued to sergeants and patrolmen who are transferred to the Division, as a positive means of identification.

An Identification Card is also carried by every member of this Division. This card bears the fingerprints, photograph and signature of the holder, and is countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Division.

The purpose of this shield and card is to prevent imposture and extortion.

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The loss of the shield, or identification card, is considered cause for disciplinary action being taken against the holder for neglect of duty, and such loss must be reported forthwith to the Commanding Officer of the Division.

PATROLWOMEN AND POLICEWOMEN

The Patrolwomen and Policewomen of this Division are assigned to the various squads and work in coöperation with the male members in the supervision of dance halls, cabarets, hotels, restaurants, etc. They have been effective in obtaining illegal sales of intoxicating liquor, in former saloons and drug stores, where it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such evidence without their aid. It must be obvious that there are many instances in which their services are invaluable.

**Women
Members**

They have been highly successful in obtaining evidence of abortions and fortune telling; and many arrests for gambling (bookmaking) have been facilitated by their efficient efforts in locating such gamblers, and keeping their movements under observation. This class of gamblers is not suspicious of them, and their efforts, in this branch of police duty, have been highly successful.

They have been very efficient in apprehending mashers, and degenerates, whose activities are confined principally to the crowded subways and railroad terminals.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

1 Deputy Chief Inspector	42 Sergeants
1 Inspector (Chief of Staff)	397 Patrolmen
4 Deputy Inspectors	22 Policewomen
1 Captain	14 Patrolwomen
18 Lieutenants	

Force

For the proper transaction of the business devolving upon it, and efficient preparation, transmission, filing of correspondence and records, the force is divided into squads, as follows:

The ADMINISTRATIVE SQUAD is charged with the preparation, transmission, filing, preservation and use of official correspondence and records originating in, and forwarded to, this Division. It compiles statistics and submits all reports, and maintains all records.

FIELD SQUADS 1, 2 AND 3, each commanded by a Deputy Inspector, are charged principally with the duties of enforcing the provisions of all laws relating to vice and gambling.

FIELD SQUAD 4, also commanded by a Deputy Inspector, is charged principally with the duty of enforcing the provisions of law relative to trafficking in intoxicating liquors, in violation of the National Prohibition Law (Volstead Act).

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EMERGENCY SQUADS 1, 2 AND 3, each commanded by the Deputy Inspector commanding the Field Squad of the corresponding number, are constantly on duty at Division Headquarters, and perform tours of duty from 1 A. M. to 9 A. M.; 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 5 P. M. to 1 A. M., thus being available at all hours of the day and night. Conditions arising, requiring immediate action by this Division, are promptly handled by them. The immediate availability of these squads has made possible the raiding of shifting pool rooms and crap games in various parts of the city, two evils that require prompt measures.

Confidential Work

The CONFIDENTIAL SQUAD, commanded by a Captain, is charged with the duty of investigating all complaints of a confidential nature relating to the Police Department, or to members of it, and taking such action as necessary. Former members of the Force, who have resigned and apply for reinstatement, are thoroughly investigated as to character, conduct, means of livelihood and home life during the period they were out of the Department.

Police Department subpoenas for complainants and witnesses, concerned in the trials of members of the Department, are served by members of this Squad when those sought cannot be located by other means.

The RAIDED PREMISES SQUAD operates under the direct supervision of the Chief of Staff, and is charged with the supervision of uniformed patrolmen stationed in raided premises. As a crime preventive measure, it is the practice to assign policemen, sometimes twenty-four hours a day, to premises in which arrests have been made for vice, gambling or violation of National Prohibition Law. This Squad is, also, charged with the supervision of dance halls and cabarets throughout the city.

Raided Premises

When an arrest is of a character that warrants the stationing of a patrolman, the arresting officer immediately communicates with the Special Service Division. The Commanding Officer of the Precinct, in which the arrest occurs, is directed to so station a uniformed patrolman. The arresting officer immediately requires the owner to secure anything that might be easily removed, and then makes an inventory of the property in the place, which he gives to the uniformed patrolman assigned to the premises. It is passed from one uniformed patrolman to another, as they are relieved. The owner is required to sign a receipt for the return of the property listed, when the patrolman is withdrawn. The receipt is then filed in the Precinct station house.

Following arrests for prostitution, in hotels, furnished-room houses and tenements, in which there is a possibility of a repetition of the offense, patrolmen are stationed throughout the twenty-four hours. There has been some criticism of this procedure, but it generally emanates from those who are annoyed by it. Previous to the establishment of this procedure, offenders almost uniformly were bailed, returned to their haunts and resumed the violation of the law for which they had been arrested.

The same procedure is followed in cases in which arrests are made for certain forms of gambling, such, for instance, as "bookmaking" (race-horse

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betting) and policy playing. In the former, a patrolman is stationed from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Sunday, and in the latter from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, hours during which these forms of gambling are conducted.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROCEDURE—COÖPERATION—OBSTRUCTION—GAMBLING

Section 986 of the Penal Law forbids pool selling, or "bookmaking," as **"Bookmaking"** it is commonly called, both meaning betting and gambling on horse races, and similar "sporting" events. This is one of the most stubborn and persistent evils with which the Police Department has to contend. Many citizens look upon it as a venal sin—something which should be condoned and tolerated. Nevertheless, police records and police experience show that it is a potent source of crime and misery. Without any desire to become sentimental, it can be confidently stated that many once reputable citizens date their downfall to the commencement of their indulgence in this pernicious habit. Once an individual becomes a patron of the "handbook-man," the professional gambler who takes bets on the horse-races, his predilection is almost as fixed as that of the drug addict, although the race-horse player can dissipate far more money, to even less purpose, than the taker of narcotic drugs.

Of recent years, this sort of gaming has begun to number women among its patrons, with more damnable results, if that is possible, than among the males. How much crime is directly and indirectly traceable to horse-race gambling, it is difficult to estimate, but there is no question but what the percentage is very high. The regular devotee of horse-race gambling will blame everything in the world for his downfall but the actual cause—gambling. When his money is exhausted, and his resources are at an end; when his borrowing capacity is wrung dry, and the amount he can earn through his individual efforts seems too paltry to labor for, and his "bookmaker" will extend him no more credit, but insists upon cash when he makes a bet, there is only one recourse—theft. This same hypothetical summation applies to the women followers of the "handbook-maker" with equal, if not greater, force.

There is a certain calloused circle in officialdom, and elsewhere among the pseudo-respectable, who affect to see something humorous about these unfortunates, and who wish to regard them lightly, but the police know that there are far too many of them to permit of such an attitude, and that the only lasting remedy for many of the social evils for which horse-race gambling is responsible is the total, permanent extinction of the infamous "book-maker."

For some inexplicable reason, some of the Courts are inclined to regard violations of this Section (986) of the Penal Law without concern, if not complacency. The very best possible evidence of this attitude is the fact that not only is it next to impossible to obtain convictions under it, but magistrates and judges often appear to sympathize with prisoners, and make it as

**Lack of
Coöperation**

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difficult as possible for the arresting officers. Notwithstanding this, and the frequent dismissal of the complaints against professional gamblers, and their accomplices, the police continue to make arrests, and it is only because of that fact that the entire city is not infested with these parasites.

Racing Information

There is only one sure way by which this evil can be extinguished and that is through the suppression of the "racing information," which is indispensable to this form of gambling. The public prints feature "racing information," even giving "tips," that is, indicating probable winning horses, and so long as gambling of this character has the unblushing sanction and coöperation of the press, and a sympathetic attitude on the part of some of the Courts, all the police can hope, or expect, to do is keep it in check, and to try and prevent it receiving more countenance than it already has.

WRITS OF PROHIBITION are issued in some cases by County Court Judges and served upon the presiding Magistrates, restraining them from disposing of the case. The result is that court delays are secured by the counsel for the defendant, giving him ample time to make arrangements that may be beneficial to his client. For example: Pleading guilty, with the understanding that the District Attorney will assist in securing a suspended sentence, in major cases; while others, such as "runners" (bet-takers for bookmakers), are discharged.

Under favorable auspices, there are more or less conflicting interpretations of this Section of the Penal Law, by magistrates and other authorities, making it impossible for the police to formulate any uniform procedure, in regard to arrests, for violations of it. It has been shown that this Section covers a possible thirty separate and distinct violations.

Every magistrate interprets the law according to his own view, and patrolmen assigned to this work are unable to anticipate the character of evidence necessary to satisfy the particular individual who may be presiding at the time of an arraignment. This condition will undoubtedly exist until the magistrates interpret this section (986 P. L.) in a uniform manner, so that policemen will then know just what is required by magistrates in the way of evidence in order to convict offenders.

Obstruction of Law Enforcement

More or less interference is constantly encountered in the enforcement of this law. Numerous influential persons, from all walks of life, are interested in race-horse gambling. Therefore, when someone is taken into custody who may be known to them, these persons use their influence to have the case dismissed and are usually successful in doing so. Such incidents are deplorable; they inevitably encourage the gambler and his followers, and lead the disorderly to believe the law can be flouted.

The men assigned to detect violators of this law must at all times work with the greatest secrecy, because if their identity becomes known, failure

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will result. Policemen gained entrance to race-tracks and had begun to place bets, to secure conclusive evidence, when private detectives revealed their identity to the bookmakers, thwarting their efforts.

In other cases, where the officers were successful in placing bets, they continued to do so, for a period of three or four days, before making arrests. In court, counsel for the defendants immediately requested adjournments, for the alleged purpose of familiarizing themselves with the cases. These adjournments were usually followed by a request to have briefs submitted. Motions were always made to dismiss on some flimsy ground or other, or in accordance with decisions of higher courts on previous cases. The arresting officers cannot testify at these appearances, and their evidence does not become a matter of court record.

FLOATING POOLROOMS AND CRAP GAMES

This form of gambling presents many difficulties. This type of gamblers divide themselves into groups, who gather at odd places for the purpose of betting on horse races, shooting "crap" or engaging in other forms of gambling, and constantly shift from place to place. These games are generally conducted by agents and "steerers" in the employ of an individual who finances them. These agents and "steerers" keep the players informed of the locality of the meeting place where the poolroom or "crap" game is to be operated, this system of shifting their operations making it practically impossible to convict anyone of being a common gambler.

**Transient
Gambling**

Notwithstanding the obstacles, members of this Division have been highly successful in locating the places where these games were conducted, and many raids and arrests have been made. But the defendants are usually discharged, on being arraigned on a charge of "Disorderly Conduct," the only one permissible under the circumstances.

However, the frequency of these raids has had the effect of harassing the players to such an extent as to substantially diminish the attendance, thereby compelling the "backers" to shift their activities to some other city, or go out of business.

"POKER CLUBS"

This form of gambling establishment is another that requires a maximum of police attention. It would be interesting to know just how much it costs the citizens of this city to keep these places in check. Their backers and supporters employ the very best legal talent, and the police are blocked and obstructed, in every conceivable manner, in their efforts to close them, and to keep them closed.

"Clubs"

Some issue cards to their patrons, who are the only persons admitted. This method prevents policemen from entering the place, and such clubs are not molested until means are found whereby the police can gain admittance.

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INJUNCTIONS RESTRAINING POLICE

Injunctions

Numerous clubs, both private and political, secure injunctions from Supreme Court Judges, restraining members of this Department from entering their premises, with the result that no evidence can be obtained of violations. This despite the fact that gambling and other violations of law are being carried on in such places, of common knowledge.

POLICY—LOTTERY—STUSS, ETC.

The laws relating to policy, lottery, stuss and all other forms of gambling have been uniformly enforced by members of this Division, and have been reduced to a minimum.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION LAW (VOLSTEAD ACT)

All the members of this Division make arrests for violations of this law, but such arrests are incidental to their regular duties, and are made upon observation and information received while in the course of them.

One entire squad, the Fourth Field Squad, is assigned solely to the enforcement of this law, and acts upon all complaints and information received by this Division.

Liquor Violations

They are assigned to secure evidence sufficient to obtain warrants. This is secured in two ways: one, by obtaining a sale in the premises, and the other by frequenting the premises until such time as they can testify that they heard and observed somebody order and receive liquor. On such evidence summary arrests are made, and a search warrant applied for.

SEARCH WARRANTS

Attached to the Fourth Field Squad is a unit known as the Warrant Squad. With the assistance of the Federal Agents, it executes all warrants issued for violations of the Prohibition Law, within the City of New York, when such warrants are obtained upon evidence furnished by the Police Department.

After obtaining sufficient evidence, of the character just mentioned, the policeman reports to the officer in charge of the Warrant Squad, and prepares an "Information Blank." A warrant is then drawn up, on a form furnished by the United States District Attorney. This warrant is given to the Sergeant in charge of the Warrant Squad, who directs the officer, furnishing the evidence, to report at a specified time at the office of a designated United States Commissioner, where the officer signs and swears to the warrant. The warrant is returned to the Sergeant in charge of the Warrant Squad, who makes a record of it in the Warrant Record. Following that, it is given to a Federal Agent, in a sealed envelope, and at the same time two Patrolmen are assigned with the Agent,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

who breaks the seal to ascertain the location at which the warrant is to be executed.

A policeman applying for a NIGHT SEARCH WARRANT must positively state that liquor is kept on the premises during the night; he must have absolute evidence that liquor is kept in it, and that it is used, solely, for the purpose of selling liquor in the NIGHT TIME. He must further declare that a specific number of persons are being served with intoxicating liquor, unlawfully, in the NIGHT TIME. Application for a night search warrant must be made within TWENTY-FOUR HOURS after the evidence is obtained.

Night Search Warrants

Coöperation by the offices of the United States Commissioner and District Attorney made this procedure possible, which prevents "tipping off," (forewarning those against whom the warrants are issued), and more directly places responsibility for the successful execution of the warrant. Up to the time the Federal Agent receives it, the only persons knowing of its existence are the Patrolman who obtained the evidence, the Clerical Patrolman who made out the warrant and the Sergeant in charge of the Warrant Squad. After the warrant is executed, a copy, giving results, is delivered to the office of the United States District Attorney.

"Tip-Offs"

OBSTACLES TO ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION LAW

The obstacles encountered by the Police, before they succeed in bringing violators of this law into court, are many, as persons engaged in the unlawful sale of liquor are constantly devising methods to circumvent the police. A brief outline of some of the evasions and subterfuges follows:

A fruit store, soft drink parlor, restaurant, lunch room, etc., often disguises a flourishing "speak-easy," one of the most noxious developments of the Prohibition Law. Legitimate enterprises of all kinds have annexed the surreptitious sale of illicit liquor as an auxiliary source of revenue, which finds expression in the "speak-easy," the sales-room for poisonous liquor, the lounging place for the idle and criminal, and the incubator of many criminal enterprises.

Some, notably those who continue to conduct former saloons and cider stubes under various lawful guises, keep the door of the premises locked, and permit only known customers to enter the place. They keep their stock of liquor elsewhere, in the vicinity, and only have on hand sufficient to meet their immediate demands. This is usually kept in a convenient place, in glass tumblers, pitchers, cans or other wide-mouthed vessels that may be readily emptied. By the time the door has been unlocked, their contents, if the proprietor has reason to suspect the visitor, have been dumped into a vat of running water, which is generally a part of the equipment of such places.

Bar Rooms

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Sometimes the liquor is kept in bottles, under lock and key, usually in a safe or drawer of a desk, behind the bar, quite out of reach of the Police, unless affidavit is made before a Federal Commissioner, and a search warrant secured.

Operation of "Speak-easies"

Others keep no liquor, whatever, behind the bar. Some person, other than the proprietor, or bartender, usually a "hanger-on," secretes a bottle of the liquor in his clothing, to be brought forth at the discretion of the proprietor, or person in charge. Police have thus been thwarted when searching the premises under the authority of a search warrant.

"Look-outs" are frequently stationed in front, or in the immediate vicinity, of these places, and upon the approach of a person arousing their suspicions, those inside are warned in ample time to do away with any evidence.

In the thickly populated sections of the city, usually among the poorer classes, stills are operated in apartments and tenement houses, not only for making liquor for home consumption, but to sell to neighbors.

Apartments are often rented and drunken parties conducted, at intervals, by persons who shift, from place to place, taking their liquor supply with them.

Unpopular Law

Technicalities of the Volstead Law, and the conflicting decisions rendered in the Federal Courts, also hinder the men assigned to this particular branch of the service. It is an unpopular law, and citizens will not coöperate in its enforcement.

Rarely are convictions obtained where the defendants are charged with possessing liquor, unless it can be conclusively shown that the liquor is illegally possessed. When charged with selling liquor convictions were obtained only where corroboration was produced. In all cases juries, and Federal Judges, are reluctant to convict, unless evidence is produced to indicate a concrete violation of law.

The technicalities, with which the National Prohibition Law is hedged about, are well illustrated by the restrictions governing the examination of suspected vehicles.

No vehicle, which is suspected of transporting liquor unlawfully, may be searched unless there is some physical evidence of a violation of the Volstead Act, such as a bottle containing a liquid and bearing a label marked "Whiskey"; or, in the case of beer, etc., the person in charge of same, when questioned, admits that the barrel, boxes, bottles, etc., contain real beer.

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PUBLIC MORALS—PROSTITUTION

The problem of public prostitution is, basically, one for psychopathic and religious solution, with perhaps the right tincture of political economy. It has been the aim of the present Police Administration to do all that any law enforcement agency can do towards the elimination of this evil, which is to prevent it from being commercialized; to prevent the vicious and unscrupulous, of both sexes, from making a profitable, public business out of the act of prostitution, as defined by the statute.

Sections 887 and 899 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; Sections 1141 and 1146 of the Penal Law; Section 150 of the Tenement House Law, and that part of the Consolidation Act relative to Prostitution and Incurable Girls, are the more important laws enacted for the protection of public morals. Vigorous prosecution of persons engaged in violating them and strict supervision of places where such acts were, or might be, perpetrated have accomplished something approximating the aims of the Police Administration. The prostitute no longer plies her trade in public places, and her essential auxiliary, the bedhouse, has vanished. Street solicitation, for the purpose of prostitution, has been practically eliminated. **Prostitution**

Prostitution in hotels, furnished room and tenement houses, which at one time flourished throughout this city, has been reduced to a minimum.

Dance halls, cabarets, all-night restaurants, chop suey places, hotels and other resorts of this character, that are suspected of providing facilities for acts of prostitution, have been kept under close supervision.

The taxicab, because of the complete suppression of the assignation and bedhouse industry by the present Police Administration, has become an important factor in the consummation of this offence. After the prostitute has secured a client, by solicitation or otherwise, a taxicab is engaged and the act of prostitution committed in it. Numerous chauffeurs of taxicabs act as "procurers," solicit trade for prostitutes and, sometimes, are in partnership with them. This new species of abuse, of public vehicles, is receiving constant attention, but, obviously, it will be a difficult one to correct permanently.

The attitude of the public, generally, towards prostitution is paradoxical. Usually there appears to be a spirit of tolerance, amounting almost to acquiescence, towards it. The only exception is when it is brought home in some unpleasant, or harmful, fashion—then the police come in for some severe censure. On the other hand, attempts to suppress it are commonly marked by sympathy for these unfortunate women, a thoroughly unreasoning species of sentimentality. At such times the public appears to forget that the existence of the social evil is also responsible for the prevalence of social diseases, and that a considerable proportion of mankind's infirmities are, at least, in part, attributable to this yet inextinguishable plague. **Obstructions**

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Many people are of the opinion that it must exist, and, therefore, do not extend any efforts to coöperate with the police.

Methods of Prostitutes

The prostitutes, themselves, are, of necessity, very cautious, and usually, through "pimps" or sources of information, learn the identity of plainclothes men, thus making their apprehension difficult.

Apartments, devoted to the use of prostitutes, are engaged in high-class buildings, where the employees are bribed, and only regular patrons, or persons well introduced, are admitted.

Other prostitutes, the more astute of these women, loiter in the lobbies of hotels, and by their subtlety invite solicitation by men instead of taking the aggressive themselves.

Many women, lacking in moral stamina, go to business in the day time, and cultivate male friends in the course of business, with whom they engage in prostitution at night.

Prostitutes frequently make the acquaintance of men at dance halls, or in dancing schools, where they are engaged as dancing instructresses, and then go elsewhere, or engage a taxicab, for the purpose of committing the act.

DEGENERATES

Male Degenerates

The degenerate, who, in his attempts to indulge in his evil practices, loiters about public comfort stations, Russian and Turkish baths, subway stations, railroad terminals, moving picture theatres and other places, has been the subject of special drives. They constitute an annoying problem, however, as there is an indisposition on the part of the courts to send them to jail, because of their contaminating influence, and because it is a question whether confinement, in the average penal institution, constitutes punishment to them or not. In fact, the ultimate disposition of the pervert is an unanswerable question, just for the moment, but one which must inevitably demand a logical determination. The subject, from the standpoint of current ethical conceptions, is such a delicate one that few care to discuss it, and lacking that, nothing whatever can be done. The matter is really one, like some others that are thrust, willy-nilly, on the police, calling for the attention of psychiatrists and physicians rather than that of the police.

COÖPERATION

This Division has coöperated with various other City, State and Federal Departments, as well as numerous private organizations, such as the Committee of Fourteen, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the American Social Hygiene Association, the Children's Society, etc., in all cases calling for police attention, and vice versa.

DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALIENS

Aliens

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 64½, in reference to aliens, arrested for felonies, etc., General Orders 20, 1924, the Department has instigated in thirteen instances deportation proceedings against aliens, as the result of the activity of the members of this Division.

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SUMMARY

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Vice and Gambling.....	20185
Volstead Violations.....	43,127
Miscellaneous Complaints.....	2,060
Total	65,372

ARRESTS

	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
Volstead act	17,226	12,736	1,390	3,100
Disorderly conduct (crap).....	15,816	9,149	6,667	.....
Dis. conduct (card playing).....	9,818	8,111	1,707	.....
Policy	1,074	736	53	285
Sec. 970, P. L.....	57	43	6	8
Sec. 973, P. L.....	447	306	76	65
Handbook	1,615	1,471	25	119
Lottery	161	63	70	28
Street soliciting	163	41	106	16
Disorderly house	21	14	3	4
Tenement house	62	35	23	4
Vagrancy (prostitution)	2,116	547	1,232	337
Degenerates	425	68	321	36
Miscellaneous felonies	262*	101	63	98
Miscellaneous misdemeanors.....	7,925	4,577	3,090	258
Total	57,188	37,998	14,832	4,358

*Thirty-three of the arrests were for bribery. Usually, the bribe was offered to the arresting officer to release the prisoner from custody. In each instance this was an additional charge made against the prisoner.

SEIZURES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE VOLSTEAD ACT

The following is a recapitulation of the amount of equipment for the "Stillis," Etc. manufacture of, and vehicles used in the transportation of, intoxicating liquor which were seized by members of this Division in the course of the enforcement of the National Prohibition Law (Volstead Act):

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

<i>Bottles of Liquor including Whiskey</i>				<i>Autos</i>	
<i>Wine and Gin</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Cider</i>	<i>Stills</i>	<i>(private) (trucks)</i>
159,934 Qts.	13,373 Gals.	1,695 Bbls.	33 Bbls.	281	58

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH VOLSTEAD ACT

Number of Federal Injunctions Received (places padlocked).....	4,171
Number of Federal Search Warrants Executed.....	283

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HEALTH SQUAD

Duties

This squad operates under the supervision of the Department of Health, and its duty is to see to the enforcement of the regulations of the latter, and the various ordinances designed to safeguard the public health generally.

The existence of this squad withdraws its members from the performance of regular police duty, and while there is considerable reason to question whether work of this character is within the scope of the Police Department, the service rendered is highly important and essential to the public welfare.

From false notions of economy, carelessness, and even criminal negligence, individuals and corporations will sometimes disregard the well-being and rights of themselves, their families, their employees or dependents. Unless under constant surveillance, they will neglect or ignore the commonest demands of cleanliness and sanitary requirements in regard to their surroundings or products.

Experience has proven that the limited authority of the representatives of the Department of Health, or attempts at moral suasion, are often valueless in dealing with some offenders, and that the only effective way to deal with them is by active participation of the Police Department.

SUMMARY—ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Summonses Served</i>	<i>Fined</i>	<i>Sentence Suspended</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Prison Sentence</i>	<i>Fines</i>
January	768	686	75	7	.....	\$1,184
February	682	592	84	6	.....	1,142
March	914	791	108	15	.....	1,885
April	1,014	864	141	9	.....	2,035
May	2,023	1,789	219	15	.....	3,559
June	1,947	1,715	221	11	.....	3,791
July	887	743	99	45	.....	1,866
August	510	435	71	4	.....	856
September	544	475	64	4	1	1,154
October	638	552	81	5	.....	1,267
November	295	247	47	1	641
December	280	238	41	1	640
Totals	10,502	9,127	1,251	123	1	20,020

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MENDICANCY SQUAD

The situation, in regard to professional mendicants, in this City, is absurd. The merchants, and others, before whose premises these pests ply their trade, very naturally object to their presence; they always annoy, and often grievously insult, pedestrians and shoppers. Merchants, landlords and reputable citizens address emphatic demands, to the Police Commissioner, that this condition be immediately remedied.

**Petty But
Persistent Evil**

The Corporation Ordinances, on the subject of mendicancy, are quite obvious and lucid. Nevertheless, when the police arrest the persistent panhandler—and the beggar operating under the guise of a peddler, but none the less a beggar—some magistrates take occasion to excoriate the arresting officer, needlessly and aimlessly humiliating him, and send the mendicant from the Court in triumph. Should there be a newspaper reporter present, the case is liable to be featured in his paper, a martyr's crown placed on the beggar, and a flood of abuse aimed at the Police Department for its efforts to enforce the law, and to protect and serve the reputable and law-abiding, who have a right to expect protection and service.

**Arrest of
Mendicants**

Since formation of the Mendicancy Squad, consisting of ten physically disabled men incapable of other duty, special attention has been given to peddlers and beggars who ply their unlawful enterprises within the restricted areas of the city, in an endeavor to eliminate these persistent law violators from the streets.

Special posts designed to suppress this evil, have been established along the important restricted business thoroughfares, and changed from time to time, as required and, in this manner, complaints are handled as effectively as possible.

The majority of peddlers arrested are unlicensed, and persistent offenders against the Ordinance. They rarely give the same name, when re-arrested, thereby receiving a light fine or given a suspended sentence, by the Magistrates, and a considerable amount of hypocritical sympathy from the press. The very light fines imposed by some Magistrates enable the defendant, after being arrested once or twice during the same day, to still be able to derive a substantial profit on his sales.

About one half of the panhandlers and beggars are second offenders, and because some Magistrates object to fingerprinting them, and the absence of their fingerprints when arraigned as second offenders, they receive suspended sentences and small fines, which encourage them to continue.

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SUMMARY

NATURE	Arrests	Discharged	Convicted
Disorderly Conduct (Begging).....	1,066	6	1,060
Violation Corporation Ordinance (Peddling without license).....	1,927	.....	1,927
Disorderly Conduct (Disorderly).....	133	.....	133
Sec. 1484 Penal Law (Wearing Army Insignia)...	1	.....	1
Juvenile Delinquency.....	2	.....	2
Improper Guardianship.....	1	.....	1
Sec. 133 Sanitary Code (Narcotics).....	2	.....	2
Grand Larceny.....	1	.....	1
Motor Vehicle Law.....	1	.....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Arrests.....	3,134	6	3,128

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE PROPERTY CLERK

The Property Clerk is the custodian of all property that is lost, stolen or abandoned; taken from persons dying intestate, from persons adjudged incompetent, and property which is condemned by the Police Department as unserviceable. **Duties**

The following are the storehouses now being used by this Bureau:

Property Clerk's office, and branch offices—Cash, securities, jewelry, valuable merchandise; narcotics, dangerous weapons and other miscellaneous property.

36th Street Brooklyn—Automobiles, liquors, condemned Police Department property, slot machines.

138th Street (Bridge)—Liquors.

124 Worth Street—Furniture, and bulky worthless property.

The Manhattan office is overtaxed and additional storage space urgently needed. The same condition obtains in the Brooklyn office, but will be overcome with the space allotted in the new building to be erected on Bergen Street. The Bronx office has not sufficient storage facilities for the handling of automobiles.

All homicide exhibits (consisting of bloody and unsanitary clothing), formerly held by the Homicide Bureau, of the District Attorney's office, are now being delivered here, requiring additional storage space. This property is unsanitary and should be kept in a separate room away from other property, for the health and safety of the men, attached to this office, and the general public. The disposition of it is very slow. In cases where no arrests have been made, it must be held indefinitely; for example, the following cases on hand are cited: **Crime Exhibits**

Elsie Siegel case, exhibit received June 19, 1909.

Albert Collier case, exhibit received November 17, 1910.

Joseph Volke case, exhibit received January 25, 1918.

The old 17th Precinct storage house, formerly used for the storage of liquors, was vacated and the property transferred to the foot of 36th Street, South Brooklyn, where additional storage space was acquired through courtesy of the Dock Department.

It is expected that during the ensuing year about 90% of the liquors now on hand, will be destroyed by this Department (with the approval of the

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District Attorneys concerned) in accordance with section 734 of the Laws of 1920, and the balance greatly reduced through the determinations of civil actions, now pending.

During the past year this bureau received 11,645 lots of property; delivered 5,121 lots to claimants and 4,916 to Court as evidence; on the 31st day of December 1924 there was on hand 34,169 lots.

I

SUMMARY

LOTS OF LOST, STOLEN, ABANDONED, AND CONDEMNED PROPERTY RECEIVED

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	8,068	14,410	-	6,342
Brooklyn and Queens .	2,486	2,234	252	-
The Bronx . . .	966	1,234	-	268
Richmond . . .	125	113	12	-
	<u>11,645</u>	<u>17,991</u>	-	<u>6,346</u>

II

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DELIVERED TO CLAIMANTS

RECOVERED (HAVING BEEN STOLEN)

Property Clerk :	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$689,744.70	\$989,010.09	-	\$299,265.39
Brooklyn and Queens .	117,368.09	188,119.60	-	70,751.51
The Bronx . . .	162,068.13	229,596.24	-	67,528.11
Richmond . . .	2,361.75	724.36	\$1,637.39	-
Total . . .	<u>\$971,542.67</u>	<u>\$1,407,450.29</u>	-	<u>\$435,907.62</u>

By Precincts :

Manhattan . . .	\$1,387,763.22	\$901,025.42	\$486,737.80	-
Brooklyn and Queens .	655,720.25	369,417.04	286,303.21	-
The Bronx . . .	124,088.45	151,252.00	-	\$27,163.55
Richmond . . .	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	<u>\$2,167,571.92</u>	<u>\$1,421,694.46</u>	<u>\$745,877.46</u>	<u>-</u>

Detective Division :

Manhattan . . .	\$1,550,871.09	\$1,202,495.74	\$348,375.35	-
Brooklyn and Queens .	4,039.50	91,314.36	-	\$87,274.86
The Bronx . . .	1,050.00	37,153.00	-	36,103.00
Richmond . . .	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	<u>\$1,555,960.59</u>	<u>\$1,330,963.10</u>	<u>\$224,997.49</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand Total .	<u>\$4,695,075.18</u>	<u>\$4,160,107.85</u>	<u>\$534,967.33</u>	<u>-</u>

LOST AND FOUND

Property Clerk :	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$164,111.55	\$553,468.02	-	\$389,356.47
Brooklyn and Queens .	135,951.80	152,814.54	-	16,862.74
The Bronx . . .	102,178.06	108,096.78	-	5,918.72
Richmond . . .	553.97	898.35	-	344.38
Total . . .	<u>\$402,795.38</u>	<u>\$815,277.69</u>	-	<u>\$412 482.31</u>

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LOST AND FOUND—*Continued*

Precincts :	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$593,064.14	\$770,165.41	—	\$177,101.27
Brooklyn and Queens .	299,506.88	209,059.64	90,447.24	—
The Bronx . . .	84,245.60	52,180.50	32,065.10	—
Richmond . . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	\$976,816.62	\$1,031,405.55	—	\$54,588.93
Detective Division :				
Manhattan . . .	\$3,800.00	\$6,209.00	—	\$2,409.00
Brooklyn and Queens .	—	402.00	—	402.00
The Bronx . . .	150.00	100.00	50.00	—
Richmond . . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	\$3,950.00	\$6,711.00	—	\$2,761.00
Grand Total . . .	\$1,383,562.00	\$1,853,394.24	—	\$469,832.24
Great Grand Total	\$6,078,637.18	\$6,013,502.09	\$65,135.09	—

III

FULL LOTS OF PROPERTY DELIVERED

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	3,420	3,988	—	568
Brooklyn and Queens .	649	803	—	154
The Bronx . . .	461	487	—	26
Richmond . . .	32	32	—	—
	4,562	5,310	—	748

PART LOTS OF PROPERTY DELIVERED

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	444	400	44	—
Brooklyn and Queens .	70	78	—	8
The Bronx . . .	40	31	9	—
Richmond . . .	5	4	1	—
	559	513	46	—

LOTS OF PROPERTY TAKEN TO COURT AS EVIDENCE

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	3,602	4,088	—	486
Brooklyn and Queens .	638	772	—	134
The Bronx . . .	467	471	—	4
Richmond . . .	209	106	103	—
	4,916	5,437	—	521

IV

LOTS OF PROPERTY ON HAND

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	28,755	29,226	—	471
Brooklyn and Queens .	3,244	2,961	283	—
The Bronx . . .	2,016	2,109	—	93
Richmond . . .	154	184	—	30
	34,169	34,480	—	311

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$96,460.60	\$105,988.90	-	\$9,528.30
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	27,671.39	25,150.93	\$2,520.46	-
The Bronx . . .	6,200.59	3,152.03	3,048.56	-
Richmond . . .	698.82	1,121.05	-	422.23
Total . . .	\$131,031.40	\$135,412.91	-	\$4,381.51

UNCLAIMED CASH TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$2,941.03	\$2,910.22	\$ 30.81	-
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	2,669.18	1,570.83	1,098.35	-
The Bronx . . .	420.03	151.58	268.45	-
Richmond . . .	-	24.22	-	24.22
Total . . .	\$6,030.24	4,656.85	\$1,373.39	-

VI

AUCTION SALES OF UNCLAIMED AND CONDEMNED POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Gross Receipts :	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	\$10,900.10	\$8,339.00	\$2,561.10	-
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	4,468.45	4,143.50	324.95	-
The Bronx . . .	1,999.25	-	1,999.25	-
Richmond . . .	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	\$17,367.80	\$12,482.50	\$4,885.30	-

Auctioneer's Fees :

Manhattan . . .	\$1,090.01	\$833.90	\$256.11	-
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	446.84	414.35	32.49	-
The Bronx . . .	199.92	-	199.92	-
Richmond . . .	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	\$1,736.77	\$1,248.25	\$488.52	-

Net Receipts :

Manhattan . . .	\$9,810.09	\$7,505.10	\$2,304.99	-
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	4,021.61	3,729.15	292.46	-
The Bronx . . .	1,799.33	-	1,799.33	-
Richmond . . .	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	\$15,631.03	\$11,234.25	\$4,396.78	-

VII

AUTOMOBILES RECEIVED

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Manhattan . . .	673	892	-	219
Brooklyn and Queens . . .	283	278	5	-
The Bronx . . .	228	232	-	4
Total . . .	1,184	1,402	-	218

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VIII

NUMBER OF WEAPONS DESTROYED UNDER SECTION 1899 OF THE PENAL LAW

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Revolvers and Pistols .	1,612	1,725	-	113
Shotguns and Rifles .	188	284	-	96
Other Dangerous Weapons	195	322	-	127
Total	1,995	2,331	-	336

It will be observed that there is a marked decrease in the total of the lots of property received, in 1924, over the preceding year. This was due to the repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Act, known as the Mullan-Gage Law, in June, 1923. While in force, this law compelled the police to assume the custody of seized liquor; with its repeal, the total naturally diminished.

**Effect of
Mullan-Gage Law**

The estimated value of property delivered to claimants by the entire department amounted to \$6,078,637.18.

Unclaimed cash and net receipts from auction sales, amounting to \$21,661.27, was turned over to the Police Pension Fund.

There were 1,184 automobiles received during the year. There were on hand, December 31, 1924, 455 automobiles, being held as evidence, or awaiting claimants.

Under section 1899 of the Penal Law, 1,612 revolvers and pistols, 188 rifles and shot guns, also 195 other dangerous weapons were destroyed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

QUARTERMASTER'S BUREAU

I.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES

Duties

The Quartermaster's Bureau is responsible for the purchase and withdrawal records of all property bought for, or in use by, the Police Department; and for the repair and maintenance of automobiles, horses and riding equipment. It is also charged with the compilation of the annual budgetary request, so far as it relates to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment and repairs. This Bureau is under the immediate control of a Captain of Police.

PROCEDURE

All commands are required to submit written requisitions, at quarterly intervals, covering necessary repairs or supplies that may be needed during such period, except those of an emergency nature, when special requisitions are permitted. These requisitions are carefully appraised as to quantities and necessity, after which they are forwarded to the storehouse, if the request is for a stock article; if not, requisitions are drawn on the Board of Purchase.

Requisitions

During the year there were 3,011 requisitions drawn, as compared with 3,223 during the year 1923. In order to fill the requirements of these requisitions, 3,547 departmental orders were prepared

PURCHASES

This Bureau coöperates with the Board of City Record for the purchase of stationery supplies; and with the Board of Purchase, through which all other supplies and equipments and materials are bought, which, when possible, are required to be of standard specification. Samples of goods, standardized by this Bureau, are forwarded to the Board of Purchase, where they are exhibited to prospective bidders.

STOREHOUSE

A storehouse is maintained at 24 MacDougal Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, where deliveries of all goods are made for general distribution; when bulky and heavy materials are required by individual commands, however, the delivery is made direct, saving labor and cartage incidental to handling. Complete and accurate records are also kept, at the storehouse, of all goods received and withdrawn.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECORD

Disposition of Property

Commanding officers of precincts, squads, etc., are held to strict accountability for all Department property issued to, or employed by, their commands. A carbon duplicate of this record is kept on file in the Quartermaster's Bureau. When articles of equipment become worn or unserviceable, a request is made to the Inspector General that they be surveyed, and if found to be of no further service are, upon the approval of the Chief Inspector, delivered to the Property Clerk for sale, or destroyed, as the condition warrants.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS

Whenever consistent with the best interests of the Department, and purposes of economy, such repairing and remodeling of departmental buildings as required, from time to time, is done by the force of this Bureau, a sub-division of the Quartermaster's Bureau. This practice is not only a measure of important economy, but in cases in which such services are urgent it is indispensable.

The market value of the work done by the force of this Bureau, during the year, was \$95,599.27, a sum which can be considered a clean-cut saving. Had this work been let, in the ordinary way, to public contractors, it would not alone have cost more, but it would not, in all probability, have been finished as quickly nor done as thoroughly.

The personnel of the force is as follows:

Superintendent of Buildings, in charge of the Building and Repair Bureau..... 1

-Civilian-

1	Clerical Assistant
1	Stenographer
2	Carpenters
1	Clock Repairer
1	Electrician
2	Painters
1	Letterer
1	Locksmith
1	Steamfitter
10	Carpenters
1	Electrician
2	Draftsmen
1	Foreman of Mechanics
1	Glazier
8	Painters
5	Plumbers
2	Plumbers' Helpers
1	Steamfitter's Helper
3	Roofers
2	Laborers
1	Caretaker
40	Total

BUILDING RECORD

NEW STATION HOUSES OPENED

17th Precinct.....	July 15, 1924
18th Precinct.....	April 29, 1924
51st Precinct.....	September 18, 1924

STATION HOUSES CLOSED

Old 104th—51st
Old 105th—51-A } September 18, 1924

TURNED OVER TO SINKING FUND

Old 104th—51st.
Old 105th—51-A. } November 13, 1924

CONTRACTS FOR ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF STATION HOUSES

75th Precinct	\$250,000
92d Precinct	555,000

ADVERTISED CONTRACTS

7th Precinct	\$3,400
24th Precinct	998
59th Precinct	5,602
Police Headquarters	15,673

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Repairs

General repairs, improvements and alterations were made to the following precinct station houses and department buildings during the year:

Precinct	Open Mar- ket Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics	Precinct	Open Mar- ket Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics
1	\$ 445.90	—	\$4,000.00	37-A	\$ 500.00	—	\$ 287.00
2	1,075.13	—	980.00	38	19.90	—	340.00
2 (Old)	45.00	—	780.00	39	—	—	479.00
3	447.00	—	225.00	41	—	—	778.00
4	659.27	—	4,875.00	42	5.00	—	420.00
5	301.00	—	463.00	42-A	—	—	855.00
5-A	67.00	—	486.00	43	809.21	—	1,133.00
6	263.90	—	635.00	44	8.00	—	550.00
6 (Old)	1,602.27	—	689.00	45	1,199.61	—	5,257.00
7	583.00	\$3,400.00	4,640.00	46	1,018.00	—	113.00
8	54.00	—	58.00	47	38.95	—	958.00
8-A	168.64	—	214.00	48	—	—	370.00
9	272.00	—	571.00	48-A	205.14	—	503.00
9-A	600.00	—	1,876.00	49	168.50	—	791.00
10	157.00	—	130.00	49-A	—	—	273.00
10-A	120.60	—	1,550.00	50	—	—	380.00
11	172.00	—	113.00	51 (Old)	—	—	382.00
12	147.00	—	617.00	51 (New)	296.92	—	—
13	268.00	—	2,987.00	51-A	198.05	—	265.00
13-A	171.91	—	390.00	52	700.00	—	159.00
14	315.87	—	947.00	53	—	—	73.00
15	25.57	—	387.00	54	126.76	—	322.00
16	2,258.00	—	777.00	56	1,333.05	—	718.00
17	971.28	—	85.00	58	590.63	—	2,269.00
17 (Old)	—	—	125.00	59	2,168.63	\$5,602.00	387.00
18	369.00	—	160.00	60	575.00	—	80.00
19	363.00	—	666.00	64	8.00	—	255.00
20	2,433.05	—	290.00	65	1,200.00	—	432.00
21	711.21	—	363.00	66	1,207.88	—	856.00
22	910.00	—	567.00	68	1,200.00	—	153.00
23	556.51	—	382.00	70	2,455.60	—	419.00
24	2,511.96	998.00	480.00	71	348.00	—	980.00
26	1,831.30	—	774.00	73	—	—	510.00
27	169.23	—	452.00	Training School	1,432.38	—	628.00
28	2,789.42	—	1,127.00	205 Mulberry St.	260.81	—	462.00
29	690.00	—	255.00	Traffic "A"	127.58	—	818.00
30	—	—	418.00	Traffic "D"	—	—	362.00
31	2,201.08	—	829.00	Property Clerk	1,310.00	—	521.00
32	191.00	—	196.00	Storehouse	582.00	—	382.00
32-A	150.80	—	413.00	Auto Shop	—	—	243.00
34	258.00	—	402.00	Police Hdqrs.....	16,552.84	15,673.00	20,760.26
35	355.00	—	158.00	Furniture Shop	—	—	12,764.01
37	12.00	—	380.00				
Total	—	—	—	—	\$64,240.34	\$25,673.00	\$95,599.27

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
1st Pct., Old Slip	29' 10" x 164'	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
2d Pct., 16-20 Beach Street	107' 11 1/4" x 100'	100,000	150,000	250,000
3d Pct., 9 Oak Street	49' 2" x 123' 6 3/4"	35,000	50,000	85,000
4th Pct., 118-120 Clinton Street	81' 11 1/2" x 99' 10 1/2"	100,000	200,000	300,000
5th Pct., 135 Charles Street	75' 6" x 97' 6"	40,000	155,000	195,000
5-A Pct., 253 Mercer Street	43' x 100'	75,000	30,000	105,000
6th Pct., 321-323 Fifth Street	50' x 97'	35,000	150,000	185,000
7th Pct., 138 W. 30th Street	100' 7" x 98' 9"	200,000	300,000	500,000
8th Pct., 327 E. 22d Street	50' 1" x 98' 9"	30,000	30,000	60,000
8-A Pct., 160 E. 35th Street	50' 4" x 100'	45,000	30,000	75,000
9th Pct., 345 W. 47th Street	50' x 100' 5"	45,000	40,000	85,000
9-A Pct., 150 W. 68th Street	50' x 100' 5"	55,000	90,000	145,000
10th Pct., 163 E. 51st Street	35' 5" x 100' 5"	30,000	60,000	90,000
10-A Pct., 153 E. 67th Street	75' x 100' 5"	75,000	95,000	170,000
12th Pct., 134 W. 100th Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	50,000	80,000
13th Pct., 177 E. 104th Street	50' x 100' 11"	25,000	90,000	115,000
13-A Pct., 148 E. 126th Street	50' x 99'	20,000	50,000	70,000
14th Pct., 229 W. 123d Street	58' x 100' 11"	30,000	125,000	155,000
15th Pct., 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	99' 11" x 100'	80,000	180,000	260,000
16th Pct., 246-48-50 W. 135th St.	55' 6" x 99' 11"	15,000	25,000	40,000
17th Pct., 180 Wadsworth Ave.	82' 6" x 79' 9"	30,000	225,000	255,000
Storehouse, 24 Macdougall Street	50' x 99'	25,000	100,000	125,000
Garage and Repair Shops, 205 Mulberry Street	80' 5" x 99' 9"	40,000	60,000	100,000
Special Service Squad Building, 17 Elizabeth Street	51' x 94' 3"	37,000	55,000	92,000
Property Clerk, Storage 130 Sheriff Street	47' 1" x 200'	65,000	110,000	175,000
Traffic A, 230 W. 20th Street	50 x 89' 3'	30,000	125,000	155,000
Police Headq'trs, 240 Centre St.	384' 10" x 87' 7"	300,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Total - - - - -		\$1,692,000	\$3,775,000	\$5,467,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

28th Pct., 2951 W. 8th Street	128' 10" x 80'	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
29th Pct., 86th St. & 5th Ave.	118' 5" x 200' 9"	40,000	100,000	140,000
30th Pct., Bay 22d Street and Bath Avenue	115' x 96' 8"	30,000	100,000	130,000
31st Pct., Ave. U & E. 15th St.	120' x 145'	25,000	125,000	150,000
32d Pct., 4302 Fourth Avenue	100' x 100'	25,000	60,000	85,000
32-A Pct., 575 Fifth Avenue	100' x 96' 3"	40,000	35,000	75,000
34th Pct., 154 Lawrence Avenue	100' x 100' 10"	20,000	130,000	150,000
35th Pct., 1830 Brooklyn Avenue	60' x 100'	8,000	7,000	15,000
37th Pct., New York Avenue and Empire Boulevard	100' x 117'	25,000	250,000	275,000
37-A Pct., 1661 Atlantic Avenue	90' 4" x 99'	15,000	60,000	75,000
38th Pct., Avenue G near E. 95th Street	75' x 95'	2,500	6,500	9,000
39th Pct., 44 Rapelyea Street	79' x 100'	11,000	60,000	71,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—*Continued*

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
41st Pct., 17-19 Butler Street	75' x 100'	\$10,000	\$ 90,000	\$100,000
42d Pct., 67 Sixth Avenue	126' x 100'	45,000	575,000	620,000
42-A Pct., 653 Grand Avenue	81' x 105'	15,000	60,000	75,000
43d Pct., 2 Liberty Avenue	91' 2'' x 100'	15,000	100,000	115,000
44th Pct., 484-486 Liberty Ave.	100' x 100'	25,000	165,000	190,000
45th Pct., 72 Poplar Street	100' 7'' x 132' 4''	30,000	150,000	180,000
46th Pct., 298 Classon Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	150,000	170,000
47th Pct., 627 Gates Avenue	80' x 100'	15,000	90,000	105,000
48th Pct., 16 Ralph Avenue	40' x 120'	20,000	80,000	100,000
48-A Pct., 179 Wilson Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	91,000	111,000
49th Pct., 2 Lee Avenue	50' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000
49-A Pct., 263 Bedford Avenue	30' 2'' x 147' 5''	20,000	20,000	40,000
50th Pct., 171 Bushwick Avenue	59' x 100'	13,000	20,000	33,000
51st Pct., 94 Meserole Avenue	100' x 100'	(Opened September 18, 1924)		
		30,000	180,000	210,000
Traffic D, 148 Vernon Avenue	84' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000
Total - - - - -		\$584,500	\$2,914,500	\$3,499,000

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

18th Pct., 257 Alexander Ave.	75' x 100'	\$40,000	\$150,000	\$190,000
19th Pct., 3d Ave. & 160th St.	48' x 201'	60,000	125,000	185,000
20th Pct., 1086 Simpson Street	100' x 100'	25,000	160,000	185,000
21st Pct., Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street	100' x 100'	15,000	100,000	115,000
22d Pct., 1925 Bathgate Ave.	106' x 94'	30,000	100,000	130,000
23d Pct., 1415 Williamsbridge Road	75' x 91' irreg.	15,000	45,000	60,000
24th Pct., 3016 Webster Avenue	90' x 170'	15,000	140,000	155,000
26th Pct., Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street	102' x 139'	15,000	100,000	115,000
27th Pct., 229th Street and White Plains Ave.	90' x 100'	15,000	100,000	115,000
54th (old) Pct., 261 City Island Ave., City Island	100' x 100'	10,000	15,000	25,000
Total - - - - -		\$240,000	\$1,035,000	\$1,275,000

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

66th Pct., Richmond Terrace and Wall Street,	108.75' x 233'	\$50,000	\$275,000	\$325,000
70th Pct., 116 Main Street, Tottenville	87' x 175'	10,000	100,000	110,000
Total - - - - -		\$60,000	\$375,000	\$435,000

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

52d Pct., 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach	173' x 241'	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
56th Pct., 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill	92' 9'' x 100'	10,000	140,000	150,000
59th Pct., 85 Fourth St., L. I. C.	100' x 125'	20,000	150,000	170,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF QUEENS— <i>Continued</i>					
Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total	
64th Pct., 152 Grand Avenue Astoria	62' x 137'	\$10,000	\$35,000	\$45,000	
65th Pct., 43 North Prince Street, Flushing	125' x 256'	20,000	35,000	55,000	
54th Pct., Chaffee and Catalpa Sts., Glendale	100' x 100'	(Under Construction)			
		15,000	175,000	190,000	
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$85,000	\$545,000	\$630,000	

RECAPITULATION					
Boroughs	Land	Buildings			
Manhattan	\$1,692,000	\$3,775,000			
Brooklyn	584,500	2,914,500			
The Bronx	240,000	1,035,000			
Richmond	60,000	375,000			
	<u>\$2,576,500</u>	<u>\$8,099,500</u>			
Grand Total - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$10,676,000

The 53d, 54th and 68th precinct station houses occupy leased property, the value of which is not submitted.

The Department leases five station houses at a cost of \$9,280, and a Training Stable at an annual rental of \$900. Total, \$10,720.

MEMORANDA OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN VACATED AND TURNED OVER TO SINKING FUND COMMISSION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN					
Precinct	Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
Training School, 434 W. 37th St.		50' x 98' 9''	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN					
37th Pct., 35 Snyder Avenue		100' x 202'	30,000	40,000	70,000
51st Pct., 43 Herbert Street		77' 2'' x 103' 3''	15,000	60,000	75,000
51-A Pct., 145 Greenpoint Ave.		61' x 75'	20,000	20,000	40,000
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$65,000	\$120,000	\$185,000

RECAPITULATION					
Boroughs	Land	Buildings			
Manhattan	\$25,000	\$ 50,000			
Brooklyn	65,000	120,000			
	<u>\$90,000</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>			
Grand Total - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$260,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF

II

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

Scope

The Division of Transportation has supervision over departmental horses and dogs, automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair; and the Precinct Numeral and Harness Repair Shops.

The force of this Division consists of the following:

Lieutenant in charge of the Division.....	1
Civilian clerical assistant.....	1
Veterinarian	1
Sergeant in charge of Repair Shop.....	1
Patrolmen, disabled, Gasoline Distributors.....	3
Civilian Automobile Mechanics.....	5
Patrolmen, assigned to Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Repair Shop...	17
Patrolmen, Clerical duty	2
Patrolmen, disabled, Watchmen	2
Patrolmen, disabled, Numeral Shop	2
Harness Maker	1
Horse Shoers	4
Hostlers	3
Caretakers	2
	<hr/> 45

EQUIPMENT

		1923	1924
Automobiles	Touring cars	112	111
	Runabouts	140	259
	Motor patrol wagons.....	31	31
	Motor trucks	15	22
	Boiler Squad, Inspectors' cars.....	9	9
	Ambulance	1	1
	Total	<hr/> 308	<hr/> 433
Motorcycles and Bicycles	Motorcycles	470	464
	Motorcycles with sidecars.....		
	Motorcycle sidecar bodies only.....	25	23
	Bicycles	1,005	935
	Total	<hr/> 1,500	<hr/> 1,422
Dogs	On hand December 31st.....	5	5
Stables	Boarding stables	15	14
	Department stables	8	8
	Total	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 22

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EQUIPMENT—*Continued*

	1923	1924
On hand December 31st.....	328	326
Destroyed	1	4
Died	6	7
Condemned	7	30
Transferred to other departments.....	.....	.....
Purchased	18	39
Total	360	406

Thirty-nine horses were purchased during the year; twenty-five of them were purchased, on 1924 appropriation, in the open market. One of these horses was acquired at the nominal cost of \$1 from a public-spirited citizen. Fourteen were purchased against defaulted contracts, executed in 1922 and 1923, permission of the Board of Aldermen having been obtained. **Horses**

Forty-one horses were dropped from the records, thirty of which were condemned in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, and placed in the custody of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; four horses were destroyed, and seven died.

The following motor vehicles were purchased and placed in service during the year:

Cadillac Touring Cars.....	2
Ford Touring Cars	10
Ford Runabouts	175
Ford Patrol Wagons	2
Motorcycles	25
	<hr/>
	214

In addition to the above, one 1913 Cadillac touring car was presented to the Department, which was converted into a truck and is being used as a tow car.

A School of Equitation has been established. Classes of 26 men are assigned thereto, weekly, for instruction by a Lieutenant of the United States Cavalry, and departmental instructors, for periods of six days until by cycle the entire Mounted Force have been instructed. Applicants, for assignment to mounted service, are detailed to the School of Equitation for a period of thirty days, in order that their capability may be determined. **School of Equitation**

An automobile paint shop, operated by members of the Department, paints all department cars as required. A painting schedule is followed, which results in the preservation of all department vehicles by a circular process of cleaning, painting and varnishing. **Auto Paint Shop**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Greasing Stations

Automobile greasing stations have been established, one in each of the five boroughs, at which departmental automobiles are required to report, twice monthly, for changing oil in transmission, differentials, and other necessary attention, promoting preservation of mechanism.

Development

Requisitions have been drawn for the following new equipment, to be purchased in 1925, which will add to the present equipment:

335 Ford Motor Patrols	2 Rescue Cars
56 Ford Touring Cars	1 Tow Car
4 Patrol Wagons	
2 High Powered Passenger Cars	75 Motorcycles

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph comprises five distinct units, one in each Borough Headquarters, which are fully equipped to handle the business of the Police Department with maximum accuracy and expedition.

The force of the Bureau of Telegraph is the minimum requisite to efficiently transact its business. It is as follows:

FORCE

- 1 Superintendent, with rank of Deputy Chief Inspector
- 1 Assistant Superintendent, with rank of Captain
- 9 Lieutenants, with rank of Acting Captain
- 86 Operators, with rank of Patrolman
- 7 Construction Force, with rank of Patrolman
- 9 Construction Force—Civilians

113

PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT

There are 175 trunk lines connecting the Borough Headquarters with the public exchanges to handle incoming and outgoing traffic as follows:

<i>Man- hattan</i>	<i>Manhattan Auxiliary Lines</i>	<i>Brooklyn</i>	<i>Brooklyn Auxiliary Lines</i>	<i>Bronx</i>	<i>Queens</i>	<i>Rich- mond</i>	<i>Richmond Auxiliary Lines</i>	<i>Total</i>
64	44	20	4	20	14	7	2	175
1924								175
1923								170
Increase								5

MILEAGE OF WIRE IN OPERATION

	<i>Police Department</i>			<i>Police Lines</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
	<i>Underground</i>	<i>Aerial</i>	<i>Submarine</i>			
1923	1,490.86	292.40	12.38	1,843.59	3,639.23	
1924	1,599.86	292.50	12.38	1,843.59	3,748.33	109.10

GENERAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

<i>Telephone Connections</i>		<i>Recorded Messages</i>	
1924	15,346,602	1924	4,194,503
1923	14,815,954	1923	3,377,643
Increase	530,648	Increase	816,860

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL ALARMS

1924.....	14,552
1923.....	12,058
Increase	2,494

AMBULANCE CALLS

	<i>Manhattan</i>	<i>Brooklyn</i>	<i>Bronx</i>	<i>Queens</i>	<i>Richmond</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
1923.....	57,129	42,346	10,896	4,641	989	116,001	
1924.....	57,427	44,164	11,594	5,759	1,036	119,980	3,979

Number of Messages

1924.....	218,928
1923.....	213,391
Increase	5,537

NUMBER OF SIGNAL BOXES

1924	1576
1923	1335
Increase	241

NUMBER OF POLICE BOOTHS

1924	181
1923	170
Increase	11

PRESS BULLETINS

	<i>Manhattan</i>	<i>Brooklyn</i>	<i>Bronx</i>	<i>Queens</i>	<i>Richmond</i>	<i>Total</i>
1924.....	60,398	32,850	8,000	7,000	1,752	110,000

Volume of Traffic

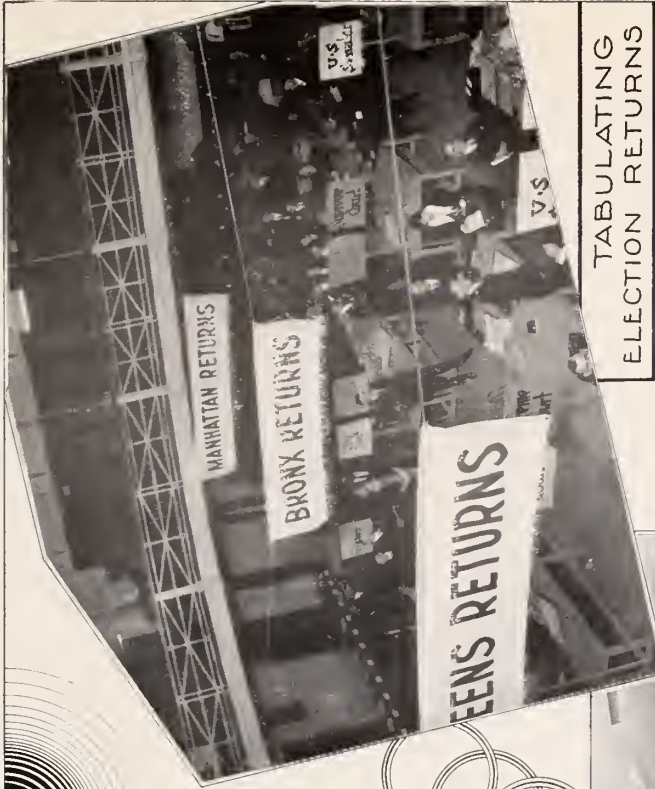
An immense volume of telephone traffic passes through the Bureau of Telegraph. The number of connections, made during the year, necessary to transact the business of the Department, and establish communication between police officials, police stations, various City departments and the public was 15,346,602. Added to these, are the transmission of written orders (the foundation of departmental procedure), general alarms, ambulance calls and news items, which totaled 4,194,503, of which 110,000 were press bulletins.

Operators

The work of the police operator is different from the commercial operator, who only completes the call. The police operator is obliged to perform considerable clerical work. They are members of the Department especially selected for technical knowledge and general police efficiency, and must be temperamentally adapted for the work.



SUPERINTENDENT
OF TELEGRAPH
AND STAFF
ELECTION NIGHT



TABULATING
ELECTION RETURNS



POLICE TELEPHONE SWITCH BOARD

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In order to definitely fix responsibility, in case of any complaint, whether it involve misunderstanding, neglect or incompetency, each operator is given a numerical designation—in other words, a number. This is a simple expedient, but, in practice, it works in a highly satisfactory manner, effectually preventing any attempt to shift blame.

**Operators
Numbered**

An important function of the Bureau of Telegraph is the receiving of the Election returns. The Inspectors of Elections, at each polling place, make out a written statement, signed by the Board of Inspectors, giving the number of votes cast for each candidate. This statement is delivered by a patrolman, to the local station house, where the vote is immediately transmitted by telephone, to Police Headquarters. It is there made public, and thence broadcasted by telegraph, telephone and ticker service.

In addition to the telephone return, which is unofficial, and only for quick announcement, there is a written, tabulated return for each office forwarded to Police Headquarters, and to the Board of Elections, where the official canvas is made.

**Election
Returns**

It will be noted that from the time of canvas of the vote at the polling place, until received at Headquarters, the returns are in the hands of the police. By this method, the result of the vote cast at 2,973 polling places in Greater New York, is known in a comparatively short time after the polls are closed.

The Greater New York returns, on all election bulletins, are furnished by Police Headquarters.

POLICE PATROL SIGNAL SYSTEM

The signal system is now in operation in all precincts, having been extended this year to include ten precincts in Brooklyn and four precincts in Queens, making a total of 224 signal boxes thus installed. These additions complete the signal box system throughout the entire Department.

**Completed
System**

There are now 1,576 signal boxes in operation, 205 of which are equipped with flashlight signal lamps, and in the same general manner as the standard type wall box.

The flashlight signal lamps are attached to electric light posts; the lamp attachment enables the desk lieutenant, by means of a switch at the station house, to cause any particular lamp to flash, at intervals of four seconds, until the patrolman responds.

Flashlights

A concentration of police forces can be readily effected through the flashlight system. A policeman of any rank, whether on or off duty, who observes

Citizens Call

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Citizens' Police Call

a signal lamp flashing for any considerable time without securing proper response, is obliged under the rules to call up the station house and announce his name, shield number and precinct to which he is attached. The flashlight call box is also available for citizens when they desire to call a patrolman in an emergency. By pressing the Citizens' Call button, a steady light is shown, which distinguishes it from the intermittent flash signal from the station house.

PATROL TELEPHONE BOOTHS

There are 181 booths, located principally in the outlying and sparsely settled sections of the city, at the principal roadways leading from the city and at the entrances to bridges, ferries and railroad terminals. They are practically sub-stations, as they are equipped with a direct police line to the station house, and a public exchange telephone. A patrolman is stationed at these booths each tour of duty to respond to emergency calls. Besides affording adequate police protection to the residents, they have often proved invaluable in the apprehension of fleeing criminals.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

The radio telegraph is used for marine purposes. Communication is maintained when necessary at all hours of the day or night with vessels everywhere. By this means, certain persons are kept under surveillance; calls for ambulances or police assistance are handled, and uninterrupted communication is had with the police steamer *Manhattan* and the police launches which patrol the waters surrounding Greater New York.

RADIO TELEPHONE

Wireless Telephone

Radio telephone is used as an auxiliary to the Municipal radio telephone broadcasting station, "WNYC," located in the Municipal Building, New York City. By means of this high-power station it is possible to transmit police information to all police departments in the United States, properly equipped. It is excellent for broadcasting general alarms for missing persons, and for the apprehension of criminals. In the case of any disaster on land or water, involving loss of life, the public could be informed of names of persons injured or killed, and the disposition of them, immediately.

MORSE TELEGRAPH

Morse telegraph is in operation between the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx. This system is of great benefit to telephone efficiency, as all lengthy communications between the boroughs are transmitted by Morse code, thereby preventing congestion on the telephone trunk lines.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LICENSES, PERMITS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Under the provisions of the Charter, the Police Department is authorized to issue certain sanctions, called licenses, permits, etc., for a variety of objects. Observance of the restrictions under which they may be issued imposes a great deal of clerical and investigation work on the Police Department. Besides, the responsibility for certain of these authorizations is thrust upon it without corresponding authority over the holders of them, an arrangement unavoidably admitting of many abuses.

The work of investigating applicants for Police Department authorizations has inevitably led to requests for similar service for other city departments. The result has been an Investigating Squad, so that the duty of issuing these authorizations has taken on this extra phase.

INVESTIGATIONS

(INVESTIGATING SQUAD)

FOR COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS

	1923	1924
Auctioneer's Licenses	89	100

FOR BAR ASSOCIATION

Candidates for Admission to the Bar.....	867	782
--	-----	-----

FOR STATE COMPTROLLER

Theatrical Ticket Agencies.....		29
Detective Agencies (Private).....		67

FOR DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES

Hack License Investigations.....	11,726	10,864
Massage Operators' Licenses.....	210	316
Massage Institute Licenses.....		3
Miscellaneous Investigations.....	11	4
Supplementary Hack Investigations.....	401	813
Steamship Ticket Agencies.....		13
Pool and Billiard Parlors.....	2,139	2,031
Dance Halls	929	922
Theatrical Licenses	206	211
Amusement Licenses	63	29
Concert Licenses.....	6	2
Pawnbrokers	2	3
Circus	1	2

ANNUAL REPORT OF

(ISSUED BY FOURTH DEPUTY COMMISSIONER)

	1923	1924
Religious Permits _____	400	406

PISTOL LICENSES

Carry _____	32,498	29,967
Premises _____	4,873	4,878

SPECIAL PATROLMEN'S SHIELDS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

(ISSUED BY THE CHIEF CLERK)

	1923	1924
Investigations _____	249	200
	<i>Special Patrolman Shields Issued</i>	<i>Special Patrolman Shields Redeemed</i>
1923 _____	225	219
1924 _____	186	165

RUNNERS' LICENSES

(ISSUED BY THE BOOKKEEPER)

		<i>Investigations</i>
1923 _____	84	89
1924 _____	81	84

MASQUE BALL PERMITS

		<i>Investigations</i>
1923 _____	430	454
1924 _____	338	341

PARADE PERMITS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Borough</i>	(ISSUED BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR)
1923	Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond _____	523
	Brooklyn and Queens _____	410
	Total _____	933
1924	Manhattan and The Bronx _____	478
	Brooklyn and Queens _____	417
	Richmond _____	33
	Total _____	928

LICENSES ISSUED BY BOILER SQUAD

(These are dealt with under a separate heading.)

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE DIVISION OF STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU

The Division of Steam Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Bureau is empowered, **Duties** under Sections 342 and 343 of the Greater New York Charter, to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York carrying over ten (10) pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes or for railway locomotives, and to subject them to a hydrostatic test once a year ; also, to qualify engineers to operate them.

The Code of Ordinances of the City of York (Chap. 10, Art. 18, Secs. 216-219) empowers this Bureau to examine applicants for a certificate of qualification to operate ice machines. This Bureau is also empowered, under Rule 15 of the Board of Standards and Appeals, to examine applicants for a certificate of qualification to operate fuel oil burners.

Two members of the force, practical engineers, are assigned to examine applicants for engineers' and firemen's certificates; also, applicants for certificates of qualification to operate ice machines, and fuel oil burners. They hear and determine charges of incompetency or neglect of duty preferred against the holders of such certificates, and a report, with recommendations, is made to the Police Commissioner in each case.

ENGINEERS

		Certificates, renewed	Certificates, transferred	New applications	Total examina- tions	Incompetent, refused	Total certificates granted	Certificates granted, 1st Class	Certificates granted, 2d Class	Certificates granted, 3d Class	Certificates, special, Fire Department	Certificates revoked	Certificates restored
1924	-	- 9242	1340	1357	11939	772	11167	794	1577	8511	285	1	-
1923	-	- 9441	1303	1218	11962	604	11358	830	1647	8502	379	-	1
Increase	-	-	37	39	-	168	-	-	-	9	-	1	-
Decrease	-	199	-	-	23	-	191	36	70	-	94	-	1
Percent.	-	2.1	2.8	3.2	.19	27.8	1.6	4.3	4.25	.1	24.8	-	-

FIREMEN

1924	-	- 478	11	83	572	23	549	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	-	- 518	6	77	601	26	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	40	-	-	29	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent.	-	7.7	83.3	7.79	4.8	11.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ICE MACHINE OPERATORS

		Certificates, renewed	Certificates, transferred	New applications	Total examina- tions	Incompetent, refused	Total certificates granted	Certificates granted, 1st Class	Certificates granted, 2d Class	Certificates granted, 3d Class	Certificates, special, Fire Department	Certificates revoked	Certificates restored
1924	-	2022	351	1153	3526	294	3232	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	-	1555	309	1034	2898	254	2644	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	467	42	119	628	40	588	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent.	-	30.	15.5	11.5	22.	15.7	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUEL OIL BURNER OPERATORS—1924

				Certificates renewed	Certificates transferred	New applications	Total examina- tions	Incompetent, refused	Total certificate granted	Certificates revoked	Certificates restored
First Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	1	22	-	-
Second Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	107	107	19	88	-	-
Third Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	1	37	-	-
Fourth Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	17	48	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	232	232	38	195	-	-

NOTE—The above schedule is not comparative, as this Bureau did not have jurisdiction over fuel oil burner operators prior to March 1924.

STEAM BOILERS

		Boilers tested	City Dept., boilers tested, no fee	Boilers tested, fee \$2 each	Fees uncollected	Fees collected, current year account	Total cash collected
1924	-	15906	2088	13818	\$1,512.00	\$26,124.00	\$27,438.00
1923	-	15725	1993	13732	1,352.00	26,112.00	27,536.60
Increase	-	181	95	86	160.00	12.00	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.00
Percent.	-	1.1	4.7	.62	11.8	.04	.36

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SURGICAL DIVISION

For the purpose of providing the Police Force with suitable medical attention, and maintaining an adequate check on members of the Force on the sick list, the City is divided into 22 Surgical Districts, which are so arranged as to allot to each district an approximately equal number of the Force. Theoretically, each district is in charge of a Police Surgeon, the entire Surgical Division being under command of the Chief Surgeon, and a Deputy Chief Surgeon.

Jurisdiction

As a means of keeping a closer check on those on the sick list, over long periods, a Clinic was opened, in Police Headquarters, for policemen who had been on it for more than 30 days. The arrangement reduced the total number of "sick days" by 7,000 over the total for 1923.

**Headquarters
Clinic**

FORCE OF THE SURGICAL DIVISION

	Chief Surgeon	Deputy Chief Surgeon	District Surgeons
January, 1923 . . .	1	1	17
January, 1924 . . .	1	1	20

SUMMARY

I

SICK REPORT

	1924	1923
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report - -	8183	7723
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	22719	20517
Total number of member of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries - - - - -	1932	1866
Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	143252	150507
Aggregate number of visits made to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	67811	62746

II

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations preliminary to appointment as Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen - - - - -	928	1106
Examinations of Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen before final appointment as regular members of the Force - - - - -	938	877
Total Examinations - - - - -	1866	1983

III

RETIREMENTS

Examinations of members of the Force with a view to retirement on physical disability :

BY RANK

Surgeons - - - - -	-	1
Captains - - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	2	1
Sergeants - - - - -	3	3
Patrolmen - - - - -	142	67
Policewomen - - - - -	-	2
Total Examinations - - - - -	147	75

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Members of the force retired on Police Surgeons' certificates on physical disability :

	BY RANK	1924	1923
Surgeons	- - - - -	-	1
Captains	- - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants	- - - - -	2	1
Sergeants	- - - - -	1	1
Patrolmen	- - - - -	42	35
Policewomen	- - - - -	-	2
Total Retirements	- - - - -	45	41

IV

MORTALITY

	BY RANK		
Chaplains	- - - - -	1	-
Inspectors	- - - - -	1	2
Captains	- - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants	- - - - -	3	13
Sergeants	- - - - -	7	6
Patrolmen	- - - - -	76	75
Policewomen	- - - - -	1	2
Total number of deaths	- - - - -	89	99

Eleven members of the Force died as the immediate result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty ; one as the result of injuries received while riding a motorcycle in pursuit of a traffic violator.

Five died as a result of bullet wounds, received while in pursuit of criminals, or when placing them under arrest.

Three died as a result of being struck by automobiles, or because of collisions between them.

Two died as a result of burns received in an explosion, while on duty, on board a Police Launch.

THE HONORARY POLICE SURGEONS AND SPECIALISTS

Supplementing the regular stipendary surgeons of the Police Department are a number of eminent physicians and surgeons, almost all specializing in a field of medicine or surgery. These gentlemen receive no compensation in return for their expert services, but are inspired solely by a spirit of civic duty and a desire to show it in a practical manner. Members of the Police Depart-



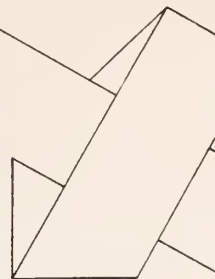
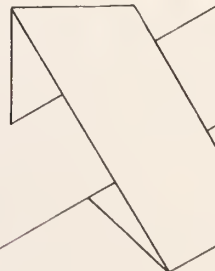
EXAMINING
APPLICANTS



APPLYING
SCIENTIFIC TEST



CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ment are thus enabled to receive the very best medical attention available, helping to keep the effectiveness of the Force at a high standard, and to reduce the number of ineffectives to the lowest possible level.

		Number of Cases					
		Consultations	Operations Performed	Treatments	Extractions	Improved	Unimproved
Honorary Surgeon, Dr. Robert Forest Barber.....		2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
" " " John F. Connors.....		10	3	10	.....	10	.....
" " " Charles Gordon Heyd.....		6	5	6	.....	5	1
" " " John J. Moorehead.....		17	10	17	.....	17	.....
" " " Philip F. O'Hanlon.....		41	.....	41	.....	41	.....
" " " Seymour Oppenheimer.....		11	2	11	.....	11	.....
" " " Clarence J. Sharpe.....		33	7	33	.....	33	.....
" " " Joseph A. Mulholland.....		5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
" " " Terry M. Townsend.....		1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
" " " John F. Griffin.....		1	1	1	.....	1	.....
" " " Morris J. Klein.....		6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
" " " Edward J. Donlin.....		5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
" " " Jacob Gutman.....		9	.....	9	.....	9	.....
" " " Bennett G. Gerzog.....		17	.....	17	.....	17	.....
" " " Charles E. Nammack.....		28	.....	28	.....	23	5
" " " James P. Hunt.....		3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
" " " Mihran B. Parounagain.....		17	.....	17	.....	17	.....
" " " Richard A. Rendich (X-Rays)...		541	.....	541	.....	.....	.....
" " " Nathan T. Beers.....		7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
" " " George Austin Wyeth.....		4	3	4	.....	4	.....
" " Dentist, Dr. Edward Appel.....		40	.....	40	12	40	.....
" " " " N. Henry Larsen.....		4	.....	4	2	4	.....
" " " " Leo F. Gieberich.....		12	.....	12	20	9	.....
" " " " John G. Stack.....		7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
" " " " William S. Bollens.....		20	.....	20	2	20	.....
" " " " G. Walter Hindmarsh.....		16	.....	16	7	16	.....
" " " " Canute Hansen.....		52	.....	18	34	52	.....
" Optometrist, Dr. Harry A. Cohen.....		519	.....	519	.....	220	.....
" Podiatrist, Dr. Aage H. Hansen.....		48	.....	48	.....	48	.....
" " " Frederick C. Zobel.....		8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Totals - - - - -		1490	31	1456	77	641	6

THE PENSION COMMITTEE

Objects

This Committee was instituted by the present Police Administration for the purpose of giving prompt, and adequate, attention to all applications for pensions, with especial reference to those coming from the dependents of deceased policemen. Heretofore, there have been some hardships and injustice worked on them, due to a lack of comprehensiveness, in the regulations governing the granting of pensions, and failure of those responsible for the casting and amending of these regulations, to take into consideration the ruthlessness of economic changes, and the advances in the cost of living. The Committee has done everything possible, and will continue to, to adjust and remedy these defects and injustices.

At the present time a maximum pension of \$300 per annum is allowed to the widow, or children, of a member of the force who dies from natural causes, and to the widow or children of a deceased retired policeman. In the case of a man killed in the discharge of duty, the Charter provides for a pension of not less than \$600 per annum nor more than one-half of the annual salary of the deceased. In such case, this pension may be given to a widow, minor children if no widow, or to a dependent parent, should the deceased have been a single man.

The dependent parent of a policeman dying from natural causes is not eligible for a pension, one of the injustices of the present pension restrictions. There have been policemen who did not marry because of their having dependent parents, and their realization that they would be left destitute, in the event of their death, following marriage.

Pension Injustices

They have forfeited married life, and a family of their own, for the sake of their parents. However, should such a single man die *from natural causes* no pension accrues to the parent whom he was supporting. Before a pension can be granted to these parents, their son *must have lost his life in the discharge of duty*. Policemen, 15 to 20 years in the Department, die from natural causes, leaving a dependent mother or father. Although he has paid his share into the Pension Fund—every policeman is assessed—during that period, he has left no widow or children eligible for a pension, but his dependent parent gets nothing. This defect in the pension laws should be remedied.

Another unjust feature is the amount given to the dependents of a man who dies from natural causes—\$300 per annum. This sum was fixed prior to the institution of the Greater New York Charter, in 1899. It needs no explanation to demonstrate that \$25 a month to a widow, who may have children, is pathetically insufficient. Widows of policemen are being continually referred to charitable organizations in the city, for supplementary assistance, and great praise must be given the Board of Child Welfare for the aid they extend to the families of policemen. Not alone is this amount insufficient to subsist on, but it is a wretched return for the services the husband, or

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

father, as the case may be, has rendered the City of New York in all kinds of weather and dangers.

During the year, there were 240 pensions granted to dependents. Of this number, 68 were the dependents of men dying while on active duty; the balance being dependents of retired men who passed away. Of the 68 active men, 10 were killed in the discharge of duty and their dependents given the insignificant pension quoted above. There were two other policemen killed during the year—bringing the total to twelve—but they left no dependents eligible for a pension.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

WOMEN'S BUREAU

The establishment of a Women's Bureau is one of the features of the year 1924, insofar as the women's work in the Police Department is concerned. The need has long been felt of a delicate contact point between the police and a certain class of cases. This Bureau is designed to fill it.

When, in 1918, the first policewomen were officially appointed, a division of this kind would not have been practicable. As the force of policewomen increased in number and usefulness, it was found expedient to give the group and its work distinct identity. A sympathetic intermediary was thus created, peculiarly well equipped to handle, directly, the cases of young children, girls and women.

Personnel

There are twenty-nine women assigned to do the work of this Bureau—16 policewomen and 13 patrolwomen. Besides their other numerous duties, they keep dance halls, moving picture theatres, recreation piers, parks, grounds, etc., as well as railway terminals, subway and elevated stations and ferry houses under continuous surveillance, as it is these localities in which many of the cases reaching the Women's Bureau have their origin.

The prime object of the Women's Bureau is, of course, to prevent crime, and some of the most pathetic victims of crime and criminals are the innocents among children and young girls, and women, not so young physically, but appallingly young mentally. The work of the Bureau is necessarily extremely circumscribed, it being only possible to serve those cases which come into direct contact with it, or to which its attention is directed in some official fashion or other.

Social Injustices

Some of the cases handled by the Bureau throw light on strange sides of the existing social order. Young girls, or, what is just the same, inexperienced women, who have been guilty of grave indiscretions, are often forced towards lives of crime and degradation because of the traditional attitude of the conventional towards the unmarried mother. There is something incongruous in the fact that many of these unfortunates, the degree of whose guilt is problematical in the highest, have to seek and receive succor from representatives of the Police Department. Many of these cases provide at once sad and caustic commentary on the glaring defects of social and economic standards.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The work of such a unit cannot be translated into terms of figures, nor statistics, as the services rendered, being largely of a social, or psychological, character, are individual rather than general, as is the case with the majority of the labors of the Police Department. The best that can be done along this line is to give examples illustrating, in practical style, the more important phases of the work of the Women's Bureau.

Through various cases referred to the Women's Bureau, conditions are discovered that can best be eliminated by throwing the light of publicity upon them. Illicit advertising, and dangers connected with answering advertisements in person, are good examples about which the Bureau gives enlightenment to the public. The Women's Bureau has done much to protect inexperienced women and young girls against these dangers by informing them, through talks, radio speeches, newspaper articles and pamphlets, and warning everyone to beware of false and questionable advertisements.

Complaints, the nature of which make the women complainants reluctant to report them to male officers, are handled very satisfactorily through the Women's Bureau. A young girl who answered a "Help Wanted" ad was subjected to an unpleasant experience, which she promptly reported to the Bureau, requesting that she, herself, receive no publicity. A careful investigation, in coöperation with several newspapers, located an advertiser who received appropriate attention. **Complaints**

Another grave and pathetic problem which the Bureau has attempted to solve through the auxiliary of publicity is infant abandonment. Many cases were traceable to the fact unmarried girls, totally unprepared for motherhood, resorted to this crime as a means of escape from their difficulties. Expectant, unmarried mothers, in dire extremity, were urged, through discreet publicity, to communicate with the Women's Bureau, and promised protection from humiliating publicity. This assurance and offer of help has brought the Bureau numerous cases that would, otherwise, have most certainly resulted disastrously for the mother and child. **Pathetic Cases**

Another important activity of the Women's Bureau is counseling in difficult and delicate situations. For instance, a mother notified the Bureau of the fact that her daughter was difficult to manage and asked for advice. She did not wish to bring the young woman into court. An investigation revealed the fact that the girl was a psychopathic case, and that her condition could be corrected by institutional care and treatment; otherwise, there was danger of her becoming a menace to society. In persuading the mother and the girl, as well, to follow the course outlined, the Bureau not only solved an immediate problem, but saved the situation for all time.

Neighborhood conditions, particularly in the vicinity of schools, have received special attention from the Women's Bureau when a request has been

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Social Service to Juveniles

made for additional protection and supervision. In talks to public school children, mothers' clubs, neighborhood associations and church groups, it has been possible to give many young people and their parents a better understanding of the dangers to avoid. Valuable lessons, in crime prevention, have been taught in a simple way through the Women's Bureau lecture activities among these groups.

As an illustration of the protective service that women officers are rendering, the suppression of degenerates who annoy women in the subway and other transit lines stands out as a striking example.

The Bureau gladly gives information in emergency cases. A woman telephoned, stating that her servant was suffering with a contagious disease, and wanted to know what hospital would care for the case. She was promptly and thoroughly advised.

Interviews and Correspondence

A large number of daily interviews, and the bulk of correspondence that is handled by the Women's Bureau shows how necessary such a division has become, and also that people are taking advantage of its services. It is becoming widely known that the policewomen of this Bureau are extending help in unusual cases that might otherwise not reach the attention of the police and, at the same time, aiding materially in the big police endeavor of crime prevention.

That the Police Administration's policy, in regard to policewomen, is broad and popular in its appeal, is testified by the hundreds of cases that are presented to the Police Department for treatment. Aside from the individual cases, and complaints, the requests that are made for information in regard to policewomen, and their work, show that New York's progressive methods are being watched and followed.

Every facility is offered other police organizations to enable their representatives to study the functioning of the Women's Bureau, and to provide, those who seek it, with the necessary means and advice to permit them to create similar units within their organizations.

Telephone calls, covering emergency cases, and requests for information and advice approximated 25,000; while correspondence, covering similar work, averaged twenty-five letters per day, or about 10,000 for the year.

SUMMARY

Protection and Crime Prevention Pamphlets Distributed	60,000	Personal Calls (Visits to Homes, Places of Employment, or Schools)	3378	Degeneracy (Disorderly Conduct, Impairing Morals of Minors, Cruelty to Women and Children)	597	Incorrigible Girls Reported by Parents and Teachers	472	Stranded Girls and Homeless Women Cared for	155	Unmarried Mothers, Provisions Made for	119	Abandoned Babies, Provisions Made for	44	Marriages Arranged	6	Insane and Feeble-minded Women and Girls Placed in Institutions	86	Illicit Advertising	55	Domestic Relations Cases	119	Drug Addicts (After Care)	28	Impersonating Officers	4	Attempted Suicides	6	Rape and Attempted Assault	11	Practising Medicine Without License	28
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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Police Training School is under the command of the Military Captain. He is assisted by five lieutenants, two sergeants, one acting sergeant and five patrolmen. The object of the School is to train candidates to become efficient police officers.

Candidates for the police force who have passed the requisite Civil Service examination, and whose characters have been investigated and found to be good, are appointed probationary patrolmen, and assigned to the Training School for a period of three months' instruction.

There were 881 graduates from the Police Training School during the year, and the school at times was taxed to its capacity. Once there were close to 400 recruits receiving instruction, which required both day and evening sessions. One group was in attendance from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the other from 5 P. M. to midnight. In addition to the regular staff, five lieutenants, one sergeant and two patrolmen were temporarily assigned to the school as emergency instructors. **Graduates**

The school is divided into two branches, viz., Physical and Mental.

I.

MENTAL TRAINING

This branch of the school is conducted at 434 West 37th Street, Manhattan, the old 22d Precinct station house.

The general course of mental training remained the same in 1924, excepting that the number of subjects lectured upon was increased, for the purpose of enhancing the intensiveness of the study of police problems. The object of the mental training is to equip the student in a manner that will enable him to cope with and successfully overcome the complexities offered by modern crimes and criminals. The best way to accomplish this result is through the medium of the lecture, and forceful lectures by recognized authorities are given on pertinent subjects, the latter being changed to meet new conditions as they may arise. The schedule is so arranged that, for the first two months of the course, one hour per day is allotted to each class for lectures by members of the Detective Division. The lecturers are specialists in the detection and suppression of various forms of crime. The methods employed by criminals in the perpetration of their **Detective Training**

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diversified forms of crime are thoroughly explained. The recruits, therefore, graduate with a good knowledge of the principal crimes and the benefit of the experience of seasoned detectives. The recruits have access to the museum, in use by the Detectives' Training School, which is located in the same building. They are shown the different kinds of implements used by criminals in committing such crimes as burglary, safe breaking, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny and felonious assault; the different kinds of narcotics in use by drug addicts and the manner in which they are employed.

Medical Instruction

The Chief Surgeon and his aide lecture on First Aid to the Injured. A knowledge of this important subject enables policemen to render assistance to injured persons that often saves lives while in the performance of their routine duties.

Honorary Police Surgeons, each occupying an eminent position in his particular field of endeavor, deliver talks on the care of the eyes, teeth and feet.

Automobile Identification, a very important topic, is extensively dwelt upon by the Department's automobile expert, who instructs the recruits, not only in the identification of the various makes and models, the location of motor and manufacturers' numbers, but also in the importance of securing pertinent data in cases in which an automobile has figured in the commission of a crime or an accident.

Arrangements have been made during the past year by which representatives of the Fire Department and the Department of Public Welfare deliver addresses dealing with coöperation between these two departments and the Police Department.

The following list comprises the subjects covered in the mental division of the Training School:

Aided and Accident Cases	General Review
Animals	Homicide
Arrests and Summonses	Larceny and Robbery
Assault and Dangerous Weapons	Malicious Mischief
Burglary and Unlawful Entry	National Prohibition Law
Children (laws relating to)	Observation and Patrol
Court Procedure	Ordinances (use of streets)
Crime Classification	Ordinances (all other)
Discipline and Deportment	Public Morals
Disorderly Conduct	Reports, Forms and Cards
Election Law	Rules and Regulations
Extortion and Blackmail	Sabbath Law
Fires, Strikes and Assemblies	Traffic, Hack and Highway Laws

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

II.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The recruits receive the physical instruction in the gymnasium, which is located at Police Headquarters, Manhattan. It will be noted here that the activities of the Training School are conducted in two separate buildings, one uptown and the other downtown. Better results could be obtained if the entire school were located in one building. The awkwardness of the situation has been overcome, in a fair measure, by arranging the schedule so that one-half of the recruits (two classes) receive the physical instruction in the forenoon, then take their lunch period, and proceed to West 37th Street in the afternoon for the mental instruction. The other half of the recruits follow the same course, but start at the opposite end and take the mental instruction at West 37th Street in the forenoon. This system is reversed daily.

Three hours per day are devoted to physical training for each class. The instruction consists of calisthenics, boxing, jiu-jitsu, ladder scaling, carrying persons in rescue work, marching exercises, humane handling of prisoners, the school of the soldier, squad and company, manual of arms and rifle calisthenics.

The following schedule indicates the time allotted to the various activities in the gymnasium:

MORNING		AFTERNOON	
9.00- 9.30	Line-up	1.30-2.00	Calisthenics
9.40-10.00	Calisthenics	2.00-2.10	Marching Exercise
10.00-10.10	Marching Exercises	2.25-2.40	Class Work in Jiu-Jitsu
10.20-10.35	Class Work in Jiu-Jitsu	2.45-3.15	Boxing
10.40-11.00	Boxing	3.20-4.00	Mat work in Jiu-Jitsu
11.05-11.20	Mat Work in Jiu-Jitsu	4.15-5.00	Drill and Rifle Calis-
11.30-12.00	Drill and Rifle Calis-		thenics
	thenics		

For obvious reasons, the Police Commissioner ruled that no recruit would be appointed to the Police Force who had not learned to swim. This step was taken after the Municipal Civil Service Commission had refused to include swimming as one of the requisites necessary for entrance into the Department. A census is taken of non-swimmers and they are told that they will not receive final appointment if they do not know how to swim. A test is given just prior to graduation, and those who still are unable to swim are given a final warning.

Swimming

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Exhibitions by recruits, showing the athletic feats taught, marked exercises held in connection with the opening of new station houses during the past year.

Groups of delegates from the recent Democratic National Convention visited the Training School and viewed the policemen in the making. They manifested enthusiasm when a large delegation was invited to witness the graduation exercises of a large class, held at the 71st Regiment Armory during the month of June.

PISTOL PRACTICE

The recruits receive shooting instruction and practice as a part of the regular course. Several squads practice daily in the pistol range located at Police Headquarters, and not only receive instructions in shooting, but also in the care and use of the regulation revolver. Recruits are required to secure a qualifying score in target practice. In addition to efficiency in marksmanship, they receive instruction in the proper method of handling all kinds of firearms, which are likely to come into their possession in the performance of duty. Particular stress is laid on the preservation of possible fingerprints, and the marking for identification and safeguarding of firearms and ammunition, which are likely to be in demand as evidence.

FOR THE ENTIRE FORCE

All members of the force must be proficient in the use of the regulation police revolver and maintain a high standard of marksmanship, and a course of intensive training, in connection with the Training School, is provided to accomplish this purpose. Three armories in Manhattan and the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn have been secured for use as ranges.

The entire force attends pistol practice and instruction in a period of six months. On this basis every member of the force is called twice yearly for practice. Members of the force report during their time off duty and thus patrol and other police duty is not interfered with.

Targets

The targets used in pistol practice are the regulation 20-yard pistol target. After the necessary instruction in the use of the revolver, members of the force are required to shoot ten shots, at slow fire, at a stationary target placed at a distance of twenty yards. The ammunition used is furnished by the officers themselves, each using his own.

In order to create an incentive for the men to practice, the Police Commissioner has granted two extra days vacation for those who shoot a score of 70 or over, and four extra days for those who shoot a score of 80 or more.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Commissioner has approved the adoption of a sharpshooter's insignia, to be worn by those who attain the sharpshooter's rating, which is 70 or more. The insignia is gilt and in the form of two small, circular bulls-eye targets, with the words "Sharpshooter, P. D. N. Y." inscribed on it. One is worn on the right side of the collar, and the other on the left.

**Sharpshooters'
Insignia**

It is interesting to note the decrease in the number of men failing to hit the target since the instruction began. From June to December, 1923, 3,639 men failed; from December, 1923, to June, 1924, 783, and from June to December, 1924, only 295 failed. Additional instruction, it is believed, will soon reduce this materially.

Division matches are held throughout the year, and the enthusiasm manifested in them is another indication that members of the force have developed a keen interest in marksmanship.

In February, of each year, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn arranges a revolver shooting contest for all members of the force who are desirous of competing. Officers of the club supervise the match, and the winners are awarded handsome prizes on the occasion of a dinner which the club tenders them.

SCHOOL OF EQUITATION

The School of Equitation was started on July 27, 1924, by direction of the Police Commissioner. It is located at the 105th Field Artillery Armory, in Brooklyn. The purpose of the school is to increase the efficiency of the members of the Mounted Force, and to instruct new members in this branch of the service.

All the Mounted Force, and their mounts, are temporarily assigned, in groups, to the school of equitation for periods of six days. Applicants for mounted duty receive a 30-day assignment. The instruction is based on the methods of equitation, horsemanship and drill regulations of the U. S. Cavalry service, in reference to the particular requirements of the police service. The school day is divided so that both indoor and outdoor instruction is given. In the morning the men assemble in the armory, where the rudiments of horsemanship and the care of the horse and equipment is taught. In the afternoon the class is taken to Prospect Park, where further instruction is given on the bridle paths.

Horsemanship

OUT OF TOWN STUDENTS

The year again brought quite a number of out-of-town students. Police departments of other cities have availed themselves of the opportunity extended, through the courtesy of the Police Commissioner, whereby their representatives are permitted to join the regular classes, and receive the same instruction as the newly appointed recruits. Among these students were two from Bangkok, Siam.

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GRADUATION

Graduation

The graduation exercises of the Training School are held once every three months, in one of the local National Guard armories. The public is very much interested in these affairs, judging by the large and enthusiastic audiences which always attend them. Recruits who graduate are sent to busy precincts for the remainder (three months) of their probationary period. Their work is closely observed, by their commanding officers. At the end of the three-month period, the various commanding officers report, to the Police Commissioner, on the manner in which recruits assigned them have performed their duty. A probationary patrolman is not a member of the Police Department, and only becomes so when appointed by the Police Commissioner at the expiration of the six months' probationary period.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE CHAPLAINS

The services rendered by the Chaplains is unique and cannot be duplicated. From a moral and psychological standpoint, they perform priceless duty, and reach members of the Force who are beyond the scope of discipline, or ordinary corrective methods. In every large body of men and women, no matter to what their services may be dedicated, there are bound to be, in response to the law of averages, a certain number confronted with problems, most often of an extremely intimate character, which impair their usefulness as employees. The capable executive is bound to take cognizance of this situation, as an efficiency measure if nothing else, and to make provision for it, as the larger the organization the bigger factor it must necessarily become. Any written record of this phase of the activities of the Chaplains is obviously an impossibility, but the Police Administration is qualified to testify to its excellence.

Further than that, every week a complete list of members of the Police Department, who are ill, receiving treatment in hospitals, is issued for the information of the Chaplains. They interest themselves in the patients; comfort them while living, and, in case of demise, visit the family, learn the needs, arrange for the funerals and secure relief and provide advice, when in demand. In cases of serious injury, the Chaplains are notified immediately, and lend such assistance as lies within their province. All of the funerals of the eight men who died in the performance of their duty during the year were attended by all of the Chaplains, as a token of service and inspiration to humanity. During all of their contacts, they never fail to inculcate and emphasize the doctrines of honor and good citizenship.

The Chaplains have, through the quality of their work, established a place in the esteem of the members of the Police Force that is unapproachable, and the latter know that they may be assured of a sympathetic and understanding reception when they feel impelled to discuss their private problems with them. Members of the Police Force who have been under a temporary cloud, due to indiscretions, errors of judgment, or some psychological condition, have been saved from further mistakes and their feet firmly planted on the right path through the prudence and general good offices of the Chaplains.

Beyond the humanitarian aspect of a policy of this character, which has a valuable effect on the morale of the Police Force, it must be remembered that, from a standpoint of business efficiency, it salvages valuable, experienced police officers, whose training and services represent a considerable investment, both of which might be lost to the Police Department were not such a policy in force.

The Chaplains must inevitably be committed to various extemporaneous charities, and in order that they should not be compelled to bear such burdens, personally, the present Police Administration has arranged a fixed stipend for them, thus relieving them of an embarrassment which should never have been thrust on them. There are six Chaplains at present, representing, respectively, the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RIOT BATTALION

Personnel

The Police Riot Regiment consists of six companies, viz.: Headquarters, "A," "B," "C," "D" and Machine Gun Company. Headquarters Company consists of a Captain, two Lieutenants, three Sergeants and 45 Patrolmen. Companies "A," "B," "C" and "D," a Captain, three Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants and 104 Patrolmen each, and the Machine Gun Company, a Captain, four Sergeants and 72 Patrolmen; a total of 588.

During the year the Riot Regiment received a two weeks' course of intensive training at the State Military Camp located at Peekskill, N. Y., under the supervision of United States Army officers. General military manoeuvres, rifle, pistol and machine gun target practice and riot tactics comprised the daily routine of activity. This encampment was the most beneficial venture ever attempted. The general routine of real military life was closely observed.

On June 14, the Regiment gave an exhibition and review. The official party consisted of the Police Commissioner, Deputy Police Commissioners, Major General Berry and staff.

Mr. Peter Siebel, a public spirited citizen of this city, donated a silver trophy cup to be presented to the individual company that excelled in all the activities of the camp. He also donated a prize for each member of the squad that was adjudged the winner in the squad competition. Both honors fell to Company "B," the official party acting as the judges.

During the summer, Major General Weigel, United States Army, attached to the New York Area, inspected the Riot Regiment and expressed his admiration and approval.

Various companies of the Regiment participated in parades of a patriotic or civic nature, and their appearance and excellent discipline attracted much favorable comment.

The Police Riot Regiment, as its name signifies, is a unit that may be depended upon to successfully cope with any great emergency that may arise in the protection of life and property.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INSPECTOR-GENERAL

The rank and office of Inspector-General were created by the Police Commissioner on January 19, 1921. The Inspector-General is chargeable with the duty of inspecting all department property, excepting new supplies and equipment, in storage at the department storehouse, for the purpose of determining its serviceability, or to adapt it to any particular need. The Inspector-General is authorized to visit the department storehouse for the purpose of examining any property which may be in storage, and may make suitable recommendations as to its disposition, but he is not accountable for any property. It is his duty to recommend to the Chief Inspector the disposition of any property which is unserviceable or not needed, and may make recommendations as to such disposition. The following general duties are also prescribed:

Duties

1. To inspect uniforms and equipment.
2. To inspect all department buildings and furnishings, and make suitable recommendations regarding the replenishing, condemnation or transfer of any part of such equipment, etc.
3. To inspect all motor vehicles, including patrol wagons, automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, wagons, harness, saddlery and other corresponding equipment.
4. To maintain a continuous survey and inspection of other property or equipment not previously mentioned, and to submit suitable recommendations regarding it.

I

UNIFORMS

During the year, inspections of summer blouses and trousers were held during the month of October; winter blouses, trousers and caps during the month of January; winter overcoats and winter gloves during the month of September. The result of these inspections was:

Seasonable Inspections

SUMMER UNIFORMS

<i>Number of Men Inspected</i>	<i>Number Ordered to Procure New Blouse</i>	<i>Number Ordered to Procure New Trousers</i>
11,141	2,494	1,968

WINTER BLOUSE UNIFORMS

<i>Number of Men Inspected</i>	<i>Number Ordered to Procure New Blouse</i>	<i>Number Ordered to Procure New Trousers</i>	<i>Number Ordered to Procure New Caps</i>
9,756	1,054	974	861

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WINTER OVERCOATS

<i>Number of Men Inspected</i>		<i>Ordered to Procure New Overcoats</i>		<i>Ordered to Procure New Caps</i>			
9,824		1,563		2,944			
<i>ARTICLE—Summer Blouse</i>		<i>Summer Trousers</i>	<i>Winter Blouse</i>	<i>Winter Trousers</i>	<i>Caps</i>	<i>Overcoats</i>	<i>Gloves</i>
Decrease _____		44	1,087	1,299	904	1,236	362 3,332

This pronounced decrease in the number of new articles of attire ordered purchased is an excellent testimony that not only are policemen more careful of their clothing and equipment, but that the tailors and clothiers who supply them are meeting the fixed departmental standards of quality, fit and workmanship.

II

BUILDINGS

Furniture

A schedule was arranged providing a standardization of furniture and equipment in all Division Offices, Division Detective Offices, Precinct Detective Offices and Precinct Station House Offices of all precincts and Divisions within the Police Department. It was effectively carried out, and, as a result, a marked improvement was made in the various station houses and offices, and they present a more modern and business-like appearance, the whole making for an increase in the efficiency of the commands.

All precinct station houses and other department buildings are inspected at irregular periods by the Inspector-General. As inspections are made, and where possible, the Inspector-General corrects conditions. In other cases, conditions requiring attention are brought to the notice of the proper commander or unit. As a result of these inspections there has been a marked improvement in the upkeep, cleanliness and general condition of the buildings.

Condemnations

During the months of February, May, August and November, property to be condemned is reported to the Inspector-General's office, by the various commands, on form Q. D. No. 14 (Property Inspection Report). Property that can be repaired is ordered sent to the repair shop, then returned to command and placed in service. Property unfit for further service and having no salable value is ordered destroyed and dropped from the records. Property such as motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, etc., as well as any property with a salable value, although unfit for further service in the Police Department, are ordered invoiced to the Property Clerk, and sold at public auction, or invoiced to the Repair Shop, the serviceable parts removed and placed in stock. As a result of this system, a huge saving has been effected through the reclamation of serviceable parts.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

III

MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, HORSES, HARNESS AND MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

During the year, motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, horses, harness and mounted equipment were systematically inspected by the Inspector-General. In addition, semi-monthly reports were submitted by all commands, showing the condition of all vehicles and horses, whether in service or not, and if not, the reason for it. Should these reports show a condition not considered up to standard, re-inspections are immediately made. The conditions are corrected and the vehicles placed in service as quickly as possible. The following is a report compiled from the semi-monthly reports received on December 15, 1924:

<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Total Assigned</i>	<i>Out of Service</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Total Assigned</i>	<i>Out of Service</i>
Bicycles	931	36	Stutz	1	0
Motorcycles	462	72	Ranier Auto Trucks.....	4	1
Ford Runabouts.....	259	48	White Auto Trucks.....	5	0
Ford Tourings.....	89	4	Dodge Ambulance	1	0
Patrol Wagons	31	1	Ford Commercials	22	1
Packards	1	0	Cadillac Tow Car.....	1	0
Cadillacs	18	2	Side-car Bodies	23	0
Studebaker	1	0	Boats	9	3
National	1	0	Horses	327	3

This table shows the transportation equipment of the Police Department to be 92% in service; a percentage of those out of service are awaiting condemnation.

**Inspection of
Transportation
Equipment**

In addition to the foregoing, officers of the Inspector-General's staff have surveyed all members of the force seeking assignments to operate motor vehicles, or to mounted duty. This examination is for the purpose of ascertaining if they are competent and whether they are of the proper weight prescribed for such duty, in conformance with the subjoined schedule:

Mounted Men.....	175 lbs.
Bicycle Men.....	175 lbs.
Motorcycle Men	200 lbs.

The Police Commissioner has directed that all Sergeants shall be required to operate motor patrol cars. To accomplish this, the Inspector-General organized a school of instruction for the operation of motor vehicles, and their care and upkeep. After the course of instruction, the Sergeants are examined and if they pass, are listed and assigned to operate Ford runabouts, as required.

**Sergeants'
Auto School**

In addition to the previous inspections, the Inspector-General inspects, from time to time, all police booths, traffic towers, boats and police dogs. Conditions requiring attention are located and given suitable treatment, for the purpose of keeping all branches of the service up to the highest state of efficiency.

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ACCIDENTAL DAMAGES

Reimbursement

Members of the force, while in the performance of their duty, sometimes damage their uniforms or equipment, in which case they are entitled, under the Regulations, to be reimbursed by the Police Department for such damage. The damaged article, together with the application for reimbursement, are brought, by the applicant, to the office of the Inspector-General. The latter recommends to the Chief Inspector the amount, in his opinion, that should be allowed. The Chief Inspector in turn forwards this recommendation, and his own, to the Executive Board. This method proves very satisfactory. The member of the force is justly dealt with, and the Department pays only what is just.

IV

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT

PERSONNEL

1 Sergeant

3 Patrolmen

Personal Equipment

This Department maintains an official Equipment Bureau at 205 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, for the sale of uniform cloths, linings, caps, gloves, revolvers, shoes, rubber goods and other miscellaneous equipment used by members of the Force of this Department. It is operated for the purpose of enabling members of the Department to purchase standard equipment and shoes at cost, and to prevent the use of assorted, inferior equipment, and to conserve the slender incomes of the Police Force.

Tailors catering to policemen are required to purchase all materials used in the manufacture of police uniforms at this Bureau, thereby insuring the use of regulation materials in all uniforms throughout the Department.

The Shoe Department is operated for the purpose of enabling members of the Department, and their families, to purchase shoes and rubbers at wholesale prices. These shoes are manufactured on specifications furnished by the Department. Particular attention is given to the fit, with a view to eliminating foot troubles, as the styles of shoes handled are adapted for use by policemen.

Through the coöperation of one of the large local clothing manufacturers, cards are distributed at this bureau whereby members of the Department and their families may purchase civilian clothing at a saving, in some cases of 20 per cent. under retail prices. Samples of suitings and overcoatings are on display at this Bureau.

SUMMARY

	1924
Cloth, linings, buttons, miscellaneous equipment.....	\$233,705.32
Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots.....	64,483.45
Total sales	\$298,188.77

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIFORMED FORCE—PERSONNEL

	Jan. 1, 1924	Dec. 31, 1924
Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspectors - - - - -	5	5
Inspectors - - - - -	15	15
Deputy Inspectors - - - - -	15	15
C. O. 11th Division (Detective)	-	1
Superintendent of Buildings - - - - -	1	1
Military Captain - - - - -	1	1
Captains - - - - -	84	86
Lieutenants - - - - -	517	514
Sergeants - - - - -	768	763
Patrolmen - - - - -	11079	11581
Policewomen - - - - -	69	68
Patrolwomen - - - - -	30	30
Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Surgeons - - - - -	20	20
Veterinarian - - - - -	1	1
Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Linemen - - - - -	1	1
Boiler Inspectors - - - - -	2	2
	12613	13109
DISTRIBUTION		
10th Division (Traffic) - - - - -	2061	1919
11th Division (Detective) - - - - -	840	855
12th Division (Special Service) - - - - -	-	435
13th Division (Headquarters) - - - - -	1237	1231
Inspection Districts - - - - -	330	-
Precincts - - - - -	8145	8668
	12613	13108

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1924

COMMAND	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Inspection District - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	24	-	-	34
5th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	178	1	-	193
13th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	196	4	-	214
15th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	119	1	-	134
21st Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	123	1	-	138
25th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	95	-	1	110
2d Inspection District - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	24	-	-	32
1st Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	119	-	1	134
4th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	96	-	1	112
14th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	98	3	1	116
16th Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	98	1	-	116
23d Precinct - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	17	330	4	-	362

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DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1924—*Continued*

COMMAND		Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
3d Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	29	-	-	39
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	104	1	-	119
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	145	3	1	163
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	86	4	-	104
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	117	-	1	138
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	176	1	-	197
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	100	1	-	116
4th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	30	-	-	38
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	16	197	-	1	222
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	120	-	1	135
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	126	-	1	149
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	14	111	-	1	131
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	138	-	1	148
5th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	19
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	106	1	-	121
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	125	4	-	142
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	88	-	1	106
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	133	1	-	148
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	69	1	-	84
6th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	-	8	-	-	23
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	90	1	-	104
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	97	-	-	110
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	60	1	-	72
57th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	70	1	-	83
7th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	17
2d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	12	77	-	-	93
60th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	49	-	-	59
63d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	44	-	-	56
66th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	122	4	-	132
8th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	18	-	-	29
67th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	81	1	-	96
68th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	60	-	-	71
70th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	71	-	1	81
72d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	51	3	-	64
74th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	159	-	1	172
76th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	93	-	1	108
9th Inspection District	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	24
73d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	52	-	-	62
80th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	32	-	-	42
82d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	98	-	1	113
83d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	142	1	-	157
85th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	97	4	-	115
87th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	77	-	1	89
88th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	60	-	-	69
10th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	16	-	-	23
78th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	57	-	-	71
79th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	81	1	-	96
89th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	88	1	-	103
91st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	94	-	-	111
93d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	149	4	-	170
96th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	105	-	-	119

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1924—*Continued*

COMMAND				Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
11th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	24
94th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	101	-	-	115
95th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	102	3	1	117
97th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	100	-	1	115
101st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	88	-	-	99
102d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	66	-	-	80
103d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	79	-	1	94
104th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	43	3	-	57
105th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	63	-	1	79
12th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	15
116th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	99	1	-	111
118th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	103	3	-	117
120th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	135	-	-	148
123d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	69	-	1	80
125th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	49	-	-	59
13th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	8	-	-	16
109th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	72	4	-	90
111th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	62	-	-	75
112th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	87	-	1	102
113th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	122	-	-	134
14th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	11
Traffic A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	18	561	-	-	586
Traffic B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	15	455	-	-	476
Traffic C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	89	-	-	95
33d Precinct (Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	123	-	2	138
Motorcycle Sq. No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	72	-	-	76
15th Inspection District	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	-	11
Traffic D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	188	-	-	199
Traffic E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	63	-	-	71
3d Precinct (Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	82	-	-	93
27th Precinct (Bridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	85	-	-	95
77th Precinct (Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	115	-	1	127
Motorcycle Squad No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	79	-	-	83
Detective Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	51	-	4	-	3	60
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	138	1	-	150
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	613	-	-	630
Headquarters Division	-	1	5	1	1	6	1	68	1	68	26	1098	-	1	1208
Headquarters Division :															
Supt. of Telegraph	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Supt. Buildings	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Veterinarian	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lineman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	-	29	1	5	15	15	84	1	517	768	11079	69	30		12613

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ON JANUARY 1, 1924

OFFICE	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Training School	Patrolwomen	Total
Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	1	11
First Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4
Secoud Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	6
Third Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Fourth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	24	-	-	28
S. D. Comm'r Harriss	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
S. D. Comm'r Guggenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
S. D. Comm'r Shaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
S. D. Comm'r Waldo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
S. D. Comm'r Simon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chief Inspector's Office	-	1	3	1	-	3	8	5	102	-	-	123
Dep. Chief Insp., Bklyn	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	18
Chief Insp. Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Police Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Public Office Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	18	-	-	25
Chauffeurs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46
Div. of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25	-	-	27
Div. of Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	-	-	22
Div. of Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Warrant Sq. No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
Warrant Sq. No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
Special Service Div.	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	6	71	-	-	84
Training School	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	8	423	-	439
Boiler Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	16
Health Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	48	-	-	51
Tenement House Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chief Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Chief Surgeon's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Property Clerk's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Printer's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chaplain's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bookkeeper's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Equipment Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Telegraph Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	92	-	-	101
Raided Premises Squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
Public Safety Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	9	-	-	26
Chief Surgeon	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Supt. of Tel.	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. Tel.	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Supt. of Buildings	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veterinarian	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspector	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(29)	1	5	1	1	1	6	26	675	423	1	1237

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1924

COMMAND				Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
1st Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	5	-	-	13
1st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	115	3	-	131
2d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	102	-	-	117
3d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	176	-	-	190
4th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	199	3	-	217
5th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	94	-	-	108
5-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	96	-	-	112
6th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	119	-	-	133
2d Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	14
7th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	12	324	2	-	348
8th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	130	-	-	145
8-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	95	-	-	109
9th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	198	-	-	216
9-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	124	-	-	139
10th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	106	-	-	120
10-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	153	3	-	170
11th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	129	-	-	142
3d Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	11
12th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	130	-	-	145
13th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	176	-	-	193
13-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	101	-	-	115
14th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	86	3	-	103
15th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	113	-	-	126
16th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	120	-	-	134
17th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	140	-	-	154
4th Division	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13	1	5	-	-	21
18th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	106	-	-	119
19th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	125	2	-	141
20th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	86	-	-	102
21st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	78	-	-	91
22d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	128	-	-	142
23d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	102	-	-	115
24th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	94	-	-	108
26th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	80	1	-	94
27th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	56	1	-	68

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1924--Continued

COMMAND				Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
5th Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	16
28th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	84	-	-	95
29th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	62	-	-	73
30th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	73	-	-	82
31st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	55	3	-	67
32d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	101	-	-	115
32-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	67	-	-	80
34th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	160	-	-	172
39th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	92	-	-	106
40th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	116	-	-	127
41st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	100	-	-	113
42d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	89	-	-	102
6th Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	14
35th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	51	-	-	61
37th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	103	-	-	116
37-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	80	-	-	92
38th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	32	-	-	42
42-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	63	-	-	74
43d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	98	3	-	115
44th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	146	1	-	180
7th Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	6	-	-	15
45th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	151	3	-	168
46th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	106	-	-	120
47th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	103	3	-	120
48th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	101	-	-	115
48-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	95	-	-	109
49th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	89	-	-	101
49-A Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	83	-	-	97
50th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	96	-	-	111
51st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	90	-	-	104
8th Division	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	13
52d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	73	-	-	83
53d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	51	-	-	60
54th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	105	-	-	118
56th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	114	3	-	130
58th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	155	-	-	168
59th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	76	3	-	93
60th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	91	-	-	104
64th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	71	-	-	84
65th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	135	-	-	147

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1924—Continued

COMMAND				Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspector	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total
9th Division	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	13
66th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	137	3	-	152
68th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	44	-	-	56
70th Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	54	-	-	62
71st Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	15	78	-	-	97
10th Division															
Traffic	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	9
1st District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	12
Traffic A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	610	-	-	634
Traffic B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	456	-	-	478
Traffic C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	99	-	-	106
2d District	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	10
Traffic D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	234	-	-	247
Traffic E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	78	-	-	86
72d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	72	-	-	84
73d Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	71	-	-	83
11th Division															
Detective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	49	-	6	1	2	64
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	136	-	-	148
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	626	-	-	643
12th Division															
Special Service	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	18	41	329	25	15	435
13th Division															
Headquarters Division	-			1	1	4	-	1	6	63	20	1091	2	13	1202
Motorcycle Squad No. 1 (To Traffic Division)				-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	75	-	-	80
Motorcycle Squad No. 2 (To Traffic Division)				-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	86	-	-	90
Supt. of Telegraph	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Superintendent Buildings	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Surgeon	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surgeons	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Veterinarian	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Linemen	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C.O. 11th Div. (Detective)	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	30	1	5	15	15	1	86	514	763	11581	68	30	13108

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1924

OFFICE	Chief Inspector	Dep. Ch. Inspector	Inspectors	Military Captain	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Training School	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Total	
Police Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	-	-	-	11	
First Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
Second Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Third Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Fourth Deputy Commissioner - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	21	-	-	-	25	
S. D. Comm'r Harriss - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	9	
S. D. Comm'r Guggenheim - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
S. D. Comm'r Shaw - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
National Police - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
S. D. Comm'r Simon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Dep. Ch. Inspector, Brooklyn - - -	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	8	-	-	-	14	
Insp. General's Office - - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	11	
Chief Inspector's Office - - -	1	1	2	-	3	5	4	111	-	-	-	127	
Police Reserve - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	
Public Office Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	17	-	-	-	24	
Chauffeurs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	62	
Transportation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25	-	-	-	27	
Supplies - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	-	-	-	22	
Repairs - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	
Warrant Squad No. 1 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	
Warrant Squad No. 2 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	
Motorcycle Div. (Traf. Div.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	161	-	-	-	170	
Training School - - -	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	15	398	-	-	425	
Boiler Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	16	
Health Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	50	-	-	-	53	
Tenement House Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	
Chief Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	
Chief Surgeon's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	
Property Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	
Printer's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Chaplain's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Bookkeeper's Office - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Equipment Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	5	
Telegraph Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	92	-	-	-	100	
Raided Premises Squad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	98	
Public Safety Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	34	
Women's Bureau - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	15	
Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Surgeons - - - (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Supt. of Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Asst. Supt. of Tel. - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Supt. of Bldgs - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Veterinarian - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lineman - - - (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Boiler Inspector - - - (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	(29)	1	1	4	1	6	66	26	854	398	2	13	1401

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING AUTHORIZED QUOTA OF FORCE WITH CHANGES DURING YEAR 1924

	Chief Inspector	Deputy Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Commanding Officer Detective Division	Chief Surgeon	Deputy Chief Surgeon	Surgeons	Supt. of Buildings	Military Police Capt.	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Superintendent Telegraph	Asst. Supt. Telegraph	Veterinarian	Lineman	Holler Inspectors	Total	
																						1924	1923
Authorized Quota	-	1	5	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	86	519	769	11,613	70	30	1	1	1	1	2	13,154	12,720
On rolls, Jan. 1, 1924	-	1	5	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	84	516	768	11,080	69	30	1	1	1	1	2	12,614	11,837
On rolls, Dec. 31, 1924	-	1	5	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	86	514	763	11,581	68	30	1	1	1	1	2	13,108	12,614
CHANGES DURING YEAR																							
												DECREASE											
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	4	118	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	*156	152
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	99
Dismissed on charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	41
Dismissed (convicted by Court)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
Dropped from Rolls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	63
Resigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	112
Promoted from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	36	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	163
Demoted from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Total decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	41	48	402	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	633
												INCREASE											
Appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	883	1,209
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	38
Promoted to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	36	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	163
Demoted to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Total increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	39	43	903	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	1,410

* 11 First Grade Detectives.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Statement showing the number of civilian employees on the 31st day of December 1923 and 1924, exclusive of the Police Commissioner, Deputies and exempt positions :

TITLE OF POSITION	1923	1924	TITLE OF POSITION	1923	1924
Chief Clerk - - -	1	1	House Painters - -	8	8
1st Deputy Clerk - -	1	1	Janitor-Engineer - -	1	1
2d Deputy Clerk - -	1	1	Linemen - - -	4	4
Bookkeeper - -	1	1	Plumbers - - -	5	5
Clerk - - - -	35	39	Plumber's Helper -	2	2
Court Stenographer -	1	1	Pressmen - - -	2	2
Stenographers - -	9	9	Sheet Metal Worker -	3	3
Architectural Draftsmen	2	2	Steamfitter's Helper -	1	1
Automobile Machinists -	5	5	Wiremen - - -	1	1
Batteryman - - -	1	1	Automobile Engineman	2	2
Cable Splicer - - -	1	1	Caretakers - - -	52	51
Carpenters - - -	10	10	Cleaners (female) -	12	12
Compositors - - -	3	4	Cook and Steward -	1	1
Electricians - - -	3	3	Elevator Operator -	4	4
Feeder - - - -	1	1	Firemen - - -	3	3
Foreman of Mechanics -	1	1	Hostlers - - -	22	22
Foreman Printer -	1	1	Laborers - - -	40	40
Glazier - - - -	1	1	Oilers - - - -	2	2
Harnessmaker - -	1	1	Stokers - - - -	4	4
Horseshoers - - -	4	4	Stores Foreman - -	1	1
Totals - - - - -				253	257

On January 1, 1924, there were forty-nine civilian clerical employees with salaries totalling for the year \$104,254, and on December 31, 1924, there were fifty-three civilian clerical employees with salaries totalling for the year \$111,993.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERS OF FORCE SUSPENDED

LIEUTENANT

Name	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Died
Charles Borries	43	12-23	.....	.....	.....

SERGEANTS

Joseph Horn	617	89	3-24	.....	5-22	.....
Adam Spies	186	73	4-24	5-20	.....	.....
William J. Ferrick	122	34	11- 6	.....	.....	.....
Robert Hubbard	362	34	11-12	12-10

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

Patrick J. Walsh.....	103	H. D.	3-17	3-26
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PATROLMEN

Otto Tietjen	5137	76	1- 1	1-17
Henry S. Hettrick.....	5598	109	1- 1	1-22
Edward E. Kennedy.....	6248	13	1- 2	1-28
Adam J. Reydel.....	4554	4	1- 2	2-21	.....	.....
Thcodore R. Burger.....	10419	13	1- 2	2-21	.....	.....
Edward H. Hommel.....	2321	31	1- 4	1-24	.....	.....
James Noll	8419	14	1- 8	1-29	.....	.....
Edward J. Tracy.....	5313	21	1- 9	2-16	.....	.....
Joseph Engelman	4051	42	1- 9	2-29	.....	.....
John Duffer	10121	49	1-11	.....	2-9	.....
Walter Ulsamer	8116	26	1-17	2-19	.....	.....
William F. Walker.....	8695	78	1-24	.....	2-13	.....
Daniel J. Sullivan.....	8	46	1-26	2-19	.....	.....
Thomas Costa	9979	39	1-26	.....	2-28	.....
Paul A. Henry.....	11769	Tr. Sch.	1-27	.....	4-24	.....
Patrick Burke	9973	Traf. A	1-27	2-19	.....	.....
David Flavin	11125	23	1-28	.....	6- 2	.....
Michael J. O'Brien.....	10067	Tel. Bur.	2- 1	2-21	.....	.....
Joseph McHugh	10272	76	2- 4	.....	4-30	.....
Patrick McKeogh	6686	Traf. A	2- 6	2-21	.....	.....
Andrew Conway	1942	42	2-10	.....	3- 8	.....
Eckert H. Winchell.....	10866	42	2-10	.....	3- 8	.....
Robert E. Morris.....	6527	13	2-10	.....	3- 8	.....
Charles Holzmacher	9117	76	2-17	.....	3- 8	.....
George Kane	5088	101	2-17	3-18	.....	.....
James F. Noll.....	8409	14	1-18	3- 1	.....	.....
Edmond Lewis	10635	23	2-23	3-21	.....	.....
John F. Coughlin.....	7167	Traf. A	2 28	4-21	.....	.....
Robert J. Hyland.....	10567	S. S. Div.	3- 1	3-19	.....	.....
James J. Caddigan.....	980	16	3- 4	3-28	.....	.....
Karl Hermann	11190	14	3- 4	.....	5- 3	.....
James A. Kcnny.....	5654	96	3- 5	.....	3-26	.....
Thomas H. Turtle.....	10190	104	3- 7	.....	7-30	.....
Michael O'Hara	10837	28	3-13	5- 7	.....	.....
John Tobin	9434	96	3-14	4-21	.....	.....
Daniel V. Burns	10540	103	3-15	.....	6-16	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED—Continued

Name	PATROLMEN					
	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Died
Robert J. Bohan	10411	5	3-15	5- 8	.....	.....
Joseph M. Heney	10341	5	3-15	5- 8	.....	.....
Vincent P. Haddock.....	4228	42	3-23	.....	4-22	.....
Frank Terranova	8802	60	3-23	7-11	.....	.....
John J. Noonan.....	4714	89	3-24	5-22	.....	.....
Alfred Doolan	2232	5	3-30	5- 3	.....	.....
Howard Clancy	11340	S. S. Div.	4- 1	6-16	.....	.....
James M. Carroll.....	5907	68	4- 7	5- 8	.....	.....
Thomas J. Herrick.....	11602	5	4-23	.....	7-24	.....
August Schalkham	5912	3	4-25	10- 1	.....	.....
Joseph C. Bosch.....	11529	43	4-25	10- 1	.....	.....
Harry Nicholls	11435	S. S. Div.	4-27	6-14	.....	.....
Daniel Maloney	11413	S. S. Div.	4-27	6-14	.....	.....
Ray Terbush	4036	46	4-30	5-26	.....	.....
Walter Hard	4736	13	4-30	6-23	.....	.....
Thomas J. Ryan.....	7804	77	5- 4	.....	.....	6-15
James J. Shea.....	5681	77	5- 4	9-13	.....	.....
Orville Halstead	7499	5	5-21	7-12	.....	.....
Ernest Olphin	11260	38	5-23	7-12	.....	.....
John F. McAuliffe.....	3383	21	6- 2	.....	7-14	.....
Thomas F. Farrell.....	4139	Tr. Sch.	6- 2	.....	9-25	.....
Henry Friedman	10161	23	6- 7	10-14	.....	.....
Harry Leibrock	11408	116	6- 7	8-26	.....	.....
John Grimes	9514	Traf. B	6-14	10- 4	.....	.....
James F. Noll.....	8409	14	6-16	.....	7- 8	.....
John J. Ryan.....	6604	25	6-22	9- 6	.....	.....
Patrick McMorrow	6624	93	6-25	.....	9- 9	.....
Warren Thomas	4123	23	7- 5	.....	12-23	.....
Harold M. Hagan.....	3532	39	7-14	.....	.....	.....
William V. Barnes.....	799	S. S. Div.	7- 8	.....	.....	.....
Walter O. Wheatley.....	10977	S. S. Div.	7- 8	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence Symmers	960	S. S. Div.	7-17	9-11	.....	.....
Edward Briglio	963	S. S. Div.	7-17	9-11	.....	.....
Joseph LaRosa	11627	S. S. Div.	7-17	9-11	.....	.....
Patrick Madigan	2116	37	7-18	.....	.....	.....
Henry J. L. Withus.....	3122	109	7-15	7-25	.....	.....
Frank Chladnicek	11730	7	7-22	9-17	.....	.....
Louis Geis	3334	6	7-22	8-22	.....	.....
John McGuire	8331	5	7- 4	10-10	.....	.....
Daniel Maloney	9349	49-A	7-27	9- 9	.....	.....
Frank W. Carmody.....	1362	22	8- 2	9- 6	.....	.....
Robert F. McAllister.....	10252	14	8-18	.....	.....	.....
Frank Schatz	7212	8	8-20	.....	9-23	.....
Patrick J. Maguire.....	6839	15	8-20	9-13	.....	.....
Thomas D. Cook.....	786	37	8-28	10- 7	.....	.....
Patrick Dougherty	2709	28	8-22	9-23	.....	.....

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED—Continued

PATROLMEN						
Name	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Died
William J. Mahoney	11724	28	8-22	9-23	.....	.....
William F. Boehme	11115	18	8-27	10- 9	.....	.....
James Maloney	10338	9	8-27	9-24	.....	.....
William P. Schroeder	1398	5-A	8-27	.....	.....	.....
William F. Murphy	6674	72	8-29	.....	12-12	.....
Melvin G. Smith.....	2986	52	9- 5	9-17	.....	.....
Charles G. Potters.....	8554	13-A	9- 5	9-17	.....	.....
Harold A. Dennehy.....	11740	15	9- 5	9-17	.....	.....
Frank W. Dravesky.....	3520	41	9- 5	10-14	.....	.....
Howard L. Peterson.....	9906	Traf. A	9- 6	10- 1	.....	.....
Steven Duper	3129	28	9-12	10-14	.....	.....
John B. Fitzpatrick.....	2690	41	9-12	.....	10- 3	.....
Martin F. Coogan.....	11120	16	9-15	9-29	.....	.....
Henry Cullen	7525	3	9-18	11-11	.....	.....
John J. Quinn.....	11275	59	9-19	10- 7	.....	.....
Peter F. Smyth.....	5235	65	9-20	10-16	.....	.....
Mark R. Smith.....	7380	3	9-22	12- 3	.....	.....
George S. Wandling.....	11708	37	9-24	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Bornkessel	301	12	9-27	.....	.....	.....
Jacob Bach	1886	28	10- 3	10-16	.....	.....
William Mulhearn	10802	9	10- 9	11- 7	.....	.....
Ferdinand A. Feranda.....	10169	10-A	10- 9	10-28	.....	.....
James Drum	3231	Traf. D	10-10	11-21	.....	.....
Elmer Holmes	11052	28	10-13	12-13	.....	.....
James Reilly	4395	8-A	10-16	10-28	.....	.....
George Braendly	127	4	10-21	11- 7	.....	.....
James Bree	1318	9	10-21	.....	.....	.....
Charles E. Fields.....	11499	7	10-23	11-12	.....	.....
Edward J. McFadden.....	3575	32	10-24	11- 3	.....	.....
John H. Stumpf.....	6127	45	10-25	11- 3	.....	.....
Gustave Kruse	4058	Traf. A	10- 27	11-14	.....	.....
Edward J. McGrath.....	3325	41	10-29	11-11	.....	.....
Thomas P. O'Hara.....	6329	8-A	10-29	.....	.....	.....
Emil Pokorny	10318	41	11- 2	12- 3	.....	.....
Eugene J. Burns.....	11114	9	11- 4	12-23	.....	.....
James J. O'Keefe.....	8289	9	11- 4	11-14	.....	.....
Maurice J. Scully.....	5224	29	11- 4	.....	.....	.....
Michael J. Murtha.....	9914	9-A	11- 7	12- 3	.....	.....
Thomas D. Comiskey.....	1523	9-A	11- 7	12- 3	.....	.....
Benjamin Becking	3469	46	11- 7	.....	.....	.....
John F. Collins.....	2732	45	11- 7	11-18	.....	.....
Thomas Brennan	10591	12th Div.	11-11	.....	.....	.....
Frederick Adamie	9735	Traf. D	11- 1	.....	.....	.....
James J. Sheehy.....	9223	7	11- 8	12-13	.....	.....
John Cruise	10110	59	11-15	12-23	.....	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED—Continued

Name	PATROLMEN					
	Shield No.	Precinct	Suspended	Restored	Dismissed	Died
Joseph Wilmott	10955	65	11-15	12-23	.....	.....
John Raftery	9020	10-A	11-19	12- 9	.....	.....
Ludwig Lavender	10818	59	11-21	12-23	.....	.....
Francis X. J. Carey	2335	13-A	11-23	.....	.....	.....
Richard King	4544	39	11-26	.....	.....	.....
William J. Schwoebel	10729	56	11-28	.....	.....	.....
Harry B. Monsees	3695	47	12- 1	12-23	.....	.....
James J. Sullivan	5180	Traf. A	12- 8	.....	.....	.....
Walter J. Hill	11386	16	12-11	.....	.....	.....
John J. Casey	10428	13-A	12-12	.....	.....	.....
George W. Pape	6128	10-A	12-12	12-23	.....	.....
Henry J. Kearins	4035	10-A	12-12	12-23	.....	.....
William M. Durant	2032	3	12-14	.....	.....	.....
Charles F. Cusack	7294	47	12-17	.....	.....	.....
Bernard J. Kearney	10579	10-A	12-17	.....	.....	.....
Albert Bruggeman	897	66	12-26	.....	.....	.....
James S. Powers	140	13	12-28	.....	.....	.....
Harold W. Peace	S-246	12th Div.	12-30	.....	.....	.....
Girard Bevans	S- 15	12th Div.	12-30	.....	.....	.....
Leonidas H. Newsome	S-238	12th Div.	12-30	.....	.....	.....



FREDERICK
THOMAS

JOHN J.
HYLAND

JOHN A.
SCHNEIDER

BERNARDINO
GROTTANO

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH"

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROLL OF HONOR

Acting Detective Sergeants

*John Donohue

Bernardo Grottano

Patrolmen

*John E. Egan

John A. Schneider

John J. Hyland

Frederick Thomas

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

Patrolmen

†Charles J. Reynolds

†Frank E. Romanella

Acting Detective Sergeants

Bernard A. Flood

John H. F. Cordes

Patrolman John L. Piazza

Automobile Club of America Medal

Acting Detective Sergeant Francis A. O'Hara

Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery

Patrolman Edward J. Sullivan

Brooklyn Citizens' Medal

Patrolman Edward F. Hogan

Daniel B. Freedman Medal for Valor

Patrolman John J. Kennedy

William McLain Freeman Medal

Patrolman James P. McDonnell

Peter F. Meyer Medal

Acting Detective Sergeant Francis X. Nugent

Rhineland Medal for Valor

Patrolman Benjamin J. King

Walter Scott Medal for Valor

Patrolman Michael J. Roche

Martin J. Sheridan Medal for Valor

Patrolman Charles V. McCullough

HONORABLE MENTION

Acting Detective Sergeants

Bernard M. Boylan

James P. Diamond

John Donohue

Bernard A. Flood

Bernardo Grottano

James P. McDonnell

Francis A. O'Hara

*Killed in 1923; placed on Roll of Honor and Medal of Honor awarded to next of kin in 1924.

†Killed in 1923, and placed on Roll of Honor; Medal of Honor awarded to next of kin in 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ROLL OF HONOR—HONORABLE MENTION—Continued

Patrolmen

William H. Beake
James F. Carberry
Paul A. Del Gardo
Frank J. Ertola
John J. Feeney
Adam Holzsneider
John J. Kennedy
Charles V. McCullough
James E. McGuire
John L. Piazza

Michael J. Roche
Martin Stapleton
Edward J. Sullivan
Frederick Thomas
Albert L. Williamson
William E. Buckholz
William C. Carroll
John E. Egan
Nicholas C. Feaster
Edward F. Hogan

John J. Hyland
Benjamin J. King
James P. McDonnell
Thomas Mullins
Bernard F. Reilly
John A. Schneider
Jacob Storch
Walter F. J. Sullivan
Conrad K. Walter
Charles G. Winterhalter

COMMENDATION

Acting Captains

Henry E. Bruckman (3)
John A. Lyons

John J. Sullivan
Daniel J. Carey

John J. McCloskey
Ernest L. Van Wagner

Lieutenants

Patrick J. Curley

William C. McKay
John W. Frazer

William E. Voss

Sergeants

Frederick W. Hillman
Thomas P. Browne

Michael F. McDermott
John J. Mooney
James Nolan

August Mayer
John McLaughlin

Acting Detective Sergeants

George J. Andrews
Frank C. Bals
William J. Begley
James F. Boylan
John J. Brennan
Frederick F. Buckley
Walter J. Coffey
Daniel J. F. Collins
William J. Courtney
William P. Daly
Stephen J. Devine
Thomas A. Dolan
Thomas E. Dowling (2)
George Faust
John A. Foray (3)
Thomas J. Hammill, Jr. (2)
William L. Ihnken
Christian B. Jorn
Christopher F. Kelly
Wilbur J. Kennedy
John B. Leahy
Constance J. Mancini
John S. Moran
Joseph McCarthy
James F. McCoy
George F. McGann

Hugh T. McGovern
Matthew J. McKeever
John J. Notheis
Irving A. O'Hara
William Ornstein (2)
John W. Reilly
Patrick E. Sheridan
James E. Smith
William Stetter
Walter C. Sullivan (2)
Edward F. Tracy (2)
Frederick C. Wagner
Frederick W. Wendeborg
Charles Armstrong
Lewis L. Barrett
Alfred J. Benfer
Stephen J. Brady
Grover C. Brown
William J. Casey
William A. Colby
John H. F. Cordes
John J. Cronin, Jr.
Manning Decker
Daniel C. Devoti
Bernard W. Dowd
John J. Dwyer

Edward V. Fitzgerald
Frank S. Grey
Henry L. Hoffman (3)
Thomas F. Jenkins
Thomas L. Keenan
John J. Kelly
Patrick Kenny
John S. Lewis
Milton T. Moffett
Francis E. Mullahey (2)
David McClunn
John F. McDonald
Eugene M. F. McGillicuddy
John J. McGowan
Thomas F. McQuillen
Charles A. Noye
Howard C. O'Leary
John Osnato
Charles Schauss
John Shields
John H. A. Smith
Herman Storjohann
Francis J. Teed (2)
Grover C. Vaughan (2)
William J. Wallace
Emil Winterhalter



JAS. P. McDONNELL



BERNARD A. FLOOD



FRANCIS A. OHARA



MICHAEL J. ROCHE



JOHN L. PIAZZA



CHAS. MCCOLLOUGH



FRANCIS X. NUGENT



EDW. J. SULLIVAN



JOHN H. F. CORDES



EDW. F. HOGAN



BENJ. J. KING



JOHN J. KENNEDY

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY
DURING THE YEAR 1923

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROLL OF HONOR—COMMENDATION—Continued

Patrolmen

Harry F. Agard	Enoch A. Parsons	Angelo J. Gallo
George E. Bacher	Patrick T. Powers	Joseph Hamann
John C. Brosnan	Frank T. Raihl	Walter Henry
Ellsworth E. Brown	Joseph M. Reilly	John Imperial
John J. Carew	Joseph J. Ruggles	Max Labell
Joseph A. Collins	William F. Shannon	William V. Lawlor
Owen Curnyn	Robert Smolick	Fred Meyer
Paul A. DelGardo	Thomas C. Twomey	Edward C. Moran
John J. Donnellan	Peter Washington	John A. McKay
Frederick R. Fitzgerald	George Widmer, Jr.	George A. Neary
John W. Foley	John P. Wind	Patrick J. O'Shea
Chester B. Fream	William Augustine	John S. Perfors
William I. Gahan	James J. Bowden	Francis J. Quigley
James C. Haggerty	Thomas Brosnan	Mark W. Redmond
August W. Henne	Jerome J. Butler	Edward W. Rice
William J. C. Herrmann	John F. Cashman	Charles F. Scheid
John J. Kilroy	John P. Corbley	Patrick J. Sheehan
John Lawler	Patrick Cushen	Lawrence Symmers
Salvatore Menicci	Thomas F. Diskin	Francis J. Wall
George F. Moore	Thomas J. England	Albert L. Weiss
John E. Musgrave	Thomas V. Fitzpatrick	Frank G. Wilson
John J. McLean	Charles Frayler	Charles G. Winterhalter
Francis Nowicki	Irving Frey	

Policewoman

Margaret F. Gardiner

FIRST AID MEDALS

GOLD MEDAL

Sergeant Michael Downes

Patrolmen

Thomas F. Dishkin	Albert Douglas	Franklyn L. Hanan
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SILVER MEDAL

Sergeant Louis Bruggemann

Acting Detective Sergeants

James F. Boylan

John Petrizzo

Patrolmen

Tomasso Alloggio	Henry Koch	Daniel Ellis
Charles L. Birenbach	John J. Leary	Joseph V. Fitzsimmons
Martin Butcher	John J. McLaughlin	John T. Gleason
Sebastian J. Carrao	Harry Revoir	Arthur P. Hunt
James Conlon	Joseph A. Thomas	John Imperial
James W. Cudmore	Charles G. Winterhalter	Harry G. Lavin
Joseph F. Dursee	Louis J. Barberi	William B. McCarthy
Harry J. Fitzpatrick	Henry W. Bode	Peter Reilly
Louis Futter	James A. Byers	William Ryan
Harry Griffin	Peter D. Coleman	James P. Walsh
Michael Husslein	Harold Cubberly	William C. Wood
	Robert E. Decker	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ROLL OF HONOR—FIRST AID MEDALS—Continued

BRONZE MEDAL

Sergeants

Michael Downes

Gustave J. Papp

Charles F. Walsh

Patrolmen

William T. Braun

John Fox

Jacob Greenberg

Christian J. Kautz

Edward J. Kenny

William G. Phillips

John Reyelts

Edward J. DeMartini

Maurice W. Gaughran

Edward J. Hopke

Edward Kearney

Henry Milan

Frank J. Reilly

Stephen L. Sheedy

PROMOTIONS

To Inspector

Michael T. Ahearn
William VanKeuren

Thomas Donohue
Charles A. Zanes

Thomas M. Fay

To Deputy Inspector

Michael T. Ahearn
Thomas M. Fay

Michael R. Kelly
Matthew F. Kennedy
Archibald H. McNeill

Thomas W. Mullarkey
Patrick F. McCormack

To Captain

Joseph Bannon
Charles J. Barrett
Patrick Brady
Thomas P. Cummings
Edward J. Hanley

William Kelliher
Peter J. Masterson
Frank R. Morris
John J. Noonan
Cornelius O'Leary
Camille C. Pierne

Edward J. Quinn
Joseph Reynolds
Charles Stilson
John J. Sullivan
Thomas F. Wynne

To Lieutenant

Daniel Ahearne
Max M. Bekker
George T. Bishop
James Brady
John Bridegroom
William F. J. Buckley
George A. Burnell
Charles B. Cleveland
John D. Enright
Charles Goss
John C. Hale
August S. Handwerg

Walter W. Joyce
William J. Kelly
Joseph A. Kennedy
Francis X. Knowles
Albert Kolson
William A. Loehmann
James J. Lynch
Denis J. Mitchell
John J. Mooney
James J. Moynihan
Harry A. McAvoy
Richard V. McCauley

William F. McKiernan
Stephen G. McManus
Frank Palmer
Patrick Reilly
Carl J. Sayer
Joseph A. Scheideler
Gustave A. Seegers
James F. Smith
William Streib
Henry W. Vehstedt
Philip A. Woll
John A. Young

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS—Continued

To Sergeant

Otto Anderson	Thomas E. Harding	Patrick J. McCaffrey
Duncan Cameron	John Hiney	Peter J. McGowan
John Campbell	Alfred C. Hoffman	James J. McGuirk
Thomas J. Cantwell	Arthur Hoffman	James McNamara
Martin J. Caulfield	James A. B. Hughes	Charles A. Noye
Martin J. Corley	Dennis Klein	John J. O'Connor
James E. Fox	Timothy J. Leehane	John J. Regan
Joseph S. Dilligan	August Lepold	John P. Roche
Michael J. Dinselbacher	Joseph T. S. Lovett	John G. P. Schmauder
William P. Dorgan	John Lynch	Charles A. Shanley
Thomas Gaine	George H. MacClary	James T. Sheehan
James J. Gallagher	Frank Marek	John T. Sheehan
Richard H. Hall	John J. Murphy	Frederick Wendel
Otto H. Hanisch	Patrick Murphy	Arthur Wertheim
	Timothy Murphy	

Summary of Promotions

<i>To Inspector</i>	<i>To Deputy Inspector</i>	<i>To Captain</i>	<i>To Lieutenant</i>	<i>To Sergeant</i>	<i>Total</i>
5	7	16	36	43	107

DEMOTIONS

From Inspector to Captain

Thomas F. Walsh

From Deputy Inspector to Captain

James E. Troy

George R. Wakefield

From Captain to Lieutenant

*Patrick Brady

*William Kelleher

*Edward J. Quinn

*Court order.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS

Patrolmen

Francis H. Ahlstrom	John J. J. Breen	Louis O. G. Chorman
Anthony V. Aloia	James J. Breheney	Carmen T. Cipoletti
Joseph H. Altman	Henry Breiner	Joseph F. Clancy
Arthur Anderson	William J. Breitenbach	Patrick J. Clancy, Jr.
Joseph V. Anderson	John J. Bremen	Dennis Clare
William D. Anderson	John S. Brennan	Percy Clarke, Jr.
Frank H. Angevine	James T. Briody, Jr.	James Y. Cleary
Martin Ansbrow	Daniel P. H. Brown	Francis J. Clynes
Fred C. Armster	John C. Broderick	Allen Cohen
Milton E. Arvidson	Thomas Brokenbrow	Williams S. Cohen
Edward J. Bachmann	Charles Bruna	John J. Collins
Charles W. Badaracco	Francesco Brunetti	Richard J. Collins
Charles J. Baiekle	Benjamin F. Butler	Thomas F. Collins
George A. Bailey	Anthony Bucchiere	John L. Colloton
John J. Bambis	Francis B. Bucettas	Matthew W. Colston
Anthony Bardio	Adolph A. Buchholz	Thomas M. Conners
William Barenfanger	Anthony A. Budney	Harold Coogan
Clarence E. Barkley	Henry Bergmuller	Adolph R. Cook
Alexander J. Barratto	Edmund H. Burke	Ezra H. Cook
Joseph A. Barrett	William A. Burke	John P. Cooke
John F. Barrow	Joseph G. Burkner	Justus E. Cooley
Tony Batto	Howard R. Burns	Harold J. C. Conkling
Harry L. Baum	Thomas L. Burns	James V. Connell
Ernest T. Baumann	William J. Burns	Thomas F. Connelly
Irving R. Baxter	William T. Burns	Bernard I. Connors
William S. Beary	Frank D. Byrne	Edward F. Conray
Frederick J. Beckmann	Joseph G. Byrne	Edward F. Corcoran
Steven V. Bedell	Arthur W. Caddell	James A. Corcoran
Otto W. Behrens	Harold J. Cafferata	Stephen Cosgrove
Frederick J. Bierlein	Joseph V. Cain	Daniel J. Coughlin
James B. Bell	John Calabrese	Michael Courtney
James S. Bell	Louis Calzaretta	William J. F. Cox
Joseph J. Bennerscheidt	Michael Campanale	George V. Creede
Richard F. Bennett	Vincenzo Cardinale	William J. Creedon
Albert Beren	Frank L. Cariello	Dennis J. Cregan
John J. Bergin	Stanley M. Carlsen	Alfred F. Criado
Harry Bernstein	Albert L. Carnelia	John F. Croak
Arthur Bergh	John P. Carney	Morgan J. Crowe
John C. Bisland	William P. Carney	John R. Crozier
Max Black	Edward H. Carragher	Joseph J. Cummings
Walter F. Blake	Daniel J. Carroll	William S. Cullinan
William Block	William H. Carroll	Joseph A. Cunniffe
Irving Bloom	Joseph J. Casazza	John F. Curley
William A. Bohn	Joseph F. Cashman	John J. Cwik
Charles H. Boland	George B. Cassidy	Arthur H. Damran
John F. Bolton	John Cassidy	John Danaher
Charles E. Borden	John Caufield	Arthur N. L. Daniell
John Bowmen	John E. Caufield	Frank A. Daszkiewicz
Charles A. Boyle	Joseph J. Cerra	Edward S. David
William M. Brandon	William P. Chapple	Lawrence J. Davidson

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Arthur E. Davis	William O. Edwards	Charles J. Gallagher
Harold G. Davison	Lester T. Elliott	Lawrence R. Gallagher
John R. Davison	Peter J. Ennis	Thomas Gallagher
Charles J. Dechon	Edward J. Entwistle	Bertrand Galland
Clifford A. Dee	Joseph E. Erhard	James J. Gallery
Alfred J. DeGross	Thomas Erwin	William J. Galvin
Francesco A. DeGuida	Stanislav V. Esposito	Richard B. Ganley
William G. Delaney	Joseph J. Fadde	Andrew J. Garbarini
John A. Delehanty	Thomas F. Fagan	John Garbarini
Hugh R. Demars	Thomas L. Farley	Raymond J. Garrick
Dominick F. DeMatteo	George Farr	Ferdinand G. Gauthier
William J. Dement	John L. Farrell	Michael J. Gavin
John J. Dettmar	Thomas F. Farrell	Frederick J. Gegenheimer
Thomas V. Devlin	Thomas J. Farrell	Joseph Gelapi
William J. Dewfall	Joseph B. Fawcett	James George
Anthony S. Didio	David A. Fay	Joseph H. Geraghty
Giocomino DiDomencio	Harry J. Fegan	Frank J. Gertisser
August P. Diemer	Terence J. Feeley	William S. S. Gilbert
Michael J. Dignon	John J. Feeney	Thomas M. Gilchrist
Daniel Dimitroff	Thomas A. Feeney	John T. Gill
Frank A. Dineen	Thomas J. Feeney	Harold F. Gilleran
Arthur P. Dixon	Patrick J. Fennell	John H. Gilligan
Michael J. Disegni	James A. Fiesel	Thomas F. Gilligan
Edward J. Doherty	John R. Fink	Robert J. Glennan
Louis Dondero	John T. Finke	John M. Glynn
Thomas A. Donahoe	Daniel Fiorito	Charles L. Godfrey
Daniel J. Donlon	Henry C. Fischer	Charles Goggin
Joseph E. Donohue	Stanley W. Fisher	Joseph Goldberg
Peter R. Donohue	Warren H. Fitter	Louis Gommenginer
Philip R. Donohue	James E. Fitzpatrick	Frank I. Gonsalves
Denis F. Donovan	William J. Fitzpatrick	Thomas M. Gorman
Charles J. Dopman	Edward J. Fitzsimmons	Roy A. Gough
Robert J. Dore, Jr.	Peter J. Fitzsimmons	Charles R. L. Gould
Robert G. Dougherty	Joseph F. Flanagan	Joseph F. Grady
August J. Doule	Harold F. Flay	Richard J. Grady
Francis J. Dowd	Francis J. Fleischer	Frederick Graeter
Irving J. Doyle	Lester Fleischner	William H. Graff
James J. Doyle	Henry Flenchans	Daniel J. Graham, Jr.
Albert A. Draghi	John Flynn	Herbert P. Graham
Cornelius A. Durry	Walter L. Flynn	Daniel J. Graziano
Edward J. DuBois	Michael J. Fogarty	William H. Green
William C. Dudley	George Foggin	Maurice M. Greenblatt
James V. Duffy	Michael J. Foley	Thomas R. Greenhill
Thomas J. Duffy	John P. Fortune	Richard A. Greene
William F. Dunbar	Ralph J. Fox	Thomas L. Greene
Edward J. Duncan	Henry Frank	Charles F. Greiten
Frank J. Dunn	Frank W. Frederickson	Harry T. Gribbon
Charles J. Dunne	Gustave Friedman	William P. Griffin
Milton H. Dunwoody	Charles Gable, Jr.	Nicholas Grippo
Edward H. Drylie	Harold E. Gaffney	John A. Groves
Frank E. Earley	Thomas J. Gaffney	Carlo A. Guglielmelli
Harry W. Edwards	Andrew J. Galeazzi	John F. Gunderson

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PATROLMEN—APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Charles F. Habekost	Charles A. Hopkins	Thomas F. Kilcarr
Charles G. Habermann	Lee H. Hotaling	Michael J. Kinnane
Joseph G. Haeser	John E. Hotz	James J. King
John P. Haig	Charles H. Howe	Maurice I. T. Kinsella
George J. Hallahan	James. F. Howe	Edward J. Kirk
Patrick J. Halligan	William Hufnagel	Charles P. Kleber
Cornelius J. Hallisey	Joseph F. Hulsman	Frank Klezan
Daniel J. Halloran	Charles F. Hydell	Frederick C. Klink
George Hallstrom	James J. Hylan	Walter E. Klotzback
Bradley Hammond	Eugene T. Hynes	Simon Knapp
Anthony J. Hanley	Patrick J. Hynes	William E. Knecht
Richard Hannigan	Otto W. Ilzhoefer	Jacob W. Knieriem
William J. Hansen	William Jacobs	Arthur H. Knott
Edward J. C. Hart	Frederick J. Jacobsen	Herbert W. Koehler
James N. Hartigan	Walter Jacobson	Daniel H. Koffler
John Hartmann	Vaclav Jaros	John R. Kohlbrenner
Michael A. Hartmann	William R. Jarvis	Joseph F. Koncelik
Percy L. Hastings	Frank I. Johnson	William A. Kopplin
Edward W. F. Hatrick	William A. Johnston	Peter Kramer
Edward F. Hayes	Edward B. Jones	Fred W. Kranz
James C. Hayes	William C. Jones	Charles Kreidmacher, Jr.
Leonard Hayes	William J. Jordan	Albert E. Kretschman
Joseph B. Healy	Michael T. Joyce	John H. Krogman
Walter V. Heaney	Wesley R. Juber	Robert J. Kuhl
Philip J. Heenan	Francis A. A. Juchter	William A. Kuntz
William G. Heise	Joseph Kadish	John A. Kurtzke
William L. Heiser	Walter S. Kallman	Frank T. Kuster
Jerry F. Hejl	James Kamerer	Philip Kwait
Percy L. Heller	George F. Kane, Jr.	Henry W. Kwiatkowski
Joseph J. Hennesey	Vincent F. Kapp	Newton W. Lacy
Matthew F. Herberich	Joseph J. Kavanagh	Frank Laipert
Edward G. Herger	William P. Kearns	Clifton J. Lamb
Gustave G. Herr	Daniel J. Keating	Joseph Lammey
John Hess	Harry A. Keehn	Richard S. Lauger
Frank H. Heusel	John F. Keenan	Lawrence M. Larstanna
Frederick F. A. Hickey	Paul A. Keene	Chester E. Lawler
Robert J. Hickey	Benjamin W. Keeney	John J. Lawler
Timothy V. Hickey	Herbert W. Keicehl	Joseph M. A. Lawler
Eugene J. Higgins	Stephen J. Keiper	John J. Lawlor
Michael P. Higgins	Thomas F. Kelleher	William J. Leahy
Henry A. Hillman	George Kelly	Albert J. Leary
William Hoeldeolin	John J. Kelly	William A. Leckey
Arthur E. Hoenninger	Timothy J. Kelly	Francis P. Ledwitch
George L. Hoffman	Vanentine T. Kelly	Frederick J. Lehmann
Charles Hofmeister	Edward S. Kenna	John J. Lenihan
Robert F. Hogan	Joseph A. Kennedy	William B. Lennie
John H. Hogarth	Philip J. Kennedy	Martin A. Lennon
Abe Hohausen	William V. Kennedy	Rosario J. Lentino
Simon J. Holleran	Sebastian J. Kenny	John A. Leonard
Henry Holm	Patrick J. Kent	Joseph H. Lestranger
Elliott Holmes	William C. Kiely	Philip Levine
Charles L. R. Hood	Edward J. Kiernan	Samuel Levy

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—APPOINTMENTS—Continued

William H. Lindsey	Saul C. Metz	Stephen McCormack
Harold J. Livingston	Michael E. Mihill	William A. McCormick
Richard J. Little	Daniel M. Miller	William F. McCoy
Walter Lockhart	Granville Mills	Farrell McDermott
Benedict Lopreto	John H. Mitchell	David McFadden
James R. Loughlin	Frank J. Mojecki	Edgar P. McFarland
William M. Loures	John B. Molini	Raymond L. McFarland
Vincent A. Luby	Ross P. Monroe	Christopher F. McGee
Cyrus H. Lunn	Daniel A. Mooney	Hugh F. McGinn, Jr.
Edwin P. Lynch	James H. Mooney	Edward McGlone
Hugh V. Lynch	Harold F. Moore	Edward McGovern
Philip J. Lynch	Harry E. Moore	John A. McGovern
John J. Lynskey	Marimon P. Moore	Raymond W. McGrath
Frank C. Lyons	Edgar G. Moran	Eugene J. McGuinness
Patrick F. J. Lyons	Edward J. Moran	Harry C. McGuirk
Thomas E. MacCormack	James F. Moran	James F. McHale, Jr.
Kenneth W. MacLaren	John J. Moran	Edward P. McHugh, Jr.
Walter L. Maers	John F. Moriarty	John W. McKeever
Arthur F. Maffei	Thomas A. Moroney	Thomas J. McKeever
George W. Magee	Harry S. A. Morris	William J. McLaren
Henry G. Magenheimer	James J. Morrissey	Arthur T. McLaughlin
Frank S. Maguire	John J. Morrissey	Patrick J. McLaughlin
William H. V. Mahon	Joseph E. Mulcahy	William F. McLaughlin
William J. Mahoney	William A. Mulhearn	George T. McLure
William M. Mahoney	Charles Muller	James J. McMackin
Clarence V. Mall	Henry J. Muller	Daniel F. McMahan
Daniel W. Malley	James M. Mulligan	Francis M. J. McNamara
John P. A. Malone	Patrick H. Mullin	George McNulty
Joseph A. Malone	Bryan Munsell	Lloyd McSheehy
Frank J. Manco	Edward J. Murphy	Francis J. W. McWilliams
George H. Mander, Jr.	John F. Murphy	John P. Nally
John L. Mapp	John J. Murphy	Thomas P. Nann
George J. Marlin	Vincent X. Murphy	John J. Nash, Jr.
Dominic J. Marsella	Edward E. Murray	William J. Neidig
Louis Marshon	William C. Muth	Henry G. Nelson
Arnold R. O. Martin	Mark P. McAvoy	Leonidas H. Newsome
Charles L. Martin	John E. McCabe	Patrick J. Newman
John J. Mason	James F. McCadden	Vincent J. Newman
Martin Mason	William J. J. McCaffery	Henry L. Nieder
Alfred C. Matthews	Edward A. McCaffery	Ralph Nocera
Harry F. Maxwell	James J. McCaffery	Peter J. Nolan
Peter Meachini	Robert J. McCallum	Patrick J. Nolan
George H. Meadows	Daniel F. McCann	James J. Noonan
John J. Meehan	John C. McCann	Sigmund Nowotarski
Joseph P. Meehan	John J. McCarthy	James A. Nugent
George J. Meier	Timothy J. McCarthy	William J. Nugent
Henry J. Mensing	William T. McCarthy	Max Odenwald
Joseph H. Melchiona	Edward V. McCarton	George Olear
William C. Mellett	Frank R. McCarty	James J. Olliffe, Jr.
Otto Menken, Jr.	Alexander R. McConeghy	Alexander J. Olshey
Charles Menninger	Charles J. McConeghy	Walter Olson
Edward F. Metz	Edward J. McCormack	Frank P. Overlander

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PATROLMEN—APPOINTMENTS— Continued

James L. O'Brien	John Petrenchick	William E. Romer
James M. O'Brien	John C. Pfeiderer	Martin J. Ronan
John F. O'Brien	Alois C. Pfeiger	Martin E. Rooney
Joseph D. O'Brien	Francis J. Phelan	George W. F. Rose
Patrick J. J. O'Brien	Thomas Phillips	John L. Roth
Thomas F. O'Brien	John G. Picone	George J. Ruch
William J. O'Brien	Edward O. Pierson	William H. A. Ruland
William M. O'Brien	Frank W. Pils	Albert W. Ryan
William J. O'Connell	Stanley P. J. Polchinski	Andrew A. Ryan
Robert W. O'Connor	Angelo R. Polito	David J. Ryan
Thomas R. O'Halloran	William J. Powderly	Frank A. Ryan
George J. O'Keefe	James P. Powers	Morgan J. Ryan
James J. O'Keefe	Edwin H. Prefer	Edward J. Sabota
Michael A. O'Keefe	Emil Preis	Francis J. Sample, Jr.
Thomas O'Leary	Charles A. Preiss	Walter A. Samwells
John M. O'Malley	Thomas F. Price	Matthew J. Sasson
Edward A. O'Neil	Louis J. Pulaski	Maurice F. Savage
Charles R. O'Neill	Thomas J. Purcell	Daniel R. Scannell
Edward P. O'Neill	David K. Quaid	William H. Schick
Eugene S. O'Neill	Thomas J. Quilty	Edward C. Schieler
Harold A. O'Neill	James J. Quinlivan	William Schleede
Joseph F. O'Neill	John D. Quinn	Adolf J. Schmid
Merwin A. O'Neill	Robert J. Quinn	William J. Schmitt
William A. O'Neill	Walter G. Quinn	Charles E. Schneider
Bernard F. O'Reilly	Charles C. Quirk, Jr.	George A. Schneider
John J. O'Reilly	Joseph P. Quirk	Albert A. Schnitker
Patrick F. O'Reilly	Andrew T. Radtke	Frederick A. Schreiner
David F. O'Rourke	Joseph G. Reece	Albert C. Schroff
Edward F. O'Rourke	Vincent A. Rechil	Adam L. Schubert
Peter J. O'Rourke	Robert Reers	Theodore R. Schuler
Thomas P. O'Rourke	Patrick Regan	Edward Schulmann
William A. O'Rourke	Michael E. Reidy	Charles H. Schultz
Patrick J. O'Shea	Arthur A. Reilly	Joseph F. Schultz
Daniel M. F. O'Sullivan	John J. Reilly	Charles W. Schuster
William J. Paar	Myles Reilly	Arthur Schwerin
Clarence R. Paegelow	William S. Reilly	Raymond Schwetz, Jr.
James J. Partington	William P. Reilly	John J. Scott
Frederick Passet	Joseph Reinis	Nicholas L. Scollard
Robert W. Patterson	Frank Repetti	John P. Scott
Timothy E. Patterson	Gregory G. Reppetti	David W. Seagren
George Pavelek	James W. Riendeau	Herbert G. Seifert
Edmund G. Pavilick	John J. Riley	Philip J. Seltzer
Joseph M. Pavlix	John F. Riordan	John H. Sendericker
Robert A. Payton	Charles J. Ritt	Daniel P. Shannon
Harold J. Pearce	William N. Robinson	James L. Shannon
Nicholas Pellechia	Henry K. Robinson	Moe Shapiro
Joseph J. Pelosi	Bradley E. Rockefeller	Edward J. Shreenan
John Pepel	Herman H. Rode	Richard R. Siegert, Jr.
Joseph Perez-Petinti, Jr.	Gustave Roessler, Jr.	Herbert F. Siemers
Arthur J. Peterson	Edward F. Rogers	Henry G. Skeggs
William B. Perley	Charles E. Rome	Arthur J. Smallman
Edward P. Peterson	Lawrence R. Romer	Charles M. Smith

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—APPOINTMENTS—Continued

Frederick J. Smith	William J. Taggart	Richard W. Walsh
Hubert J. Smith	Sydney D. Tait	Thomas F. Walsh
John A. Smith	John M. Tamburino	William J. Walsh
John P. Smith	John J. Terrett	Charles Walter
Michael J. Smith	George F. Thomasch	George F. Walton
Patrick J. Smith	Alfred A. Thompson	Peter J. Webb
Robert J. Smith	Peter E. Thornton	Henry Weber
Walter V. Smith	Vincent J. Tierney	Arthur C. Weeks
William Smith	James F. Toner	Andrew J. Weick
William J. Smith	Joseph M. Tracy	Louis Weiner
John H. Snyder	Percy A. Tracy	Ernest G. Weisberg
Christian P. Sold	Vincent J. Tracy	Edward J. Wengolin
Bernhardt H. Sorensen	Thomas F. Trainor	Lewis White
Edwin S. Southern	John F. Trihy	Peter J. Wiczowski
George D. Spang, Jr.	Robert J. Trimel	Olaf C. H. Wieghorst
Joseph H. Spielmann	Alfred Trotta	Frank J. Wilinski
John W. Stanton	John J. Travers	Raymond Wilkinson
Charles F. E. Stapleton	Thomas P. Tunney	Charles Williams
LeRoy E. States	Frank A. Turner	William S. Williams
William A. Stephenson	John Tutt	William T. Williams
William M. P. Stout	Fletcher H. Varrelman	Louis K. Wilt
John F. Strohm	John W. Vogel	Robert E. Wirth
Augustin F. Stuart	Frederick Volz	Harry G. Wolf
James R. Stuart	Henry Von Bargaen	Michael M. Wolf
Edward F. Stuchbury	Philip M. Wacob	Henry C. Wollrab
Horace J. Suling	Frank M. Wahl	Michael F. Wolski
James M. Sullivan	Alexander Walker, Jr.	Walter C. Wood
James R. Sullivan	Michael J. Wallace	Stephen F. Woods
Roger J. Sullivan	Thomas J. Wallace	William J. Woods
Thomas M. Sullivan	Anthony W. Walsh	Joseph L. Yokono
Thomas P. Sullivan	Edward M. Walsh	Frank E. Zaccor
Alfred R. Sweeney	James Walsh	Alfred Zimmerman
Fred L. Swensen	John P. Walsh	Fred Zimmerman
William J. Swickert	Maurice F. Walsh	Philip H. Zimmermann
Stephen Sypinenski	Paul J. Walsh	Karl Zoller

Policewomen

Anne Murphy	Nellie O'Connor	Margaret Taylor
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REAPPOINTMENT

Patrolman

Henry A. Hillman

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUMMARY OF APPOINTMENTS AND RE-APPOINTMENTS

Appointments

Patrolmen	879
Policewomen	3
	<hr/>
	882

Re-Appointments

Patrolman	1
	<hr/>
	883

REINSTATEMENTS

Patrolmen

Artemus W. Bossard	Francis X. Garvey	George Roethel, Jr.
Herman H. Boyman	Jeremiah P. Gibson	William S. Rush
Patrick J. Casey	Albert L. Giffhorn	John C. Schoenstein
Charles L. J. Chomas	Stanley F. Gorman	Joseph Stern
Michael DeLuca	John J. Kearns	Alvin B. Touchette
Claud Daugherty	Henry Klein	Harry Wolf
Louis M. J. Eisner	Matthew L. J. Lynch	Irwin L. Young
Thomas G. Fox	Oscar M. Magnussen	

Summary of Reinstatements

<i>Reinstatements after Resigna- tion</i>	<i>Reinstated on Rehearing after Dismissal</i>	<i>Reinstated by Court</i>	<i>Total</i>
19	1	3	23

DIED

Inspector

William A. Bailey

Lieutenants

Patrick J. Brophy	Francis McCarrick	Charles O'Neill
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Sergeants

Paul Bradley	William J. Harrigan	Adam Speis, Jr.
Neil Gibbons	Joseph Kaiser	Frederick C. Wendell
	Dennis McCarthy	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIED—Continued

Patrolmen

George H. Barchfeld	Charles H. Durr	John J. McGlyn
Charles J. Battalora	Thomas Gaffney	Hugh P. McGrath
Frederick J. Beirlein	James P. Gallagher	Valentine A. McGuire
Charles F. Blount	Richard J. Gallagher	Joseph A. A. McKenna
Harry Blumberg	Joseph E. Gerry	Nicholas J. Nolan
Harry J. Booth	Richard J. Grady	William J. O'Gorman
John Boyd	Berardino Grattano	James J. O'Neill
James T. Briscoe	Denis Harron	William S. Pell
Miles F. Burke	James J. Heerey	Joseph J. Pelosi
Joseph Butler	John A. Honahan	Edward R. Phillips
Gerald F. Byrnes	John J. Hyland	Charles Poss
James J. Casey	Thomas Jeffrey	Wesley C. Redding
Peter A. Cassidy	Martin Kenney	Thomas J. V. Ryan
Robert J. Cleary	George A. Klein	John H. Schmittknecht
John C. Caspers	Emil Kupec	Gustave F. Schneider
Timothy J. Connell	Thomas Langan	John A. Schneider
John J. Connors	James J. Larkin	John D. Schneider
Emmett J. Cunningham	George C. Leavitt	Leo T. Sexton
Stephen J. Finnegan	Charles V. Maloney	John Sommerer
Thomas F. Flynn	John Mayer	John E. Stanton
Patrick J. Frazier	Henry F. Miller	Thomas Frederick
Edward P. Denny	Joseph J. Mitchell	James Tooher
James J. Devine	Joseph W. Monahan	Otto E. Wagner
John Donlan	James C. B. Mullen	Charles F. Wilbur
John J. Dostall	William Murray	Harry G. Bartels
	Patrick J. Mylett	

Policewoman

Sarah Cassidy

Summary of Deaths

<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Lieutenants</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Patrolmen</i>	<i>Police- woman</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	3	7	76	1	88

RETIRED

Inspectors

William T. Davis

Charles A. Formosa

John F. Sweeney

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—Continued

Captains

Edward J. Dempsey
Theodore D. Miller

Frank J. Morris
John B. Sexton
George R. Wakefield

Thomas F. Walsh
George S. Wood

Lieutenants

Charles Brummerhop
Lawrence J. Collins
Michael W. Collins
John W. Costello
Andrew Dagner
William M. Dobbyn
Henry Ebert

Henry Helwig
John T. Lake
George P. Menegay
James McCormick
John McGee
Robert H. McGill
William J. McGowan
Thomas P. McNamara

Charles J. Saich
John D. Schmidt
John Shay
John F. Shevlin
Redmond C. Thompson
Victor L. White
Irving William

Sergeants

Thomas E. Coughlin

Michael A. Halley
Peter F. Reid

Michael McDonagh

Patrolmen

Albert W. Albonigo
George Apfel
Henry Applebaum
Robert J. Armstrong
William Becker
Philip J. Bickelhaupt
William F. Boyle
John J. Brady
Joseph E. Brady
*Sylvester Brierton
John W. Britton
Edwin D. Brosnan
Carl P. Buck
Nicholas Capohianco
*Peter J. Carmody
*Owen Carney
Thomas Carney
Edward J. Cassidy
Hugh Cassidy
*Daniel J. Claire
John J. Clark
Thomas J. Cody
John J. Coleman
Daniel R. Collins

James T. Collins
Edward A. Cooke
Joseph J. Craig
Frank S. Creamer
Daniel Delehanty
Joseph Digilio
John Donnelly
Denis J. Donovan
Eugene F. Dooley
James Duffy
William C. Duffy
Bernard J. Farrell
Michael Fiachetti
Charles L. Finch
Patrick H. Finley
Bartholomew J. Fitzgerald
Timothy Fitzgerald
Francis Flanagan
Michael J. Frawley
John Gaffney
Michael J. Giblin
*Thomas Gleason
Henry J. Haggerty
Ernest Harbordt
Nelson M. Hart
Godfrey Heidenreich

Robert A. Henderson
Charles A. Hill
Henry Hoch
John A. Hughes
Thomas S. Hughes
William C. Johnson
John W. Journeay
Francis Kane
Philip Kane
John Kennel
Everett Kellum
Thomas J. Kilmartin
Paul Kingston
Matthew Kinnane
Matthew J. Lauterborn
Vance C. Lavender
John W. Lee
Peter S. Lind
Patrick Maher
*Joseph F. Mahon
Francis E. Manwaring
John H. Mitchell
Charles F. Morris
Bernard McByrne

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—RETIRED—Continued

Timothy C. McCarthy	Louis M. Pistone	*Abraham Snyder
Michael McConnell	John P. Quinn	Ernest A. Sperr
James J. McCormack	Joseph J. Quinn	Francis J. Spollen
William T. McDonough	*Michael J. Quinn	Arthur T. Stephan
Stinson McIver	*Edward F. Rayens	Oscar Stewart
John A. McNeil	*William D. Roddy	Frank E. Traendly
Harry A. Neggersmith	John A. Scheuing	David T. Tunstall
Israel Newman	Albert F. Schobel	William Tyndall
Andrew W. Nylander	August C. Seifried	Henry Valentine, Jr.
John J. O'Reilly	Michael Sheehy	Richard Walsh
Edward J. O'Rourke	Edward Sheridan	Thomas Walsh
Nels Pehrsson	Frank T. Shoemaker	William J. Walsh
Martin Petrus	Joseph E. Skelly	Charles P. Wilhelm
Thomas H. Peyton	George F. Smith	Alwin Wood
Thomas F. Phelan	Joseph Smith	

Policewomen

*Isabella Seaholm

Mollie Sheridan

*First Grade Detective.

Summary of Retirements

<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Captains</i>	<i>Lieutenants</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Patrolmen</i>	<i>Police-women</i>	<i>Total</i>
3	7	22	4	118	2	156

RESIGNED

Patrolmen

Anthony J. Aeillo	William R. Burns	Paul L. Evers
Anthony V. Alolia	Charles A. Carroll	Joseph Fastow
Irving R. Baxter	Philip G. Castiglia	Louis Finder
Jerome H. Bell	John J. Collins	Thomas G. Fox
Leonhardt G. Bender	William J. Curtis, Jr.	Harry W. Frisch
John D. Breen	William A. Davison	Foster T. Fulton
James E. Britt	Anthony DelGuidice	Stanley F. Glowskesky
Charles Bruna	William J. Dwyer	Edward E. Gompers
Arthur B. Bryan	Louis M. J. Eisner	William H. Graff
Henry J. Buletti	Silvio Emanuel	Emanuel H. Gross

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PATROLMEN—RESIGNED—Continued

Wesley F. Hall, Jr.	Martin Mason	John J. Reddy Jr.
Anthony Haran	Harry F. Maxwell	Myles Reilly
James N. Hartigan	Cornelius J. Mennis	Martin Rhatigan
Percy L. Hastings	Charles W. Miers	John H. Rich
John A. Hayes	Thomas Mohon	Edward J. C. Rose
Christopher J. Henry	James W. Moog	Maurice F. Savage
Henry A. Hillman	William A. Moore	James M. Scott
Harry J. Hodgins	Benjamin Murphy	Arthur Shaw
James F. Hurley	Thomas J. Murphy	George M. Shaw
Louis C. Husson	Daniel Murray	Edward K. Shumway
Frank K. Johnston	William C. Muth	David H. Simpson
Peter J. Kaffine	William H. McDonald	Lawrence R. Solan
Cornelius P. Kennedy	John F. McEntee	Frederick C. Spuhler
Joseph A. Ketz	John McGowan	William G. Stapleton
George Kircher	Thomas J. McKeever	John J. Stefanian
Arthur J. Knoch	Peter J. McMonagle	Joseph Stern
John D. Lefferty	John J. McMenomey	John J. Terrett
Joseph F. Leonard	Harold I. Nelson	John T. Tiernan
Henry G. Magenheimer	Max Odenwald	Arthur G. Wallot
Charles W. Maloney	William O'Dwyer	Edward M. Walsh
George F. Maloney	Merwin A. O'Neill	Peter J. Webb
James F. J. Mahoney	Patrick J. O'Neill	James G. Wheeler
Luther H. Mahoney	Michael J. O'Rourke	Patrick J. Whelan
Daniel W. Malley	Henry J. Pointer	Walter C. Wood
Patrick J. Mangan	John E. Quinn	

Policewoman

Anne Murphy

Summary of Resignations

Patrolmen
104

*Police-
woman*
1

Total
105

DISMISSED

Sergeant

Joseph Horn

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISMISSED—Continued

Patrolmen

William A. Broderick	Thomas J. Herrick	Joseph M. McHugh
Daniel V. Bruns	Henry F. Hettrick	Felix L. McKenna
Matthew S. Carney	Charles J. Hoert	Patrick McMorrow
Andrew M. Conway	Charles Holzmacher	James F. Noll
Thomas M. Costa	Bernard J. Kane	Levi H. Robdau
Philip Curry	William J. Kehoe	Frank Schatz
John G. Duelfer	Michael Kelly	Bryan J. Smith
John B. Fitzpatrick	Edward Kennedy	Warren Thomas
David F. Flavin, Jr.	James A. Kenney	Thomas H. Turtle
Cornelius J. Flood	David V. Lambert	Patrick J. Twomey
Vincent P. Haddock	Patrick F. Maroney	William H. Upton
Joseph A. Hagan	Robert E. Morris	Alfred H. Wabo
Paul A. Henry	William H. Morrison	William F. Walker
Karl Hermann	William F. Murphy	Eckert H. Winchell
	John F. McAuliffe	

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

Patrolmen

William D. Anderson	Andrew J. Garbarini	John L. Mapp
Harry Bernstein	William H. Green	Anthony Modica
Louis Euler	Robert F. Haig	Frank A. McGovern
Thomas F. Farrell	Rubin Helfant	John H. O'Brien
John E. Fitzpatrick	Raymond C. Kenny	August G. O. Peters Jr.
William J. Fitzpatrick	Thomas F. Kilcarr	Nicholas S. Rega

	RECAPITULATION			<i>Dropped from Rolls</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dismissed</i>			
Inspectors	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Captains	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Lieutenants	22	3	.....	.....	.....	25
Sergeants	4	7	1	.....	.....	12
Patrolmen	118	76	43	18	104	359
Policewomen	2	1	.....	.....	1	4

Total	156	88	44	18	105	411

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

The School for Detectives was founded by the Police Commissioner on the 25th day of April, 1923, with the object of increasing the efficiency of the Detective Division. At that time, qualification in the School for Detectives was made an essential preliminary for all candidates for admission into the Detective Division.

Development of School

The School was first located in the old Sixth Precinct Station House, at 17 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan. On January 12, 1924, it was moved to the old Twenty-Second Precinct Station House, 434 West 37th Street, Manhattan, where it is now.

The Third Deputy Police Commissioner is Director of the School, assisted by two Lieutenants. A Board of Directors, including the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Narcotic Bureau, an Inspector assigned to the Detective Division, the Captain in command of the Homicide Squad, a faculty consisting of many professional men, and a Final Examination Committee, comprising the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, the Secretary to the Police Commissioner, and the Executive Secretary, Bureau of Public Safety, complete the organization.

ADMINISTRATION

Quarters

The entire second floor of the Police Training School, 434 West 37th Street, is set aside for the The School for Detectives. There are two class rooms, equipped with modern schoolroom facilities, each having a seating capacity of fifty-five men. The School possesses a Museum containing numerous criminal exhibits, such as: Opium layouts, samples of habit-forming drugs, burglars' tools, bombshells, dangerous weapons, "money-making" machines, criminals' photographs, etc.

Candidates

From time to time, Departmental Orders are issued inviting applications from all Patrolmen who have served not less than one nor more than ten years for admission into the School for Detectives. A committee known as the "Detective Training School Committee," composed of the Board of Directors of the School, conducts an oral examination of these applicants. Those who qualify are graded into classes "A," "B" and "C," and in rotation are temporarily assigned to the 11th (Detective) Division for attendance at the School.

The method of assembling the classes is simple. The men are assigned to the School in groups of one hundred, from 8 A. M. on the date specified in the Special Order. This number is sub-divided into two lots of fifty each,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and assigned to classes, designated as "E" and "G," respectively. A Lieutenant instructs each man to procure a notebook, pencil and a mask, for use at the Line-up. At precisely 10 A. M. the lectures are started, and the instruction is under way.

The classes attend the Line-up at Police Headquarters, Manhattan, **Classes** daily except Saturdays and Sundays, at 8.45 A. M. At irregular intervals, they are questioned regarding descriptions of the various criminals appearing in it, to test their powers of observation. The schedule is so arranged that after the Line-up, the classes report at the School, where, from 10 A. M. to 12 noon, they attend lectures of one hour duration each; from 12 noon to 1 P. M., they receive physical instruction; from 1 to 2 P. M., they are excused for lunch; and from 2 to 4 P. M., they again attend lectures. By this arrangement, four lecturers instruct each day, alternately for an hour in each classroom. However, in instances requiring the attendance of the class elsewhere for instruction, or when it is necessary to consult the convenience of the more prominent lecturers of the Faculty, the schedule is varied.

The men, attending the School, are assigned to the various Districts, Squads, and Bureaus of the 11th (Detective) Division, for field duty from 8 to 10 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings; on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 7.30 P. M. to midnight. During the course, should any unusual conditions arise, such as an emergency of one kind or another, these hours are lengthened.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The course of study, and instruction, may be subdivided into three general classifications, as follows: 1. Practical Detective Work; 2. Scientific and Theoretical Training; 3. Physical, Firearms, and Field Instruction. These, in turn, are subdivided into many topics. **Subjects**

The backbone of the entire course is contained in the first classification, "Practical Detective Work," as, under this heading, comes the analysis of the most important cases, which have been solved in the past. They are usually analyzed by the individual detectives who were responsible for their solution. Included in this classification also are: Criminals; Methods of Operation, their detection and apprehension; The Laws, evidence necessary to show violations of them; Observation; Investigations; The Elements of Evidence; Complainants, Witnesses, Suspects, Prisoners; Proper Conduct of Extradition Proceedings; Preparation of Cases for Court; Testimony Given in Court; Reports, Forms and Records; Coöperation with the Uniformed Force. Lectures on these subjects will be delivered by active members of the Department as well as by the many professional men previously mentioned, who are authorities on the topics assigned to them.

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Practical Experience

All classes spend a half day in each of the special bureaus of the 11th (Detective) Division, among which are the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Homicide Bureau, and the Bureau of Lost Property, where they are instructed in the methods of criminal identification, fingerprints, *modus operandi*, *portrait parle*, distant identification, photography, descriptions, proper handling of homicide cases, search for property, pawnshops, second-hand dealers, junkmen, and so forth.

The Chief City Magistrate

The Hon. William McAdoo, in addressing the classes at the School, states: "The School for Detectives is a marked improvement in police administration and was very badly needed. I have always been in favor of this movement and I take great official interest in the School." The Chief City Magistrate compares the manner in which men were selected for duty, in the Detective Division, when he was Police Commissioner in 1904-05, with the present method of providing a means by which ambitious young men may secure assignment to the Detective Division without influence of any kind, save their own merit and ability as demonstrated. "Police Commissioners in those days," states the Chief City Magistrate, "were required to depend upon what somebody else told them regarding the ability of candidates for the Detective Division; whereas, today, the candidate must first show ability before he may obtain a permanent assignment to the Detective Division."

The District Attorney

"The Prosecutor and the Police" is the topic on which the Honorable Joab H. Banton, District Attorney of New York County, addresses the students. He points out the numerous ways in which the District Attorney's Office may materially aid the police. In the course of his lecture, he emphasizes the cordial relations which exist, at the present time, between the office of the District Attorney of New York County and the police. Toward the latter part of January, 1924, District Attorney Banton designated Mr. Edwin H. McGuire, of the Appeal Bureau of his office, to conduct a series of lectures at the School for Detectives, dealing with the Penal Law, Court Procedure, and Evidence. On February 11, 1924, Assistant District Attorney McGuire delivered the first lecture of an elaborate series, which he has arranged as follows:

1. Introductory, Common Law, Arson, Assault;
2. Maiming, Burglary, Unlawful Entry;
3. Robbery, Extortion, Homicide;
4. Larceny, Rape, Seduction;
5. Attempt to Commit Crime, Corroboration;
6. Evidence;
7. Dying Declarations, Extradition, Habeas Corpus;
8. Moot Court.

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A prominent feature of this series is the Moot Court, where typical criminal cases are tried. All sorts of technicalities and pitfalls are introduced, and the whole technique of getting evidence before a jury, in proper form, is set forth. The first Moot Court was held in the Trial Room at Police Headquarters, Manhattan, on March 8, 1924. Indictment was drawn for "Burglary, First Degree, Second Offense." **Mock Court**

The Hon. Thomas C. T. Crain, Justice of the Supreme Court, presided; Edwin H. McGuire, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, prosecuted; Charles A. Hickey, LL.D., defended; Thomas McCorkin, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was Clerk of Court; Patrolmen assigned to the School for Detectives acted as Stenographer, Court Crier, Jury, Complainant, Defendant, Arresting Officers and Witnesses.

The course was extended to include a series of three lectures by Mr. William O'Dwyer, LL.D., on "Evidence," "Rape, Seduction, Abduction," "Blackmail, Extortion, Robbery." Mr. O'Dwyer emphasizes thoroughness in gathering evidence, as well as effectiveness in using it. He also presents a unique plan for the study of crimes, and the legal elements necessary to convict. **Instruction on Evidence**

Another very important innovation was a course of three lectures by Mr. Jason Westervilt, Director of Publicity of the New York Stock Exchange, supplemented by Messrs. Ashbel Green and H. J. Kenner, on "The New York Stock Exchange," "Legitimate and Illegitimate Financial Transactions," "Commercial and Financial Frauds."

The first lecture, "The New York Stock Exchange," is delivered by Mr. Westervilt, who impresses upon the students the necessity of first obtaining a sound understanding of what constitutes a genuine investment transaction; for a fraud hunter must first be able to recognize the genuine article. In the course of this lecture, the students make observations and notes from the balcony of the Stock Exchange. The lecture is then resumed in the meeting room of the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange, where Mr. Westervilt explains the working of each intricate piece of financial machinery, which they noted on the floor of the Exchange, and its relation to financial transactions.

Mr. Ashbel Green, Director of the New York Stock Exchange Quotation Service, delivers the lecture on "Legitimate and Illegitimate Financial Transactions." He first describes the methods by which the various legitimate financial transactions may be consummated. After this, he defines the term "Bucket Shops," and explains their operation. He differentiates between the legitimate broker and the operator of the Bucket Shop, as well as gambling, investment, and speculation. **Bucket Shops**

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Following is the lecture on "Commercial and Financial Frauds," given by Mr. H. J. Kenner, Manager of the Better Business Bureau. He points out the damage done legitimate business by the operations of the "Bucket Shop," and how public confidence and faith in the general integrity of the business world becomes undermined as a result. Mr. Kenner describes the numerous methods of swindling by the use of the telephone, salesmen, etc. In closing, he extends an invitation to the members of the Detective Division to ask for any information on schemes with which he or his associates may be familiar.

Criminal Idioms

The men are given a brief course in the underworld argot, or, as it is called in the curriculum, "Vernacular of the Criminal." The discourses on this subject are delivered by A. D. S. Joseph Toner, who has made a study of "Underworld English."

"Dogging a guy to a jug, taking him to a lift, pitting him and coming clean without getting a rumble," according to Toner, means "Following a man to a bank, waiting until he comes out, following him to a building where there is an elevator, and getting his wallet from his inside coat pocket or vest without attracting his attention." The men leave the school with a good working knowledge of the slang words and phrases used in the underworld, and the majority of them, if questioned, could tell you: A Moll Buzzer is a pick-pocket who picks women's bags; Fanning a Sucker is imperceptibly searching the victim to locate his money or wallet; a Mahogany Polisher is a bartender; Big Mitt Men on the Cross Lifts are card sharps on the ocean liners; a Mouthpiece is a lawyer; taking Cold Turkey is pleading guilty; Up Where You Warble Twice is Sing Sing; Fly Me a Kite is write me a letter; a Croaker is a doctor; Soup is nitro-glycerine, etc.

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL TRAINING

The second general classification, "Scientific and Theoretical Training," represents the study of Criminology, which has been defined as "the Scientific and Theoretical study of crime and criminals." This classification is divided into many topics, each of which is lectured on by an authority.

Chemico-Legal Training

The classes are sent to the Mortuary of Bellevue Hospital, where, under the supervision of Dr. Charles Norris, they view and receive instruction on the performing of autopsies, and are informed of the manner in which the Detective Division may materially aid the Medical Examiner in his work. Later, at the Chemical Laboratory, Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, City Toxicologist, lectures to them on analytical chemistry. This is to emphasize the great value of chemistry to the detective.

An erudite and profound series of lectures is delivered by Special Deputy Police Commissioner in Charge of the Narcotic Division on "Criminology," "Criminological and Pathological Psychology," and "Physiognomy." The lec-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ture on Physiognomy is illustrated by the use of squared and compassed photographs. In this lecture Commissioner Simon lays stress on the fact that statistics show "that the degree of his abnormalities stigmatizes the criminal," *i.e.*, the absence in a marked degree of corresponding similarity in appearance, shape, etc., of surfaces or organs characterizing opposite sides of the body exists, stigmatizes the criminal.

"You are travelling in a railroad train, and facing towards the engine. The time is 3 P. M. The sun strikes you on your right side. What general direction are you going, North or South?" "Where does ice form when it freezes?" These are two of the many practical tests of the individual student's powers of observation which are conducted by Mr. Cornelius D. Fleming, who has systematized the subject and instructs the men in the scientific study of Observation. There are many other important features included in Mr. Fleming's lectures, such as: Factors required for good observation; value of the five senses; things to avoid in observation, etc., too lengthy to permit of their inclusion in this report. **Observation**

Lectures on Mental Disorders and Their Relation to Criminality are included in the course, as in many of our crimes today we have mental cases to deal with. These lectures are delivered by Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy, in collaboration with Dr. Menas T. Gregory. The latter, during the early part of 1924, voluntarily increased his course from three to seven lectures.

The students first receive instruction on the subject of "Mental Disorders and Criminality" to familiarize them with the various terms, causes, and results of such mental disorders. They later visit Randall's Island where, under the supervision of Dr. Charles J. McGaffin, they are shown examples of the different types of mental defectives, and the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Gregory presents different types of insanity and instructs the students in abnormal psychology, dealing with the various derangements, abnormalities, and defects of the human mind.

Beginning with an understanding of the common types of mental disorders, the students better understand those cases with which they come in contact, and immediately grasp the significance of certain kinds of peculiar actions and misconduct. They will better understand how to handle such psychopathic subjects, and know how to interrogate them to get the best results. Another purpose is to discover mental defectives committed to criminal careers, so that they may be sent to proper institutions or receive special training to give them a means of honest livelihood and forestall attempts to use these defectives by brighter and more vicious minds. **Psychopathy**

In addition, Dr. Leahy instructs the men in the various phases of psychology, among them "Individual Psychology," which deals with the relationship

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Psychology Applied

of the individual to his environment, and goes into details of his own mental make-up; "Crowd Psychology," which deals with the individual in the crowd and the crowd as an individual, where emotions overrule intellect; "Educational Psychology," which deals with childhood, and the best method of training the young mind and constructively developing it; "Social Psychology," dealing with the instincts and desires of man as related to the society in which he dwells.

Dr. Leahy also included in his course the Intelligence Tests, by means of which the mental equipment, or development, of the students is measured. The result of this test shows the individual student's mental age, which may have no bearing on his calendar age whatever.

Dental Identification

The students are given a brief course in "Dentistry," under the direction of Dr. Edward Appel, Honorary Dental Surgeon. This is to enable them to describe the condition of the teeth, fillings, bridgework, etc., and to help in making identifications of unidentified dead when no other means are available.

The men are taught to note, and describe, all kinds of scars by Dr. James F. Grattan. "Scars as a means of identification," states Dr. Grattan, "have been recognized since the beginning of the human race. There is no authentic record of a scar having been left on Adam's chest following the removal of the rib to make Eve, but it is reasonable to assume there was one." Dr. Grattan points out that the advent of cosmetic surgery has changed all this, however, and scars as a means of identification are no longer absolutely reliable, due to the recent progress in surgery which makes it possible for crooks and others to have scars, moles, etc., removed without leaving visible traces.

The various lecturers endeavor to impress upon the students that the skillful detective recognizes the difference between Detective Science, which is knowledge reduced to a system, and Detective Art, which is the skill born of practical experience. No amount of theoretical knowledge of the principles and technical knowledge which make up Detective Science will alone produce a good detective. Combined with this knowledge must necessarily be the ability to apply it to his work so that he will be able to accomplish the desired results—prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals.

PHYSICAL, FIREARMS AND FIELD INSTRUCTION

The third general classification, "Physical, Firearms and Field Instruction" naturally divides itself into three parts. The first, "Physical Instruction," consists of calisthenics, care of the body, boxing, and other means of defense and offense. Under the second sub-division, "Firearms Instruction," the men are lectured on the care and handling of firearms. In addition to

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this, each man must qualify as "Marksman" with revolver, under the supervision of a competent instructor, at the shooting gallery, Police Headquarters, Manhattan. "Field Instruction," the third sub-division, consists of following practical detective work, assignment to one of the various bureaus and squads of the Detective Division as previously stated. Firearms

The following arrests were made, by Patrolmen and Detectives assigned to the school, while out on Field Instruction:

DATE	DEFENDANT	CHARGE
January 8, 1924.....	Joseph Walton	<i>Robbery—Gun</i>
January 10, 1924.....	Babeline Chuhom	<i>Dangerous Weapon</i>
March 1, 1924.....	Clarence Wilson	<i>Robbery—Gun</i>
	Fred Martino	
	James Rae	
April 29, 1924.....	Fred T. Marquart	<i>Robbery—Gun</i>
	George E. Joyce	
July 17, 1924.....	Narcisso Muniz	<i>Burglary—</i>
	Gilbert Hernandez	<i>Store</i>
	Haleff Olave	<i>Night</i>
July 22, 1924.....	Panagiotis Noulis	<i>Burglary—Apartment</i>
October 14, 1924.....	Giuseppe Bonto	<i>Dangerous Weapon</i>
November 12, 1924.....	Henry Brown	<i>Dangerous Weapon</i>
November 12, 1924.....	Jesse James	<i>Dangerous Weapon</i>
November 25, 1924.....	Robert McAvoy	<i>Robbery—Gun</i>
	Harry May	
December 13, 1924.....	John Scanlon	<i>Burglary</i>

A transcription of the stenographic record of all lectures is made and a copy furnished to the lecturer, with the request that he make any corrections or changes which he deems advisable, and return the annotated copy to the School for Detectives, with five questions and answers based on the lecture.

A Mid-Term Examination is conducted in which five or six questions Examinations are given, and the students allowed two hours to complete the paper. The ratings are made known to each candidate, and those, who by the character of their answers evince signs of inattention, are disciplined.

The last two days of the course are given over to the Final Examination, which is conducted along the lines followed by the Civil Service Commission. This examination consists of three papers, two, which include fifteen questions on practical detective work, are given on the first day, the third, which includes ten questions on Science and Theory, being given on the second day.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Examination Papers

This examination is strictly supervised, a Captain, an Acting Captain and two or three Lieutenants, of the Detective Division, being assigned to each class to act as monitors. At the completion of the examination, all papers are collected and after having been securely wrapped and sealed, the package is initialled by each of the monitors in the presence of the others. The printed stubs which have been taken from the top of each candidate's papers bear an index number, seat number and a secret number, placed there with a numbering machine by a Lieutenant instructor. This secret number refers to another on the lower portion of each candidate's papers, and furnishes the only means of identifying the student. These stubs and specially prepared index cards containing each candidate's name, shield number, precinct, index number and seat number are placed into an envelope which is sealed and initialled by the monitors in the same manner as previously mentioned. The package containing the papers and the envelope containing the stubs are delivered to the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, Director of the School.

The utmost care is exercised throughout the examination by the supervisors and others, in order to adhere strictly to the procedure of the Civil Service Commission.

Through the courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, all examination papers of the School for Detectives are rated by the Civil Service Examiners, and a list compiled and furnished to the Police Commissioner. A rating of 70% is the minimum passing mark.

Final Examination

The successful candidates are directed to appear before the Final Examination Committee, where they undergo an oral test. If reported upon favorably by this committee they are assigned by the Police Commissioner to the Detective Division for a period of three months on probation.

During the year 1924 six classes completed the course at the School for Detectives, with the following results:

Class 4.....	From: December 15, 1923	Passed 56
	To: January 14, 1924	Failed 40
Class 5.....	From: January 18, 1924	Passed 15
	To: March 18, 1924	Failed 41
Class 6.....	From: March 25, 1924	Passed 25
	To: May 24, 1924	Failed 24
Class 7.....	From: June 2, 1924	Passed 21
	To: August 19, 1924	Failed 20
Class 8.....	From: August 25, 1924	Passed 69
	To: October 24, 1924	Failed 22



LYNN G. ADAMS
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
WILLIAM B. MILLS
SUPT OF POLICE, PHILA.
GEO. G. HENRY
CHIEF INSP OF BALTIMORE
WILLIAM H. ONEILL
SUPT OF POLICE PROVIDENCE



ISEI OTUSKA,
TOKIO
KAZUE BABA, TOKIO
COL. RICARDO ARANGO JR.
PANAMA
OCTAVIO C. CASANAVE
LIMA, PERU.



GEO. B. McCLELLAND, EAST RUTHERFORD.
JAMES MEEHAN, NEWARK, N.J. GEO. BURNHAM, RUTHERFORD, N.J. JOHN ROSENCRANS, WESTFIELD, N.J.
JOHN M. TRACEY, PATERSON, N.J. JOHN O'BRIEN, EDGEWATER, N.J. PETER SICCARDI, BERGEN CO.
PATRICK KILEY, PLAINFIELD, N.J. M. J. LONG, NEWARK, N.J.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Beginning with the Eighth Class, a new policy was inaugurated and a number of men from the Detective Division were permitted to attend to derive the benefits of the course. Therefore, of the ninety-one men who competed in the Final Examination of this class, five were Acting Detective Sergeants of the First Grade, thirty-eight were Acting Detective Sergeants of the Second Grade, and the balance were student Patrolmen.

The total number of students who passed during 1924 was 171. Of this number 104 are now assigned to the Detective Division.

On November 11, Department Circular Letter No. 19 was issued requesting additional applications for assignment to the School for Detectives. In response to this circular, 838 applications were received, and they are now being examined by the Board of Directors. The successful applicants will be graded into classes "A," "B," and "C" and assigned to the School in rotation.

A course, equivalent to thirty days in the Detective School, is given by the Faculty to recruits attending the Training School, to increase their efficiency in general police work. It has become very popular with the recruits, and is arranged so it extends over a period of two months, and is interspersed with their regular training.

**Course to
Recruits**

The School was established in the face of much skepticism. Policemen generally believed "Experience" the only school for detectives. Since the inauguration of the School, up to and including the Eighth Class, there have been exactly 250 graduates made Acting Detective Sergeants, and their work has been marked by such efficiency, thoroughness and success that this view has been revised and the skeptics forced to recognize the value of this training. Many of the oldest, most experienced detectives are filing applications for assignment to the School, constituting a really exceptional tribute to the effectiveness of the School's curriculum from these veterans in the suppression of crime.

Police officials of other cities have become interested in the School. Some have applied to the Police Commissioner for permission to send one or two members of their commands to attend. So far the following out-of-towners have been admitted and completed the course:

**Out-of-Town
Students**

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Associated with</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Associated with</i>
A Captain	New York State Police	A Detective	Bloomfield, N. J.
A Lieutenant	New York State Police	A Sergeant	Paterson, N. J.
"	New York State Police	"	Paterson, N. J.
"	State Police, New Jersey	A Detective	Paterson, N. J.
A Sergeant	Long Branch, N. J.	"	Paterson, N. J.
"	Long Branch, N. J.	"	Paterson, N. J.
"	Memphis, Tenn.	"	Paterson, N. J.
A Siamese Government Student			

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Promoting Coöperation

The School has fostered coöperation between the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division in a remarkable manner, and placed it on a higher plane than ever before. Patrolmen and recruits receiving the instruction have been shown the difficulties with which members of the Detective Division have to contend. They are, therefore readier later on to aid the detectives in every possible manner. The School also tends to make the individual patrolman in uniform more active, as almost all of them are anxious to be assigned to detective duty, and will make every effort to render themselves eligible for appointment to the School for Detectives. The very existence of the School is an extraordinary incentive to the best possible police work, as the Police Department thoroughly understands that conspicuously good and able duty of this character is the only road to the Detective Division.

Through the publicity given the School for Detectives by the newspapers and periodicals, the public at large has become interested in the project. It has had the effect of removing the popular conception of the New York Detective, usually depicted in stories and the movies, as: "The burly individual with large flat feet and cravat of notably high visibility, a derby hat aggressively cocked over one eye, and the well-chewed stub of a cigar firmly clamped into place by his protruding underjaw."

The consensus of opinion among the Detective Commanders expressed in reports submitted on the subject is that the School has acquitted itself in a highly creditable fashion. They report increased efficiency of the police in making arrests and investigations, reports, obtaining descriptions of property, etc., and has had the effect of spurring the older detectives to work harder to avoid being eclipsed by the younger men.

The instances given in the foregoing paragraphs are only a very few of the high spots, so to speak, in a Detective's training. There is no room to give even the shortest explanatory word of it all here.

The attached Curriculum, listing the topics and their sub-divisions will serve to substantiate this.

CURRICULUM SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

ADDRESSES

The School for Detectives. By Police Commissioner.
The Prosecutor and Police. By Hon. Joab H. Banton.
Criminals and the Law. By Hon. William McAdoo.

TOPIC—THE DETECTIVE AND HIS COMMANDING OFFICER

By Third Deputy Police Commissioner.	By Special Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay.
Commanding Officer, Detective Division.	Deputy Chief Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane.
	Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOPIC—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Work of Investigation. | k. Fingerprints. |
| b. The Complaint. | l. To be interviewed. |
| c. Observation. | m. Making identification. |
| d. The evidence—guarding, etc. | n. Interrogation. |
| e. The witness. | o. Confessions. |
| f. The exclusion of unauthorized persons. | p. Investigations for other authorities and departments. |
| g. The suspects. | q. Arrests for other authorities. |
| h. Tracing fugitives. | r. Extradition. |
| i. The prisoner. | s. Neglected points in detective work from police standpoint. |
| j. The search for property. | |

By Third Deputy Police Commissioner.

Commanding Officer, Detective Division.

Commanding Officers, Detective Districts.

By Capt. Thomas M. Fay

Lt. John J. O'Connell.

A. D. S. William D. Roddy

Hon. George S. Dougherty.

Hon. Thomas V. Moran.

TOPIC—CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Fingerprints. | d. Distant Identification. |
| b. Modus Operandi. | e. Photography. |
| c. Portrait Parle. | |
| By Third Deputy Police Commissioner. | By Lt. William T. Reynolds. |
| Lt. John A. Golden. | Sgt. Thomas M. Reilly. |

TOPIC—A. CIVILITY—OBSERVATION—DETECTIVE PATROL

By Hon. Cornelius D. Fleming.
Special Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay.
Acting Deputy Chief Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane.

TOPIC B. COÖPERATION WITH UNIFORMED FORCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

By Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas H. Murphy.	By Lt. John J. O'Connell.
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TOPIC—THE ARREST—FORMS—RECORDS—REPORTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Unusual Occurrences. | D. D. 4-5; D. D. 13—Monthly Reports. |
| By Lt. John J. O'Connell. | |
| a. Action. | f. Report. |
| b. Safeguarding prisoner. | g. Line-up. |
| c. Arraignment. | h. Court. |
| d. Search. | i. Supplementary Report. |
| e. Notification. | j. Final action. |
| By Commanding Officers, Detective Districts. | By Capt. Thomas M. Fay.
Lt. Charles J. Barret. |

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TOPIC—EVIDENCE

Confessions.

Grand Jury.

By Hon. Alexander I. Rorke.

Hon. Otto A. Rosalsky.

Lewis L. Fawcett.

Court Procedure.

Neglected Points in Detective Work.

By Hon. Norman S. Dike.

Hon. George Gordon Battle.

Hon. Harry E. Lewis.

TOPIC—MAJOR CRIMES—METHODS OF CRIMINALS

a. Homicide.

c. Abortion.

b. Felonious Assault.

By Capt. Arthur A. Carey.

By A. D. S. Henry P. Oswald.

TOPIC—ASSAULT AND ROBBERY

Holds-ups—including inside jobs—tip-offs.

By Commanding Officers, Detective Districts.

Act. Capt. John J. Sullivan.

By Sgt. Clarence E. Daly.

A. D. S. Cornelius Manning.

A. D. S. Patrick J. Flood.

TOPIC—BURGLARY

Residence — Apartment — Flats—Store—Loft—Safe—Burglar's Tools—Window Smashing.

By Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

Act. Capt. John J. Stapleton.

Commanding Officers, Detective Districts.

By Sgt. Daniel J. Curtayne.

A. D. S. Joseph F. Leonard.

A. D. S. William J. Quaine.

TOPIC—LARCENIES—INVESTIGATION OF

a. General (Grand and Petit).—By Commanding Officers, Detective Districts.

b. Truck and Wagon.—By Lt. John P. Griffith and Sgt. Samuel Dribben.

c. Automobile Stealing and Identification.—By Sgt. Edward J. Dillon.

d. Package Thieves.—By A. D. S. John W. Finn.

e. Bank and Other Sneaks.—By Sgt. William J. Raftis, A. D. S. James Stanley and A. D. S. William J. Conroy.

f. Confidence Men—Criminals who prey on women—Coin matchers—Pocketbook droppers—Hotel thieves.—By A. D. S. Joseph A. Daly, A. D. S. John P. Barron and A. D. S. Henry C. Mugge.

h. Dishonest employees.—By A. D. S. Edward J. Kalbfleisch and A. D. S. William F. Fay.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOPIC—LARCENIES—INVESTIGATION OF—Continued

- i. From immigrants.—By A. D. S. Vincent DiGuida.
- j. Commercial swindlers—Fraudulent stock brokers—Frauds and cheats.
—By Sgt. August Mayer and A. D. S. Grover C. Brown.
- k. Waterfront Thievery.—By Act. Capt. John J. Sullivan, Lt. George T. Leeson and A. D. S. Michael J. Londrigan.
- l. Receivers of Stolen Goods.—By Sgt. Samuel Dribben.
- m. Money-making machines—Bogus suitors.—By A. D. S. James F. McCoy.
- n. Shoplifters and Pennyweighters.—By A. D. S. James L. Bresnan.
- o. Furnished Room Thieves.—By Sgt. William J. Kenny.
- p. Lemon Men.—By A. D. S. William Brosnan.

TOPIC—ARSON

By Hon. Thomas P. Brophy.

TOPIC—TRACING STOLEN AND LOST PROPERTY

Pawnshops—Second-hand Dealers—Junkmen—Etc.—By Lt. John H. Boyle and A. D. S. Sylvester Brierton.

TOPIC—GANGSTERS AND GUNMEN

Concealed Weapons, Etc.—By Sgt. Patrick E. Sheridan.

TOPIC—INDUSTRIAL DISORDERS

By A. D. S. Abraham Snydercker and A. D. S. James J. McManus.

TOPIC—NARCOTIC DRUGS

Peddlers—Addicts.

Habit Forming Drugs and Drug Addiction.

By Special Deputy Police Commissioner Carleton Simon By Act. Capt. Henry Scherb.
Act. Lt. John J. Mooney.
Hon. Royal S. Copeland.

TOPIC—BLACKMAIL—EXTORTION

Threatening Letters—Anonymous Letters.—By Commanding Officers, Detective Districts, A. D. S. Irving A. O'Hara, A. D. S. James F. McCoy and A. D. S. Joseph Pucciano.

TOPIC—BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES—ANARCHISTS, ETC.

By Lt. James J. Gegan and A. D. S. Cornelius Browne.

TOPIC—FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

By Lt. John J. O'Connell, Sgt. August Mayer and A. D. S. Grover C. Brown.

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TOPIC—SHADOWING AND TRAILING

By Ptl. James A. Watson and A. D. S. Henry L. Hoffman.

TOPIC—MISSING PERSONS—INCLUDING:

Runaways—Kidnapping—Abduction—Identification of Unidentified Dead
Laundry Marks.—By Act. Capt. John H. Ayers, A. D. S.
Charles B. Koerbacher and A. D. S. Jacob Feudner.

TOPIC—MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

By Sgt. John F. Brennan.

TOPIC—TELEPHONE AND ALARMS

By Supt. of Telegraph and Act. Capt. Henry Helwig.

TOPIC—HANDWRITING—TYPEWRITING—FORGERY

By Mr. Albert S. Osborn, Mr. Albert J. Smith and Mr. David Carvalho.

TOPIC—VERNACULAR OF THE CRIMINAL

By A. D. S. Joseph Toner.

TOPIC—PSYCHOLOGY IN DETECTIVE WORK

By Special Deputy Commissioner Carleton Simon and Dr. Sylvester R.
Leahy.

TOPIC—MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND MORONS

By Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy.

TOPIC—MENTAL DISEASES

By Dr. Menas S. Gregory.

TOPIC—THE MEDICAL EXAMINER AND THE POLICE

By Dr. Charles Norris.

TOPIC—CRIMINOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

By Special Deputy Police Commissioner Carleton Simon.

TOPIC—CRIMINAL INJURIES—THEIR DIAGNOSIS

By Dr. Otto H. Schwartz.

TOPIC—CHEMISTRY AND MICROSCOPY IN DETECTIVE WORK

By Dr. Albert B. Pacini.

INSTRUCTION—PHYSICAL

By Staff of Training School.

INSTRUCTION—PISTOL PRACTICE

By Staff of Training School.

INSTRUCTION—FIELD WORK

By Commanding Officer, Detective Division.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

At the beginning of the year, this Division was surveyed and an effort **Re-Adjustment** made to increase the intensiveness of its activities, and to render the articulation of the various units composing it smoother and more complete. The very nature of the work done by the Detective Division encourages the assertion of individuality, and creates a tendency, therefore, to depart from the uniformity of accepted procedure. While not, perhaps, of itself a bad thing, this drift must be made the subject of constant attention and repression, in order that it shall not become too general. Its development demands that the mechanism of the Detective Division be scrutinized from time to time, and such readjustments undertaken as indicated.

In the furtherance of these aims, the Detective Division was divided as follows:

I. Central Office; II. Detective Districts; III. Detective Precincts:

I. Central Office, located in General Headquarters, will be sub-divided into:

Correspondence and Records Bureau.

Criminal Identification Bureau.

Homicide Bureau.

Information Bureau.

Lost Property Bureau.

Main Office.

Missing Persons Bureau.

Narcotic Bureau.

Protective Bureau—Automobile, Pickpocket, Safe and Loft, and
Truck Squads.

Radical Bureau—Bomb and Industrial Squads.

II. DETECTIVE DISTRICTS

Detective Districts shall be coextensive with the same numerically designated inspection districts, and embrace corresponding Detective Precincts.

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III. DETECTIVE PRECINCTS

Detective Precincts shall be coextensive with the same numerically designated patrol precincts, and the detectives assigned there shall function, in their field of activity, the same as the patrol force in its field.

Final Centralizing Step

This arrangement obliterates the last vestige of the policy of self-determination for Detective Division units—a system originated by a previous administration, which resulted in complete demoralization of the service of this Division, until reorganized by the present Police Administration—and insures positive coördination between the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division. Formerly there was too sharp a line of demarcation between the patrolman and detective. As a result, they did not work in as close coöperation as necessary for the best results. Under the foregoing arrangement, the patrol force is brought into unbroken contact with the precinct detectives, and the result is mutually informative in the highest degree. A similar method has been in force since the commencement of the present Police Administration, but the preceding changes perfect it.

Prior to the advent of the present Police Administration, there was almost a total absence of uniformity of procedure among the commands comprising the Detective Bureau. The work of the detectives is so highly diversified that it required unusual ingenuity to devise a method which would give their procedure a tinge of uniformity and provide a reliable record of their movements and activities at the same time.

Personal and Routine Reports

A system, known to the Police Department as D. D. 28, was put in force, by means of which the whereabouts and occupation of every detective are recorded every hour of the twenty-four. This has a fine moral effect and forestalls possible criticism, although there were some, outside the Department, who were inclined to disparage it.

Looseness in the preparation of data for comparative reports was corrected, and a standard system of filing was introduced which eliminated much loss of time and confusion, due to indiscriminate and unsystematic filing. Numerous out-grown, archaic departmental "forms" were revised, and the mechanism for making the permanent record of the work of the Detective Division is now in better shape than ever before.

The price of efficiency in as busy and kaleidoscopic an organization as the Detective Division is incessant vigilance, economic, statutory and social changes, often rendering the most tried and valuable Police Department measures void and archaic almost over night.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL UNITS

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

The work of this Squad is to recover stolen automobiles and apprehend the thieves. The theft of automobiles has developed within the last few years into a highly specialized profession; it has attracted capital, skillful thieves and unscrupulous business men. There seems to be no question that systematic automobile thievery has assumed a national aspect, and that the local police of every community have a huge problem, involving a vast territory, presented to them for solution. They possess nothing approximating adequate equipment to assist them, but, despite that, the Automobile Squad has done signally good work in handling this difficult matter, and is constantly improving. The results obtained are particularly remarkable, when it is considered that the Squad consists of only twenty-eight men, who cover the entire City. **Duties**

One of the chief difficulties to be overcome is the inadequate identification marks on Ford cars. These cars, of whatever type, seldom vary in paint or parts, and they can be identified by the motor number only. The popularity of the Ford auto seems quite as well established among thieves as among purchasers, which is indicated by the extraordinary number of Ford cars stolen over other makes. A peculiar feature in automobile larcencies is the fact that the thieves seem to keep pace with the vogue—the ever-changing demand for various makes. The auto thief feels the public pulse, and plies his trade among cars he finds to be the “best seller” of the moment.

The detectives assume reports of stolen cars are made in good faith. However, he is sometimes imposed upon by a certain class of complainants, who resort to questionable means for the disposal of their old cars, such as having them stolen by arrangement, or consigning them to the river, and then collecting the insurance. Owners of this type are really worse than regular thieves. They hamper the detective in his work, and make it difficult for him to obtain satisfactory results and wasting time that might be spent on bona fide cases. **Difficulties**

This Squad is employing a system whereby the transfers of automobile licenses are checked up, and the machines located and examined. This plan has resulted in increased recoveries of stolen cars. The thieves transfer the licenses immediately to the purchasers of their loot. It is an easy matter to obtain plates, and give a fictitious name and address without an investigation being made.

The Squad continually makes a careful survey of all suspected places and garages which might shelter stolen cars. Efficient action is taken where suspicion proves to be well founded.

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Some good results have been obtained by giving special attention to ferries and other inlets to this City, for the purpose of checking up license and motor numbers of automobiles that had been stolen.

SUMMARY

	Arrests	Convictions	Discharged	Pending	Fugitives (Apprehended for Other Authorities)	Investigations (for Other Authorities)	Investigations, Local	Autos Recovered	Value
1924	279	91	87	101	13	355	255	1,574	\$2,629,510
1923.....	273	81	89	86	17	172	.....	1,286	2,159,766

BOMB SQUAD

Duties

This Squad is composed of men who have specialized in the most intricate forms of detective work, involving the solution of extraordinary and unusual crimes. Its field of activity is principally among pseudo-political organizations, who advocate the propagation of their doctrines by the employment of terrorism and violence; and among the thieves who prey upon financial institutions and similar business enterprises.

Radicals

The Bomb Squad during the past year has been actively engaged in curbing and keeping under surveillance the various radical organizations, *i. e.*, the Communist Party, United Communist Party and their subsidiary groups.

These organizations edit, publish and distribute numerous newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets containing attacks on the Federal, State and City officials, and aimed at the overthrow of all organized government by force and violence. Due to the activities of the Bomb Squad, this practice has practically ceased in this city.

During the year hundreds of communications relative to radicals were investigated, and their meetings and meeting places have been kept under close surveillance.

SUMMARY

	Investigations	Bomb Explosions	Convictions	Discharged	Delivered to Other Authorities	Pending	Fines	Property Recovered	Arrests
1st Quarter.....	304	.....	14	10	45	12	\$110	\$59,372.00	83
2d Quarter.....	230	1	25	15	43	16	100	88,200.00	100
3d Quarter.....	221	1	6	11	16	16	.....	31,945.00	67
4th Quarter.....	324	.....	3	5	39	27	32	20,782.15	77
1924 Totals	1,079	2	48	41	143	71	\$242	\$200,299.15	327
1923 Totals	490	1	22	72	195	85	\$80	\$230,441.00	374

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GANGSTER SQUAD

The work of this Squad constitutes preventive police duty of the very **Duties** highest character, and while the Summary is not significant to the person unfamiliar with police duty, the Squad is rendering exceptional service.

The duties of the Gangster Squad are to visit at irregular hours, of the day and night, all places suspected of being resorts for thieves, gangsters, etc., and search suspects for weapons carried in violation of the law. Large assemblages, parades, elections and other public activities at which disorder might occur, receive special attention.

Persons commonly known to be bad characters are questioned as to **Field of Action** their mode of living, and for what purpose they frequent the resort in which they are found. Subsequent action depends upon the nature of the replies received.

The bathing beaches, especially Rockaway Beach, Coney Island and Staten Island, are frequently visited during the summer month, and gangsters, and other undesirables, kept under surveillance and action taken when necessary.

Local summer resorts are, naturally, much frequented by a rough, disorderly element. If the persons comprising it are not constantly kept in check, and made to understand that they are under surveillance, they will persecute the inoffensive, and foment disorder that invariably finds a climax in crime and violence. This is the element, among the population, that is not willing to go on the "live and let live" theory, but which is forever looking for someone to abuse or annoy. There is nothing playful, nor sportive, about this spirit, but cruel and malicious.

The Gangster Squad also coöperates with the Industrial Squads in the handling of strikes, especially those in which violence is anticipated, and have in many cases done effective work. They also assist other squads and precinct detectives as the occasion demands.

Among the places and localities kept under surveillance are:

Ball Games	Dance Halls
Bathing Beaches	Ferries
Bicycle Races	Garages
Bowling Alleys	Hack Stands
Boxing Matches	Lunch Rooms
Bungalows (at resorts)	Parks
Cabarets	Piers
Clubs, Cafes, etc.	Restaurants, especially
Strike Agencies	in theatrical district
Strikes in progress	

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SUMMARY

CRIME	Arrests	Convictions	Discharged	Sentence Suspended	Fined	Property Recovered	Pending	Years	Months	Days
Disorderly Conduct	129	118	11	1	\$211	---	---	1	6	5
Extortion	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Felonious Assault.....	5	1	---	---	---	---	4	3	---	---
Grand Larceny	5	1	4	---	---	\$200	---	2	---	---
Homicide	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Impairing Morals of Minor.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Improper Guardianship.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malicious Mischief.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Petit Larceny	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Possessing Revolver	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Possessing Dangerous Weapon.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robbery	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sodomy	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
Vagrancy	2	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---
Total	158	126	26	2	\$211	\$200	5	17	6	5

Investigations (2)

Bond Forfeited disposed by conviction in Sodomy case.

HOMICIDE SQUAD

Duties

The detectives assigned to the Homicide Bureau specialize in the investigation of homicides, suspicious deaths and in cases in which persons have been dangerously wounded during the commission of a crime. They also coöperate with other authorities in relation to cases of a similar nature that have occurred in their respective jurisdictions.

The work of this unit of the Police Department is probably the most difficult of all. A violent death is not, necessarily, a murder (homicide); but an apparently natural death, under the most normal conditions, may, nevertheless, possess all the elements of tragedy. It is for the members of this squad, assigned to a given case, to determine, in the face of all sorts of obstacles, sometimes contrived by human ingenuity, and sometimes by perverse circumstances. The most microscopic triviality may swing the balance either way.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Homicide cases present different problems and much time is required to find the motive or to develop evidence sufficient to convict, even though the perpetrator might be arrested at the scene of the crime. The District Attorney, in order to properly present such cases in court, almost wholly depends upon this Department to furnish material with which to obtain convictions. The gathering of this material in homicides requires painstaking attention to detail and persistent effort. **Evidence**

Statistics in connection with work of this character cannot possibly give any adequate idea of the physical labor, persistency and mental effort involved in obtaining the results which are obtained. Further, it must be remembered that, as at present constituted, legal technicalities present many avenues of escape for the criminal, even when it would seem that the evidence against him was of a character to effectually prevent any evasion of punishment. The cases below illustrate, in a measure, the kind of problems which confront this squad in reference to penalties, breadth of activities and additional complications.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Investigations	556
Arrests	66
Convictions	14
Delivered to authorities.....	11

Among the cases investigated was the murder of Mary Coleman, an elderly woman, in her apartment, 145 Lenox Avenue, on March 8, 1924; she had been struck on the head with a hammer and strangled with a stocking. The perpetrator stole from her person a sum of money and a bank book and then placed her body in the dining room of the apartment and set it on fire, to destroy the evidence of his crime. Harry Fenton, a young man who had occupied a room, with his wife, at this address, was arrested and confessed the crime. The Court accepted a plea to murder in the second degree and arson in the second degree. On the murder charge, Fenton was sentenced to State's Prison, twenty years to life; and on the arson charge he received ten to twenty years. **Homicide and Arson**

Another case was the search for George D'Asaro, who, with four other men, shot and killed William H. McLoughlin and William S. Barlow, bank messengers, on November 14, 1923, at the Elevated Station at 55th Street and New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn. Upon information furnished by this Bureau to the Italian authorities, D'Asaro was apprehended in Palermo,

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Italy, on November 17, 1924, and is now awaiting trial. His four accomplices were convicted of murder in the first degree.

While members of this Bureau were investigating a homicide case they seized the opportunity to establish the identity of the men who had forcibly stolen a quantity of jewelry and her hand bag from the person of Josephine Muller, in Van Cortland Park on January 16, 1924. Sydney Goldberg, one of the men who committed this crime, was tried, convicted and sentenced to State's Prison for twenty-five years; the other man, Edward Canfora, is awaiting trial.

INDUSTRIAL SQUAD

Like some of the other Squads of the Detective Division, the work of this one is of a highly preventive character. Its principal duty is to forestall violence, as in strikes, and to see that the participants in them do not violate the law in order to gain some advantage.

Strikes are far commoner and more complicated than many imagine; large sums of money are involved in their continuance and settlement, and they offer many opportunities for illegal actions. The subject of industrial disputes has received little attention from anyone in authority, and there are certain sides to it that are evolving in a sinister manner. For one, the "industrial agent," the polite name for the professional "strike-breaker," has become quite a factor in the industrial world, without, however, attracting much attention and without being the object of any regulative legislation. Under various pretexts, many "industrial agents" maintain staffs, composed of men whose characters will not bear very close scrutiny; some of them are nothing more nor less than professional trouble-makers; some are bullies or "strong-arm" men; all render a class of service to their employers that is questionable if not flagrantly illegal.

It is not to be wondered at then that there is considerable feeling, more often than not, between the parties to a "strike." Nor is it to be wondered at that antagonisms, born during the course of one, ultimately find expression in some crime of violence at a later date, if not right on the spot. There is no question but what there exist bands of organized bullies who sell their services to industrial agents and participants in a strike as freely as though they were a thoroughly legal, ordinary commodity; they play no favorites either, selling their wares to the highest bidder, and not staying bought should a more generous bidder appear.

This situation is a delicate one, for the law ties the hands of the police very tightly in regard to the matter of strikes, and even in bad cases of disorder, when the police interfere as a matter of public necessity and welfare, they are sometimes subjected to severe criticism, charged with favorit-

Strikes

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ism and their good faith questioned. Indeed, recent developments make it appear as though there might be a demand for what might be termed an Industrial Court, a tribunal of inferior jurisdiction, before which industrial disputes could be heard, thus banishing street-corner forensic and sidewalk debates, with physical violence looming close in the background.

**Industrial
Disputes**

Policing under such circumstances is very trying. Good order and decency must prevail, and the disputants must be prevented from doing one another physical hurt. The situation is fraught with unpleasant possibilities, and diplomacy and tact must be employed to the very best advantage—quite some undertaking when it is remembered that many of the participants do not speak the English language and, further, do not want to grasp what is being said to them.

The Industrial Squad prevented much property loss by effective police work in the Sign Painters', and the Glazier and Plate-Glass Handlers' strikes. By discreet action, it brought representatives of the contestants together, which resulted in the ultimate adjustment of the controversy. The Squad policed thirty-six strikes, making only one arrest, a remarkable record when it is remembered that it would have been easy for them to have made many arrests, congesting the courts with petty cases, and causing and fostering an immense amount of ill-feeling. It must be considered that strikes, and industrial disputes generally, constitute occasions on which arrests, as solutions to complications which almost inevitably arise, are not desirable, often aggravating instead of solving problems.

**Remarkable
Record**

PICKPOCKET SQUAD

The Pickpocket Squad is composed of twenty-two men. Eleven of this number came from the School for Detectives or precincts, having had no actual experience in the work of arresting pickpockets. It was necessary to pair each new detective with an older and more experienced one. Each new man was paired with the older detective for a period of two weeks, and then at the expiration of two weeks he was re-assigned to another of the older men, and so with the entire eleven. They then began all over again, completing a cycle or forty-four weeks in company of the thoroughly experienced detectives.

Personnel

This procedure gave new and younger men an opportunity for getting the various ideas and knowledge of the eleven older men, who have been assigned to the Pickpocket Squad for years. This policy has developed some splendid talent, even to the extent of making it possible to pair the new men and permit them to operate independently. The great improvement in the work of this unit of the Detective Division is reflected in the statistical summary which follows further along.

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Pickpocket Types

The Pickpocket Squad handles six distinct types of pickpockets: Patch-pocket workers, fob-pocket workers, lushworker, toilet worker, bag opener (men and women) and pants-pocket worker. Each member of the Pickpocket Squad is furnished with a typewritten statement showing the time and locations most likely to be frequented by the various types of thieves. A copy is attached to this report.

At certain periods of the day during which pickpockets are known to be inactive, the Pickpocket Squad supplements the work of the other Squads in regard to confidence men, Italian and Polish coin-matchers, pocketbook drop-pers (white and colored), of all types of package thieves, and bank-roll snatchers at various banks on paydays, and especially on Saturdays.

Within the past year, a number of young men who follow young girls from the banks along the Bowery have been arrested and convicted for snatching payrolls, and also of carrying revolvers, by members of this Squad.

THE "COIN-MATCHING" EVIL

A Peculiar Evil

Many pickpockets and other petty thieves vary their customary professional activities with an apparently innocent diversion known as "coin-matching." Although perhaps not of vast significance of itself, coin-matching opens the way for all sorts of criminal acts. Much money has been lost through coin-matching, and it is an easy and very desirable way for all manner of confidence men to make the acquaintance of prospective victims.

Although detectives may know full well that the professional coin-matcher was setting the snare for his victim while indulging in this "harmless" recreation, it is very difficult to persuade the prospective victim that anyone had any designs on him, and it is almost impossible to secure a conviction in court, even when the victim can be induced to appear and prosecute. Judges and magistrates take a very cynical view, or profess to, of the complainants in such cases, and many do not seem willing to lend their moral support, as well as that of their office, to the detectives in their efforts to eliminate this species of criminal activity.

The foundation of a large portion of the confidence games operated in this City is laid on chance acquaintances formed through coin-matching, an approach by which the majority of men can be reached. A business man, highly inaccessible in his home or office, will permit an acquaintance to be scraped with him, through the medium of coin-matching, by the most obvious crook. A solid, conservative banker from the Middle West will sometimes be found matching coins with an internationally infamous confidence man, within half an hour after he leaves the train that brought him to this City. All kinds of complications usually follow, all carefully designed to extract money, most

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of which succeed. Many bright, able men, ignorant of the technique of these sharpers, have been induced to commit crime themselves before realizing the true significance of the act into which they had been decoyed.

Even in serious cases, the complainant, after having been induced to appear and prosecute at the time of the arraignment of the "coin-matcher," will fail to re-appear on the date set for the preliminary hearing, for the coin-matcher usually has the best of legal talent and the first thing they ask for, on arraignment, is an adjournment. For some inscrutable reason, the court usually grants one, and in the interim the victim is placated, cajoled or threatened by the coin-matcher, or his associates, with the result that the complainant leaves town. When the case is reached on the court calendar, only the detectives who made the arrest are present. Under our court procedure, the unsupported testimony of the detectives, in such cases, is held insufficient to convict, as a general rule. The court then takes occasion to make some sarcastic comments on the absence of the complainant—although he often knows what has happened to him as well as anyone else—and dismisses the case; the crook smirks at the detectives, and the matter, so far as court action, is at an end. **Difficulties**

It would be most desirable to have the law amended in such a manner as to meet the requirements of this class of cases, although no law would avail if the judges failed to lend their official coöperation to its enforcement.

LOCATIONS AND HOURS IN WHICH DIFFERENT TYPES OF PICKPOCKETS OPERATE

PACKAGE THIEVES

Fourth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Streets.

Broadway, from 14th to 34th Streets.

Fifth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Streets.

Sixth Avenue, from 14th to 34th Streets.

Madison Avenue, from 23d to 34th Streets.

Also downtown on Broadway between Canal and 14th Streets.

COLORS POCKETBOOK DROPPERS

Sixth Avenue, from 14th to 59th Street, around the bank at Sixth Avenue and 16th Street; also at the bank at Sixth Avenue and 40th Street, and in the vicinity of banks in colored neighborhoods.

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TOILET WORKERS

Battery Park	Chatham Square	Tompkins Square Park
Union Square Park	Madison Square	Central Park
Greely Square Park	City Hall Park	3d Avenue and 6th St.

Bryant Park	5 to 7 p. m. and during day
Hours 7 to 9 a. m.	DeKalb Avenue Subway toilets
Prospect Park	

Also Public Baths and Automatic Restaurants between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

PATCH-POCKET WORKERS

Market section on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Pushcarts, Bayard Street, Orchard Street, between Canal and Houston Streets, Fulton Street Market, First Avenue between 8th and 14th Streets, 29th Street between First and Second Avenues, Second Avenue between 72d and 79th Streets, Park Avenue, 110th to 116th Streets, First Avenue between 110th and 116th Streets, also Subway during rush hours, and along parades and meetings.

FOB WORKERS

Around windows at Broadway and Fulton Street, along Vesey Street, Hudson Terminal basement, at meetings opposite City Hall Park, and auction sales.

HANDBAG OPENERS

Department stores, five- and ten-cent stores, theatre lobbies, market sections, crowd at parades, Subway, "L" or any crowd of women. Matinee days in theatre sections.

LUSH WORKERS (THIEVES WHO ROB DRUNKEN MEN)

All Subway stations, B. M. T., Seventh Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Broadway Subway to Brooklyn. Between Midnight and 5 A. M., work in mobs of 1, 2, 3 and 4; also in pairs, especially in summer time.

PICKPOCKETS

Morning or Evening

MANHATTAN :

Municipal busses on Chambers, Spring and Delancey Streets.

Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Lexington Avenue Subway from 125th Street to Brooklyn Bridge.

Avenue B trolley cars from 14th Street to Brooklyn Bridge.

Fourteenth Street trolley cars from Clinton Street and Delancey Street along Clinton Street, to Second Street, to Avenue A to 14th Street and west to Seventh Avenue.

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Fourth and Madison Avenue trolley car from 14th to 34th Street.
Second and Third Avenue "L" from 125th Street to Brooklyn Bridge.
One hundred sixteenth and 125th Street crosstown trolley cars.
Third Avenue trolley cars from 125th Street to City Hall.
B. M. T. Subway from Canal Street to Times Square.
Forty-second Street trolley cars from Third Avenue to 11th Avenue.
Eighth Street trolley cars from Tenth Street and Avenue C to Sixth Avenue.
Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" from 125th Street to South Ferry.
Shuttle train from Times Square to Grand Central.
Staten Island ferry.

BROOKLYN :

Ralph Avenue trolley cars for entire distance.
Wilson Avenue trolley cars for the entire distance.
Broadway "L" for entire distance.
Atlantic Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Bridge Street station, Flatbush Avenue and Lexington Avenue for entire distance.
Atlantic Avenue, Eastern Parkway, Myrtle Avenue, Marcy Avenue.
Fulton Street "L" for entire distance.
Crosstown line, Flushing and Graham Avenues, Grand Street, Bushwick Avenue and Williamsburg Plaza.
Queens Plaza to 57th Street "L" and 42d Street, Subway; this location is especially good in the night time after fights in Long Island City.
Night time—All fight clubs and Velodrome.
NOTE—Saturday and Sunday, moving picture theatres on East Side and along Broadway.

CONFIDENCE MEN (HANDKERCHIEF AND POCKETBOOK DROPPERS)

Around Clarkson and West Streets; Barrow and West Streets; Abington Square and Eighth Street; 23d Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues; Italian Consol, 22d Street near Broadway, and foot of Charlton Street.

COIN MATCHERS

Along river front, Pier No. 36, North River; Pier No. 48, North River; West 11th Street; Cunard Line, these piers being between 14th and 23d Streets; Battery Park, Aquarium, and lower end of Broadway, around Custom House and Whitehall Street, from Custom House to South Ferry.

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SUMMARY

CRIME	Arrests	Convictions	Recovered Property	Discharged	Pending	Years	Months	Days	Fines	Sentence Suspended	For Other Authorities	Penitentiary	City Reformatory	Forfeited Bond	Catholic Protectors
Grand Larceny, Pick-pocket.....	105	73	\$787	15	17	32	7	13	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Other	5	2	660	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Coin Matching	13	10	.....	1	2	2	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Package.....	5	4	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Shop Lifter	1	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Burglary, Loft.....	4	.....	2,000	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, Flat, Night	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felonious Assault.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted Grand Larceny, Pickpocket.....	137	119	.....	7	11	40	5	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted Grand Larceny, Coin Matching	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly Conduct, Pickpocket.....	298	253	.....	8	29	83	4	13	5	14	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Disorderly Conduct.....	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly Conduct and Intoxication.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly Conduct, Coin Matching.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Larceny.....	12	5	155	4	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Petit Larceny, Package.....	7	5	77	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Larceny, Shop Lifter	29	23	.....	.....	3	5	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Possessing Narcotics	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fugitive	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Parole.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating Hotel Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sec. 1897 P. L. (Rev.)	4	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Intoxication	11	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile Delinquency	10	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	699	566	\$4,684	42	78	179	11	9	\$270	48	10	9	3	12	2
1923 TOTAL.....	357	291	\$4,269	37	26	108	5	7	\$115	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

SAFE AND LOFT SQUAD

When a safe or loft burglary is reported to the Detective Division, the Safe and Loft Squad is notified and a detective from this command is assigned to assist in the investigation. This squad is composed of five First Grade and ten Second Grade Detectives. They are thoroughly familiar with the methods employed by safe and loft burglars. The men are adapted to the work of trailing and observation, and are constantly on duty in the loft district, or around stores, or other places where safes are located, containing cash, jewelry, furs, silks or other valuable merchandise.

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SUMMARY

CRIME	Arrests	Convictions	Recovered Property	Discharged	Pending	Years	Months	Days	Fines	Sentence Suspended For Other Authorities	Elmira	Penitentiary	City Reformatory
Burglary, Loft.....	9	4	\$15,900	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, Store.....	10	5	26,800	3	2	4	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Burglary, Safe.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary and Narcotics	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, Other.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted Grand Larceny, Auto.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted Grand Larceny, Pickpocket.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Felonious Assault.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fugitive	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Pickpocket	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Dishonest Employee.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Larceny, Other.....	25	13	15,150	1	11	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1
Grand Larceny, Package	4	2	325	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Larceny, Auto.....	4	.....	2,500	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homicide	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing Burglar's Tools	7	3	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Possessing Narcotics.....	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Larceny.....	5	4	52	.....	1	2	.....	5	\$25	.....	.....	1	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods	20	2	150,250	11	3	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	15	9	.....	4	2	85	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Patrol.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Violation Sec. 1897 P. L. (Rev.).....	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Volstead Act	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly Conduct.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	138	54	\$210,977	33	46	151	.....	5	\$25	11	5	2	7 2
1923 Total	138	44	258,120	66	34	101	.....	.....	\$1,084	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRUCK SQUAD

This Truck Squad is composed of men adapted to the work of keeping under surveillance known truck thieves, and receivers of stolen property. It is composed of a sergeant, in command, and seventeen men.

There is a continual stream of motor trucks from other cities and states, arriving in this city, daily, loaded with valuable merchandise. This particular species of vehicular traffic has grown to enormous proportions, in recent

Duties

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years, and requires an increasingly large force to give it proper protection. The motor haulage business, in fact, has more than doubled the previous year, and therefore, the inducement to steal trucks and merchandise is greater than ever.

raw silk

Special attention is given the receipts of raw silk, which arrives, for the most part, on trucks at the rate of about \$1,000,000 worth per day.

Detectives, upon receipt of the report of a truck robbery or larceny, search warehouses, garages, lofts, stables, premises occupied by dyers, and finishers, of silk and furs and all places known to detectives of this command as likely to store stolen property, and in which evidence of original ownership is immediately destroyed, as a rule.

When detectives are not engaged in shadowing suspects, or watching suspected places, they are constantly on patrol in the mercantile district, silk district, shopping district and the water front on the look out for truck and package thieves.

SUMMARY

CRIME	Arrests	Convictions	Recovered Property	Discharged	Pending	Years	Months	Days	Fines	Sentence Suspended	Penitentiary
Burglary	4	1	\$8,000	1	2	18	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Larceny, Truck.....	41	10	93,950	13	18	16	2	—	—	1	3
Grand Larceny, Other.....	23	5	7,039	8	10	16	—	—	1,100	5	1
Robbery	24	4	1,500	12	8	50	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	1	30,950	1	2	3	6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Felonies.....	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Violation Federal Law.....	8	2	10,000	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Violation Parole.....	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Petit Larceny.....	2	1	327	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct.....	8	7	—	1	—	—	14	—	50	4	—
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	119	34	\$151,766	39	46	112	8	14	1,150	10	5
Property recovered without arrests...			110,045								
			261,811								

COMPARATIVE REPORT

CRIME	Arrests	Convictions	Cases Pending	Discharged	Property Recovered	Sentences (Years)	Fines
1923.....	138	44	34	66	\$258,120	101	\$1,084
1924.....	119	34	46	39	261,811	112	1,150

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This Bureau consists of two sections, as follows: (a) Fingerprint Records; (b) Dactyloscopic Section, and the Photographic Gallery.

The staff consists of an Acting Captain (commanding officer), four sergeants, and 28 assigned Detectives, all of whom are members of the Uniformed Force. **Personnel**

The Bureau is never closed, as officers are assigned to night, Sunday and holiday duty. Records are always available, and a fingerprint specialist, or photographer, is always prepared for any emergency.

Prisoners summarily arrested for serious crimes are brought to the Photograph Gallery, where they are fingerprinted before arraignment in Court.

A new instrument has been added to the equipment of the Fingerprint Section, called the Epidactyloscope. It was devised by the Director of the Paris Scientific Police School. It makes possible the enlarging of a fingerprint immediately. Ridge counting and tracing is made easy, as well as an examination or comparison of a latent fingerprint. **The Epidactyloscope**

This machine is a combination lantern, enlarging device, equipped with lenses, mirror, condenser and filament bulb.

Fingerprints have four distinct purposes, as follows: (1) Identification of arrested persons; (2) identification of unknown dead; (3) identification of culprit by latent fingerprints at scene of crime; (4) investigation of license holders and applicants, Civil Service eligibles and Police Reserves.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification can be favorably compared with any Central Criminal Bureau in existence, not alone in the wide scope of criminal activities and persons recorded, but also because of the number of fingerprint slips on file.

The various prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories of New York State subscribe to these files. Practically all of the cities and towns, within 300 miles of New York City, send an extra set of fingerprints of persons arrested, to this Bureau for search and report.

A separate Magistrates Court File is maintained, by virtue of the Inferior Courts Law of 1910. Records of persons convicted of various minor offenses are registered there. The original Magistrates Court File consists of 200,000 fingerprint slips.

The National Clearing House File, under the auspices of the International Police Conference, is a separate file. Police Departments, from all sec- **National File**

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tions of the United States, have been requested to subscribe to this file, and many Departments have complied with this request for coöperation. Each fingerprint received is compared with these files, and report of such search is rendered. It was established two years ago and consists of over 20,000 fingerprint slips. More than 1,200 persons were identified, and 62 fugitives, wanted elsewhere, were located. Fingerprints of more than 550,000 separate persons are contained in these files.

Research and Records

In order to show the great strides that have been made in fingerprint research, and the extent of the yearly increase in volume of this form of criminal identification records, as well as the number of fingerprints that have been received and compared, with the results of the search, the following figures are offered:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Identifications</i>
1920.....	49,696	9,258
1921.....	59,056	20,822
1922.....	90,701	25,704
1923.....	111,626	24,506
1924.....	107,147	23,127
Total	418,226	103,417

RECORD OF FINGERPRINTS PLACED ON FILE—SUMMARY, 1924

	<i>New York City Felony Cases</i>	<i>General Ses- sions Court</i>	<i>Special Ses- sions Court</i>	<i>Police Depart- ments (mail)</i>	<i>Penal Insti- tutions (mail)</i>	<i>Correction Dept., N. Y. C.</i>	<i>Narcotic Division</i>	<i>Probation Offi- cers (Courts)</i>	<i>Adjoining Cities (Messenger)</i>	<i>Total</i>
ADDITIONS—										
1924.....	21,252	2,615	6,765	5,879	1,848	392	2,735	818	1,888	44,192
1923.....	17,375	3,171	5,175	5,755	2,018	303	3,621	1,560	2,252	41,230
IDENTIFICATIONS—										
1924.....	8,117	1,090	1,867	1,623	129	256	1,103	123	397	14,705
1923.....	6,785	1,940	2,911	1,502	703	201	606	520	165	15,333

FINGERPRINT INVESTIGATIONS (NOT ADDED TO FILES)

	<i>Post Office and U. S. Civil Service</i>	<i>Department of Licenses (Taxi)</i>	<i>Probation Officers</i>	<i>Police Reserve Applicants</i>	<i>Pistol Permit Applicants</i>	<i>Municipal Civil Service Commission</i>	<i>Unidentified Dead</i>	<i>Total</i>
ADDITIONS—								
1924.....	13,038	11,610	592	1,739	14,179	1,185	324	42,667
1923.....	21,494	12,219	780	603	13,031	.....	227	48,354
IDENTIFICATIONS—								
1924.....	267	896	98	40	379	75	71	1,826
1923.....	424	1,016	118	7	226	46	1,837

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SEPARATE FINGERPRINT FILES MAINTAINED

	<i>International Police Conference</i>	<i>Magistrates' Court File</i>	<i>Total</i>
ADDITIONS—			
1924.....	9,076	11,212	20,288
1923.....	10,992	11,050	22,042
IDENTIFICATIONS—			
1924.....	596	6,000	6,596
1923.....	549	6,987	7,536
		<i>Grand Total of Fingerprints Received, Classified and Searched</i>	
ADDITIONS—			
1924.....			107,147
1923.....			111,626
IDENTIFICATIONS—			
1924.....			23,127
1923.....			24,506

Visiting Police officials and experts have pronounced the photographic equipment the most elaborate possessed by any police agency in the world. It has been recently enlarged, the work having been completed during the year. The staff is prepared to handle any emergency, and can speedily reproduce any photograph, article or document, for investigation, evidence or court exhibit.

Photographic Section

The photographers are police officers, assigned to detective service. They are required to visit the scenes of homicides and take photographs that will illustrate the crime, and also photograph any evidence that can be reproduced.

A special, sanitary room is provided for every phase of the work, *i. e.*, enlarging, drying, developing, printing and washing, copying, studio, fingerprinting and detention.

Group photographs are taken of persons who are arrested together, or are associates, or confederates. When professional criminals are arrested, a full-length standing photograph is taken, in addition to the studio photo.

There is a classified criminal "Rogues' Gallery." The photographs of known criminals are filed in separate drawers, according to their criminal specialty, being further sub-divided by their method of operation, peculiarities and characteristics; and finally by their height. This system has proven most effective, as many criminals have been identified as perpetrators of new crimes, by complainants and witnesses.

Modus Operandi

The scene of crime in burglary, and important cases, is visited also, and the premises and all articles found there are examined and photographed for latent finger impressions.

During the year there were 292 such investigations.

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Photographs taken under such circumstances are used later, whenever possible, as court exhibits.

Unidentified dead bodies are photographed, and later filed in a special gallery of "Unknown Dead." This gallery is viewed by many persons seeking lost friends and relatives, resulting in many identifications. Fingerprints are also taken of unidentified dead bodies. During the year there were 324 dead bodies fingerprinted, from which there were 71 identifications made on the basis of the fingerprint classification alone.

Cross Filing Systems

In order to cope with the professional criminals, who usually alter their appearance and resort to the use of false names, it has been found necessary to record a criminal in various ways. As a result, the following files have been established: Alphabetic index; Alias file; Newspaper Clipping record; Out-of-town Bertillon file; Modus Operandi; Dactyloscopic register, or Fingerprint classification; Criminal Record archives; Wanted Card file; Deformity index; Group and Standing photographs; and Studio Photographic file.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

SUMMARY, 1924

	<i>Negatives</i>	<i>Copies</i>
Studio Criminal Photos.....	2,335	9,346
Retaken (Subsequent Arrest).....	1,652	6,608
Criminal Standing Groups.....	161	483
Fingerprints, Photos and Articles Reproduced.....	997	5,940
Copying Photos and Fingerprints (Narcotic Bureau).....	3,072	18,432
Photostat Copies	—	1,089
Photo Negatives Reprinted.....	—	7,416
Homicides and Scenes of Crime Photographed.....	198	792
Photos of Accidents (Criminal Negligence).....	64	286
Morgue Photos and Unidentified Dead.....	156	624
Arson Photographic Evidence.....	48	182
Automobiles (Stolen and Evidence).....	123	497
Fingerprint Investigations (292).....	28	191
Miscellaneous and Police Activities.....	1,888	10,949
Identification Transportation Passes.....	1,130	2,362
International Police Conference.....	140	5,600
Grand Total.....	11,992	70,797

The work of the Photographic Section increased in volume and scope during the year. There was an increase of 3,396 negatives made, requiring an increase of 24,728 photographic printed copies.

Grand total for the year of 1924: Negatives, 11,992; photographic copies, 70,797.

Total number of separate criminal studio negatives, 68,000.

In addition, there are on file over 10,000 out-of-town photographs of migratory criminals.

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GENERAL INTENSIVE COÖPERATION

The importance of the criminal identification work done by this Bureau cannot be over-rated; it has not only a local and national character, but international as well.

During the year practically every city in the world has been furnished with criminal records and information by request.

The Magistrates' Courts, Grand Jury, Special and General Sessions, County and Supreme Courts are immediately furnished with criminal records of all persons arrested and arraigned in these courts.

In cases of second offenders, or habitual criminals, members of the Criminal Identification Bureau are subpoenaed to offer expert testimony in respect to fingerprints, so that professional and dangerous criminals receive appropriate sentences and are not treated as first offenders.

The Department of Licenses requested the coöperation of the Police Department in investigating the character of taxicab operators. Accordingly, all operators and applicants for such licenses are fingerprinted and comparative search made in the criminal files. During this year 11,610 such records and comparative searches were made, resulting in the identification of 896 undesirables. This is the best form of preventive police work, and its proper application should aid in materially reducing crime. Since the establishment of this arrangement 39,790 taxicab applicants have been investigated by fingerprints, revealing 3,169 bad characters and criminals.

**Taxicab
Chauffeurs**

The Bureau coöperated with the Municipal Civil Service Commission by fingerprinting and making comparative search of the eligibles on the following lists: Patrolman, Fireman, Prison Keeper and Auto Mechanic. Of 1,185 such candidates, 75 were identified as having police fingerprint records; and 500 of these eligibles were found to have been arrested for minor offenses.

During the year private persons who applied for pistol permits were fingerprinted and checked. Officials, professional men and employees of banking and transportation corporations were exempted. Fingerprints of 14,179 such persons were searched, resulting in 379 identifications of persons who had been arrested for serious crimes in the past.

**Pistol Permit
Applicants**

The Parole Commission of the City of New York is furnished with a criminal record of every person who comes under their purview, which enables them to judge the character of the convict and furnishes information by which they can make a decision.

The Postmasters of New York and Brooklyn have requested a similar investigation of all employees and applicants, including eligibles for Federal

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Civil Service positions. The figures for 1924 are included elsewhere in the yearly statistics, but the record of the past three years shows that 48,176 such persons were investigated, and 1,275 identifications were made of undesirables and criminals.

CORRESPONDENCE, RECORDS AND LOST PROPERTY

I

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS

Scope

The Bureau of Correspondence and Records compiles statistics of the work of the whole Detective (Eleventh) Division, and carries on all correspondence requisite to the proper transaction of its business. The personnel of the Bureau, consisting of twenty-five men, is composed almost entirely of stenographers and typists.

All cases investigated are entered, in detail, on "crime cards," and from the record, accumulated on these cards, the statistics of the Detective Division are prepared.

Heretofore, detectives on duty in precincts made out watch, jewelry and clothing cards, etc., from statements made by complainants. This is now being done by experts in this Bureau, and besides relieving the detectives of a volume of clerical work, insures it being properly done. Approximately 1,500 cards are thus prepared daily. Aside from 750 others that are made out showing name of complainant, his location and scene of crime, the total number of "crime cards" added each day to the files is approximately 2,250.

SUMMARY

	1924
Reports received	90,228
Supplementary Reports	135,342
Communications from other authorities.....	33,712
Pool Parlor applications.....	1,986
Miscellaneous	3,723
Total to date	264,991

II

LOST PROPERTY BUREAU

The Lost Property Bureau is the clearing house for all lost and stolen property reported, or found by the police, or citizens. Cards, descriptive of lost or stolen property, to the number of 1,500, are received each day from various precincts throughout the city. These cards are classified and reclassified according to the individual markings, and then filed. Some 11,000 others are received daily from pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, covering transactions of the previous twenty-four hours. These cards are similarly filed and, in addition, they are compared with the cards received from the precincts. Should the description on cards received from pawnbrokers

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and second-hand dealers, correspond with the description given on cards received from the precincts, the detective handling the case is notified immediately by telephone, and he takes the complainant to the pawnshop or second-hand dealer concerned to identify the property.

**Identification
of Property**

Five thousand of the 11,000 cards bear watch and case numbers. From these cards approximately 1,000 additional cards are made out for property items which bear initials or monograms. The balance are cards covering jewelry and clothing, and bear certain marks of identification.

The total number of property cards handled by this Bureau, daily, is 13,500. They are received from 197 pawnbrokers, 685 second-hand dealers and the various precincts. The work of checking, classifying and filing the cards is done by twenty-one disabled patrolmen.

The City Ordinance provides for the keeping of certain descriptive records by pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers of their purchases, pledges and sales. Their records are checked by sixteen detectives who are competent appraisers of the value of articles and skilled in the identification of property pawned or sold in places of this character. Experience has taught them to quickly locate the "scratch marks" (cipher) of the various jewelry concerns in the city. The amount of property recovered by them before complaint of loss is received illustrates this. The following is a good example:

Communication was received from the Washington Police Department on July 8, 1924, that they had in custody a man with a large amount of jewelry which he had attempted to sell. They had carefully examined the jewelry for marks of identification, but without result. Detectives from this Bureau examined the property and they identified the "scratch marks" of Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue, this City, on a platinum clasp attached to a pearl necklace. The records of Dreicer & Co. showed the necklace had been mounted for a Mrs. Wittenberg. It was learned that she had died, and her property was willed to her daughter, Mrs. H. Stengle. The police records showed that she had been robbed on April 8, 1924, by a man who, at the point of a revolver, had forced her maid and a cook to admit him to her premises, bound them, and taken jewelry valued at \$50,000. Mrs. Stengle was brought to this Bureau and positively identified the property. Her maid, after being questioned, broke down and, along with the thief, was sentenced to twelve years in Sing Sing Prison.

**\$50,000 Jewelry
Theft**

The following case is cited to show the acumen and observation needed by detectives assigned to this Bureau for them to be able to render efficient service:

On September 20, 1924, while a detective of this Bureau was inspecting pawnshops and second-hand dealers, he visited a certain shop on Sixth Ave-

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nue. Going through the books, he became suspicious of a purchase, No. 3,115, which the shopkeeper had bought for \$150. He knew, from his experience, that this article had been bought for a price far below its value. He placed a "stop" on it, pending further investigation. Continuing his inspection, he visited another second-hand store in the immediate neighborhood and, under purchase numbers 2,476 and 2,478, detected two other questionable transactions similar in character to the preceding. He placed a "stop" on these also. Subsequently it developed that on September 23, 1924, Mrs. Dorothy H. Glendening, of Kansas City, Mo., who was stopping at the Hotel Plaza, reported that she had been robbed of jewelry valued at \$41,000. Mrs. Glendening was taken to the above stores and positively identified the property upon which the detective had placed "stops" as hers.

SUMMARY

	<i>Investigations</i>	<i>Miscellaneous articles recovered</i>	<i>Automobiles recovered</i>	<i>Value of automobiles recovered by Bureau of Lost Property</i>	<i>Assisted Automobile Squad and Precincts in recovery of automobiles valued at</i>	<i>Total value of automobiles recovered</i>	<i>Total value of miscellaneous property recovered by Bureau of Lost Property</i>	<i>Total value of all property recovered</i>
1924.....	26,734	2,332	1,013	\$5,200	\$1,703,547	\$1,708,747	\$123,203	\$1,831,950

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Scope

The Bureau of Information, established by law, is under the supervision of the Commanding Officer of the 11th (Detective) Division. It is open day and night, Sundays and holidays included.

Among other things the Bureau of Information handles the following:

Inquiries relative to persons arrested, injured, sick or missing for short periods;

Records of persons summonsed, or arrested for violations of the Motor Vehicle Law, and Traffic Regulations, are handled over telephone, records of previous arrests and convictions being given to the precincts and traffic courts;

Verifications of automobile registrations, chauffeurs' and operators' licenses, for members of the Department;

Alphabetical and numerical records of automobiles, passenger and commercial, are received from State Tax Department and placed on file for reference;

Numerical records of all chauffeurs and operators of automobiles within the City are received and placed on file for reference;

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Pistol and revolver records of members of the Force, police reserves, special officers and civilians are received and filed under the make and number; **Pistol Records**

All applications for positions under the Civil Service are checked for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of arrests and convictions.

All applications for auctioneers, hack drivers, dance halls, pool parlor licenses, etc., are referred to this Bureau by the Department of Licenses to ascertain the existence of arrests and convictions;

All records made by members of the Police Department of arrests, aided and accident cases are received and placed on file for reference;

Reports of arrests, for violations of the Tenement House Law, giving name and address of persons arrested, as well as localities involved, are submitted to the Tenement House Department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn;

Reports of arrests for homicide, assault, intoxication, leaving scene of accident, and reckless operation of automobiles, as well as the names of all persons arrested or summonsed three or more times for violations of the Highway Law, and Traffic Regulations, are submitted to the Automobile Bureau of State Tax Department. **Highway Law Violations**

All arrest, aided and accident cards (approximately 340,000 for 1923) are transferred each year from this Bureau to the record room, at No. 27 McDougal Street;

The activities of the Bureau of Information for year 1924, in comparison with the year 1923, by quarterly periods, follow. Figures give but a poor idea of the amount of detail involved in the transaction of the business of the Bureau; it is the depository of some of the most important Police Department records, in most of which the general public has a vital interest at one time or another.

RECORDS

I

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES

	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2d Quarter</i>	<i>3d Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1924.....	77,845	89,521	87,432	91,472	346,270
1923.....	61,554	84,026	79,415	76,211	301,206
Increase of 1924 over 1923, 45,064.					

ACCIDENTS

	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2d Quarter</i>	<i>3d Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1924.....	8,330	11,149	12,443	12,407	44,329
1923.....	6,712	11,934	11,149	11,443	41,238
Increase of 1924 over 1923, 3,091					

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AIDED CASES

Approximately 40,000 cards (individual records) handled, but no record is kept of the number.

Aided cases are those in which members of the Police Department extend necessary help to citizens, the records of which are not essential to the completion of the Police Department files, nor form any proper part of them. It is doubtful if the services rendered, in the vast majority of such cases, constitute police duty in even its broadest sense. For the most part, it is work of a highly humane character and, as such, praiseworthy and commendable.

Approximately 51,000 revolver and pistol records were received and filed as follows:

REVOLVER AND PISTOL RECORDS

<i>Police Department</i>	<i>Police Reserves</i>	<i>Special Patrolmen</i>	<i>Civilians</i>	<i>Totals</i>
13,150	2,475	1,370	34,845	51,840

II

VERIFICATION OF SUMMONSES

(EXISTENCE OF A PREVIOUS RECORD, ETC.)

	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2d Quarter</i>	<i>3d Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1924.....	16,838	16,073	22,058	26,861	81,830
1923.....	13,726	25,178	23,163	17,559	79,626

Increase of 1924 over 1923, 2,204

APPLICATIONS FOR CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS, ETC.

	<i>Civil Service Commission</i>	<i>Hack Licenses</i>	<i>Chauffeurs and Operators</i>	<i>Supplementary Hack Licenses</i>	<i>Lateys</i>	<i>Massage Operators</i>	<i>Massage Parlors</i>	<i>Auctioneers</i>	<i>Ticket Agents</i>	<i>Detective Agencies</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1924.....	3,428	10,708	1,110	902	607	320	5	99	35	63	17,277
1923.....	3,138	11,920	511	401	867	210	0	89	0	0	17,136

Increase of 1924 over that of 1923, 141

MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

Scope

A comparison of the number of cases reported to the Missing Persons Bureau during the year 1924, with the number reported during the year 1923, shows an increase of 2,454 or 12%. This demanded a corresponding increase in service on the part of the Bureau. Notwithstanding that, there was no corresponding increase in personnel, although a reference to the classified statement following shows an improvement in the percentage of results. This

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may be accounted for by the determination evinced by the rank and file of the Bureau to secure the very best results regardless of the increased burden.

The policy of welfare follow-up work in connection with runaway minors, instituted at the beginning of this administration, has been continued. It has tended to reduce the number of recurrent* runaways through adjusting, when possible, disagreeable home conditions which, many times, are responsible for the flight; then, too, it impresses on the runaway that there exists in the Police Department a real friend who may be appealed to for help or advice. In one sense, this welfare work might be called human salvage; it prevents the potential criminal, as many of the runaway type may be properly considered, from hatching into criminals in fact. **Runaways**

Many welfare and philanthropic bodies have coöperated heartily with the Missing Persons Bureau. This mutual accord has brought about two marked results: First, many disappearances have been solved through the assistance rendered; and, second, many of the juvenile runaway type have been taught the wisdom of a more receptive attitude toward those to whom they owe respect and obedience.

The Commanding Officer, and others of the Bureau, are assigned to deliver lectures at the School for Detectives and School for Recruits, on methods employed in the work of the Missing Persons Bureau. The Commanding Officer, as frequently as possible, consistent with the performance of his duties, accepts invitations to address civic and social organizations, and church clubs and societies, on the subject of the pursuit and discovery of those reported missing. **Instruction for The Department**

This not only performs a notable public service, in educating the people as to the services rendered by the Bureau of Missing Persons, but it promotes the cause of sympathy and harmony through understanding of the aims of this branch of the Police Department.

Because of many requests from police departments of other cities, and from non-residents, for assistance in locating missing persons and for information on allied matters, it has been necessary to prepare and send out from this Bureau upward of 15,000 communications, during the year.

Since the establishment of the Municipal Radio Broadcasting Station, "WNYC," the Bureau has employed it to get publicity and request assistance in disappearance cases which warrant recourse to such means. It has also been successfully used in locating friends, or relatives, of the dead of known identity whom the Bureau has been unable to find through other means. **Using The Radio**

* A type of child apparently irresistibly impelled to wander.

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UNUSUAL AND IMPORTANT CASES

Among the cases which involved unusual features and presented exceptional difficulties are the following:

a. Case No. 13330-1923. Albert S. Neason, 45 years of age, was reported, on December 13, 1923, as having been missing from his home since 1 P. M., December 12, 1923. The detective assigned made an exhaustive investigation, in addition to which a description, of the missing man, was broadcasted by radio, without result.

**Dentistry
Misleads**

On January 19, 1924, the body of an unknown male, the description of which somewhat resembled that of Neason, except the dentistry, was found in front of 1753 Southern Boulevard in the Borough of Bronx, and was removed to Fordham Morgue. This body remained there, for several days, without being identified, until finally on February 1, on the theory that Mrs. Neason had been in error in her description of the teeth of her missing husband, she was taken to the morgue and positively identified the body as that of her husband, and on February 3, 1924, caused the interment of said body in her family plot.

On or about June 4, a man who had given the name, Alfred Davis, and who had sought aid from the Salvation Army at Norfolk, Va., on January 16, 1924, and had since that time been given employment in Norfolk, stated to an officer of the Army that his name was not Davis, but Alfred S. Neason, and that he had left his home in this City on December 12, 1923. The Salvation Army communicated with this Bureau, and the man in Norfolk was readily identified as Alfred S. Neason. Mrs. Neason's identification was, of course, an error.

b. Case No. 4855-1924. John Ammund, 53 years of age, was reported on May 7, 1924, as having been missing from his residence, 271 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., since 11 P. M. May 5, 1924. In the interim, exhaustive search had been made by the family, and friends, without result. After the matter was reported, the detective assigned made immediate investigation and, learning that the missing man, at the time of his disappearance, was dressed only in his underclothing, decided that he would probably be found on the premises. A search of the building disclosed the dead body of the missing man, in a small air space, between the ceiling of the top floor and the roof of the house.

**Disappears
Dressed Only in
Underclothing**

c. Case No. 8353-1924. Aaron A. Graff, 72 years of age, was reported August 4, 1924, as having been missing from his residence, 276 Fifth Ave., New York City, since August 1. The detective assigned made a thorough investigation, interviewing friends of the missing man and persons with whom he did business. On August 12, John Lugosy, 37 years of age, was

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also reported missing (MPB-8699) having been last seen at 8 A. M., August 9. The fact that Lugosy was in debt to the above named Graff caused the detective assigned to the latter case to suspect Lugosy.

On August 20th, a suspicious odor was noticed about Lugosy's carpenter shop. Subsequently, the detectives assigned to the case searched the basement in which the carpenter shop was located, and discovered a varnish tank which they broke open, disclosing a dismembered body, which was later identified, by Mrs. Aaron A. Graff, as that of her husband.

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

1924					1923			
	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending
Male	- 5192	3868	1274	50	5164	3967	1149	48
Female	2924	2080	777	67	2824	1999	762	63
Total	- 8116	5948	2051	117	7988	5966	1911	111

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1924

1920		1921		1922		1923	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	1	-	3	3	2	28	63
		1918		1919			
		1	1	4	6		

Investigations :	Reported	Closed	Pending
1924	-	6284	47
1923	-	5996	44

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1924

1919	- 1	1920	- 1	1923	- 34
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MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

1924					1923			
	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending	Reported	Located or Returned Home	Closed Otherwise	Pending
Male	- 803	616	170	17	908	717	150	41
Female	538	425	106	7	558	444	84	30
Total	- 1341	1041	276	24	1466	1161	234	71

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND DISPOSED OF IN 1924

1923—Male, 17 - Female, 7

Investigations :	Reported	Closed
1924	- - -	3691
1923	- - -	1575

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UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

1924				1923		
	Reported	Identified	Pending	Reported	Identified	Pending
Male	- 653	533	120	606	491	115
Female	- 90	83	7	90	80	10
Total	- 743	616	127	696	571	125

CASES REPORTED PREVIOUS YEARS AND IDENTIFIED 1924

1923—Male - - 2 Female - - 1

SUMMARY

Investigations:			Reported		Closed		Pending	
			1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Local	- - - -	- - - -	6284	5996	6237	5952	47	44
Other Authorities	- - - -	- - - -	3691	1575	3691	1575	-	-
Unidentified Dead	- - - -	- - - -	743	696	616	571	127	125
Total	- - - -	- - - -	10718	8267	10544	8098	174	169

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED CASES DISPOSED OF

			LOCAL		OTHER CITIES	
		Missing Persons	Investigations	Unidentified Dead	Missing Persons	Investigations
1924	- -	98.5%	99.2%	82.9%	98.2%	100%
1923	- -	98.6%	99.2%	82.0%	95.0%	100%

SUMMARY BY PERCENTAGES

Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Cases Reported for 1924, as Against the Year 1923:

			LOCAL		OTHER CITIES	
			Increase Over 1923	Decrease Over 1923	Increase Over 1923	Decrease Over 1923
Missing Persons	-	1.6%	-	-	-	*8.5%
Investigations	-	4.8%	-	-	134.3%	-
Unidentified Dead	-	6.7%	-	-	-	-

*Decrease.

*MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS

			Fines		Sentenced		Years		Months	
			1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	9	8	6	20	-	-
" Misdemeanors	-	\$30	-	-	9	17	5	23	-	7

*TOTAL ARRESTS, FELONIES, MISDEMEANORS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

			Arrested		Convicted		Discharged		Pending	
			1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	24	29	10	8	8	16	6	5
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	21	26	9	19	3	2	9	5
Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	21	29	8	14	3	10	10	5
Totals	-	-	66	84	27	41	14	28	25	15

*Incidental to routine of the Bureau.

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NARCOTIC BUREAU

During the past few years, public interest in the question of narcotic drug addiction has steadily and rapidly grown, and in 1924 it was undoubtedly greater than at any previous period. This awakening is due primarily to police activity, shown not so much in the arrests of individuals, guilty of violating narcotic laws, as in the arrests of narcotic addicts who are criminals and guilty of almost every crime on the calendar.

**Public Interest
in the Narcotic
Problem**

The fact that 75% of drug users have criminal records, and that about 16% of those arrested for major crimes, homicides, felonious assault, assault and robbery and burglary, are drug addicts, is evidence of the close connection between drug addiction and crime. It is, therefore, obvious that the control of the narcotic problem is a big factor in crime prevention.

The existence of this interest in the subject of narcotic addiction has caused numerous anti-narcotic associations, societies and leagues to spring up all over the country. Some of them may be well-meaning, but many self-appointed organizations were started for the sole purpose of obtaining funds, by applying to individuals of wealth for membership subscriptions, thus financing the promoters of the enterprise without much, if any, regard for the ostensible objects of it. Such bodies have neither the experience, knowledge nor facilities to accomplish anything useful. A great deal of their "literature" is puerile and untruthful.

**Activities of
Self-Appointed
Narcotic Societies**

Much rot has been written, and many theories advanced by individuals who accept hearsay evidence, who start and advance anti-narcotic propaganda but who have never come in close relation with the addict; who could not distinguish heroin from cocaine, and who would not be able to recognize an addict were they to meet one face to face. Although campaigns of educational publicity are essential, the dissemination of untruths and mis-statements must be vigorously combatted.

It has been the aim of the Narcotic Bureau, of the New York Police Department, to educate the public as to the dangers of narcoticism through general publicity, and also by lectures and radio talks.

There has been too much sensational talk by unauthorized persons about the existence of the narcotic-drug habit among children of school age. In an investigation no trace was found of drug addiction among the 951,000 school children, of all grades, in this City; nor have teachers or public school physicians found one child who used drugs. From time to time there have been complaints regarding school children using drugs. In every instance they were found to be baseless.

School Children

During the year, several narcotic bills were introduced at Albany, but none were passed except one making the sale of cocaine a felony, and we are still without a General State Narcotic Law.

Laws

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CHAPTER 130

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to the disposition and sale of cocaine or eucaïne.

Became a law March 30, 1923, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**Cocaine and
Eucaïne**

Section 1. Article one hundred and sixty-six of the penal law is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section seventeen hundred and forty-six, to read as follows:

§ 1746. **Sale of cocaine or eucaïne.** It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish or dispose of alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaïne or their salts or any admixture of cocaine or eucaïne, except upon the written prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same, shall be filled but once and of which no copy shall be taken by any person; except, however, that such cocaine and eucaïne, or their salts, may lawfully be sold at wholesale upon written order of a licensed pharmacist or druggist, duly registered physician, licensed veterinarian or licensed dentist, provided that the wholesale dealer shall affix to each bottle, box or package containing the article sold, the label "poison" with the name and place of business of the seller. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years, or by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The "Survey of the Narcotic Problem in the State of New York," published in the Annual Report, 1923, was presented to the United States Senate; it exposed the great volume of heroin used, and the fact that heroin was not an essential drug in the practice of medicine. The survey was used in support of an argument favoring the passage of a law prohibiting the importation of opium for use in the manufacture of heroin. The Police Administration has always been opposed to the manufacture of this drug, on the ground that there exists no legitimate use for it, and that the great traffic in it is wholly illicit and purely mercenary.

**Kings County
Hospital**

It has been the custom to treat drug addicts making personal application. Those without criminal records, or beginners, were sent either to the Metropolitan Hospital or the Kings County Hospital, both city institutions; those with criminal records, or whose addiction was long standing, were sent to Rikers Island, or Bedford Reformatory. In June, 1924, Kings County Hospital was closed to addicts, leaving only the Metropolitan Hospital for this specific purpose.

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One of the difficulties we have had to contend with in effecting cures of addicts sent to hospitals, workhouses, or penitentiaries has been the smuggling of drugs. The drug addict is exceedingly cunning, and is continually devising new schemes for evading the law, escaping detection and in securing drugs. A number of arrests were made on Blackwells Island for drug smuggling and, besides, hundreds of letters and containers of narcotics were seized by men of the Narcotic Bureau or were turned over to them for investigation by the authorities in charge of the institutions concerned and which resulted in numerous additional arrests.

Drug Smuggling

On September 6, the following order was issued to all commands:

"Because of the arrests by the Narcotic Bureau, during the past three years, of over 900 vendors, smugglers and illicit dealers in opium, there is at present a greater scarcity of opium for smoking purposes, in the criminal underworld, than ever before in the history of this city.

"As this unusual shortage may be an incentive for narcotic addicts to resort to burglary in order to secure their accustomed supply, patrolmen on post are directed to pay particular attention to the premises of wholesale and retail drug stores and warehouses where such drug is legitimately stored."

**Shortage of
Smoking Opium**

Never before, in the police history of the City of New York, was there such a shortage of opium and other drugs. Vendors who had a supply were thrown into a panic and would not sell to new customers. It is feared that, because of this, addicts made insane by their insatiable craving would seek to force pharmacists to give them drugs; or that the scarcity, and consequent exorbitant price, of opium might encourage the dealers to attempt to obtain a supply. The druggists would, of course, refuse, with the possible result that the addict would hold him up and compel him to surrender the drugs.

The International Narcotic Criminal Identification Bureau has been greatly enlarged and augmented, establishing closer relations not only with the Police Departments of other cities throughout the country, but with all peace officers and law enforcing bodies, such as County Sheriffs, State Constabularies, Wardens of Penitentiaries and Superintendents of various Penal institutions, delinquent homes, etc. In some instances prisoners get by the police without being recognized as narcotic addicts, being out on bail between time of arrest and conviction. However, when sent to prison they are discovered and the Narcotic Bureau advised of the case and furnished fingerprints, photographs, records, etc.

**International
Narcotic Criminal
Identification
Bureau**

There has been a decrease in the seizure of narcotics in large bulks. This is due to police activity, for the large sellers bring in their narcotics in smaller lots and scatter their caches in various localities. They are not

**New Tactics of
Drug Peddlers**

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putting their eggs in one basket any longer. This has made it immeasurably harder for the police to obtain the location of large amounts of narcotics.

A similar situation has been noted in connection with many street sellers, who refuse to sell an addict a daily dosage, as formerly the custom. The addicts are at present sold their narcotics in half-ounce and ounce lots. By the usual method, several addicts pool their funds, a certain one making the purchase, which they apportion among themselves. In this way, the vendor sells but once, where formerly there were, perhaps, ten separate, distinct transactions, all involving an equal hazard to himself.

Evidence and Arrests

The general public is under the impression that the police can arrest a drug addict because of the use of narcotics, or charge him with being an addict, when he is under the influence of drugs. This can be done in some cities, but not here. Addicts can only be arrested when physical evidence of possession is present and then the charge is "the illegal possession of narcotics." Every day, hundreds of drug addicts are observed by the detectives of the Narcotic Bureau, but they are powerless to make arrests, because of lack of authority. Instead, they have to be kept under surveillance and followed until they buy drugs.

It is even more difficult to effect the arrest of a seller, because of the difficulty in securing evidence to obtain conviction. There is practically no other method by which the legal exactions as to what constitute evidence can be met than by the detective posing as an addict and making an actual purchase. It must be borne in mind that the testimony of an addict is not accepted in the courts here. When such a purchase is made, the man who takes the money does not deliver the narcotics, but goes away. Another man, seldom having the drugs in his possession, informs the customer where he secreted them, in a hall-way, for example, under a stoop, or similar hiding places. Despite all these complications, the Narcotic Bureau, in addition to other narcotic violation arrests, apprehended 188 sellers and obtained 98% convictions.

Veronal

Since enactment of the amendment to the Sanitary Code, prohibiting druggists selling veronal except on physicians' prescriptions, there have been very few deaths from this drug compared with the preceding year. Veronal is used largely by drug addicts, to assuage their suffering when unable to obtain their favorite narcotic, or after taking a cure, and many of them, by this substitution, acquire the "veronal habit."

SUMMARY

<i>Sent to Hospitals Direct from Narcotic Bureau</i>	<i>Total Narcotic Arrests</i>	<i>Miscellaneous Arrests by Narcotic Division</i>	<i>Total</i>
253	2,386	346	2,985

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SUMMARY—DETECTIVE DIVISION

TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

	1924	1923		
Homicide (Murder)	310*	262		
Felonious Assault	2,300	2,496		
Assault and Robbery	1,555	1,077		
Burglary, Residence, Day	1,053	1,356		
Burglary, Residence, Night	355	620		
Burglary, Store, etc.	2,797	2,957		
Larcenies	28,516	26,461		
Attempted and Misc. Felonies.....	1,751	1,625		
Simple Assault	320	372		
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	2,078	2,101		
			41,035	39,327
Investigations (Local)	26,891	26,325		
Investigations (for other authorities)	9,702	6,654		
			36,593	32,979
* Includes the 13 Chinese killed in Tong War.			77,628	72,306

HOMICIDES

MANNER COMMITTED

	1924	1923
Shooting	219	178
Stabbing	50	43
Assault	32	35
Strangulation	5	4
Burning	4	1
Poisoning .....	.....	1
Total	310*	262

* The 13 Chinese killed in Tong War included.

SAFE AND LOFT COMPLAINTS

Number Reported	1924	1923	Decrease	Per Cent.
Loft - - - -	68	153	85	55.6
Safe - - - -	117	135	18	13.3

AUTO THEFTS—LARCENY AND BURGLARY

	1924	1923
Number of cars reported stolen - - - -	10,006	7,959
Number of cars recovered* - - - -	7,101	4,940
Per cent. recovered - - - -	70.1	62.1

*The percentage of stolen cars recovered during 1924 was the highest ever recorded.

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WORK OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

RECAPITULATION AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS

The following is a tabulation showing all classes of crime reported to the Detective Division :

	Cases Reported			Arrests		Convicted		Discharged		For Other Authorities		Pending	
	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Homicide (Murder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1924	1923
Felonious Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*310	262
Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2300	2496
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1555	1077
Grand Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4383	4933
Petit Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20754	18768
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7762	7693
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1751	1625
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	372
Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2078	2101
												934	1073
Homicide (Murder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1924	1923
Felonious Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*310	262
Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2300	2496
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1555	1077
Grand Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4383	4933
Petit Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20754	18768
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7762	7693
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1751	1625
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	372
Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2078	2101
												934	1073

*Includes the 13 Chinese killed in Tong War.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NOTABLE CRIMES

About 12.05 A. M., January 5, Edward Dolge, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was shot by one of four men while engaged in the commission of a crime of robbery. He lived for about eight hours, but failed to furnish the police with any definite information as to who were responsible for his injuries. The crime was committed on the stairs of the Hunts Point Station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, and in the presence of no witnesses. The perpetrators escaped in an automobile, the description of which varied. **Homicide**

At about 5 A. M. on the morning of January 5, detectives of the Automobile Squad recovered a Packard seven-passenger touring car in a garage at 124th Street and Pleasant Avenue. They had received information from the office of the Police Commissioner that this was a stolen car, and that the men who left the car in the garage stated that "if the 'police flivver' had lasted about four blocks more, they would have been arrested."

It seems that at the time of the commission of this crime, a policeman in a Police Department Ford car followed the Packard car in which the perpetrators of this crime escaped. Detectives obtained the names of two of the occupants of the car and a general description of the two other occupants. After a series of investigations, they finally heard that one Frank John Fitzpatrick was in Springfield, Mass. The police of that city were advised and arrested him upon the charge of bringing stolen goods into the State of New York.

A detective brought back the said prisoner, and he was questioned. After several hours, he finally admitted that he was one of the occupants of the car on the morning of January 5, and that the car was operated by one Jack Dalton, not arrested; and that William Boltwood and a man, known as "Jimmy," were the principals in the killing of Edward Dolge.

On January 24, detectives received information that "Jimmy" and Boltwood were in the vicinity of 3461 Third Avenue. They had the premises under observation for a while, and noticed two men leave who answered the description of "Jimmy" and Boltwood; they effected their arrest. After being questioned for about nine hours, the prisoners made statements. "Jimmy," whose name is James Leonard, admitted that he was the man who fired the shot which caused the death of Edward Dolge, and Boltwood admitted that he was the man that went down the stairs of the station and called the said Dolge to the street. Sufficient information was obtained and evidence produced to obtain a conviction for first degree murder of James Leonard, who is now awaiting execution; and the probable conviction of the other prisoners awaiting trial.

As this crime was committed in an isolated place, and there were no witnesses present at the time of the actual shooting, a conviction could not

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have been obtained unless the officers handling the case had fully realized the difficulties with which they were confronted.

On January 12, detectives arrested William Dill and Alfred Zelowitz in Elizabeth, N. J., for burglarizing the loft of the Niagara Shirt Company, on January 5, and stealing about \$5,000 worth of silk shirts, all of which were recovered.

Hold-ups

At about 1.30 A. M., January 13, James Donovan, 214 East 95th Street; Sam Ostoni, 1768 Second Avenue; John Marino, 112 East Fourth Street, held up the patrons of a restaurant, owned by Bob Diry, of 400 East 75th Street, while Dominick Cascio, of 154 Forsythe Street, chauffeur of a taxicab, waited outside to drive them away. During the progress of the hold-up, Patrolmen John Schneider and Frank Ertlo were passing, and observed it. They entered restaurant and Schneider was shot in the left eye, from which injury he died later. Patrolman Ertlo shot James Donovan in the stomach, after Donovan had shot Schneider, and Donovan later died from the injuries. Five arrests were made, namely: James Donovan, Sam Ostoni, John Marino, Dominick Cascio, and Anthony Scarpolli. The latter is the person who supplied the revolvers and conducted a bicycle store at 104 East Fourth Street, where he was arrested and confessed. Following trial, Sam Ostoni was sentenced to 14 years; other four are pending.

Pay-roll Robbery

At 2.45 P. M., January 18, three unknown men entered the office of the Ashford Plumbing Company, 567 Ashford Street, while the bookkeeper, Sarah Kupfer, of 649 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, was making up the payroll. Besides the bookkeeper, two men were in the place at the time. At the point of revolvers, the three criminals ordered them into the rear office, while one of the men picked up \$4,752. They made their escape in an old Hudson coach, the license number of which could not be ascertained.

After a diligent investigation, which necessitated trips to New Haven, Conn., and Boston, Mass., the detective in charge of the case arrested Charles Christman, of 202 West 14th Street, Manhattan; Charles Haynes, of 213 West 106th Street, Manhattan, and Frank Parszik, of 407 19th Street, Brooklyn, on February 18, 1924. On March 19, he arrested Sylvester Santilla, of 150 21st Street Brooklyn, in Albany, N. Y.

All four of the above defendants pleaded guilty, and were given the following sentences on June 23, 1924: Christman, 15 years in Sing Sing; Haynes, 5 to 10 years in Sing Sing; Santilla, 5 to 10 years in Sing Sing; Parszik, 1½ to 10 years in Sing Sing.

On January 18 detectives arrested Julius Scherr for the larceny of \$30,000 of bonds from the American Exchange Bank. The prisoner admitted his guilt. Of these bonds, \$16,000 were recovered, and the defendant was sentenced to two and one-half years in Sing Sing Prison.

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January 19, a patrolman arrested Joseph Phalen, 2760 Eighth Avenue, in front of 118 East 52d Street for acting in concert with an unknown man, who escaped, in attempting the larceny of a Franklin automobile. The prisoner was armed with a .32 calibre loaded revolver and attempted to shoot the arresting officer. Phalen was sentenced to seven years in State's Prison.

Charles Goldberg, 1135 55th Street, Brooklyn, was very active in dealing with thieves and receivers of stolen goods in this city. He was arrested several times, but only once convicted, and fined, in Springfield, Mass. On January 30, 1924, he was arrested, charged with having in his possession a quantity of woolens, and clothing valued at \$2,500, which was found to be property stolen, January 20, 1924, from a loft of Israel Aaronson, 135 Wooster Street.

Goldberg was tried, and convicted on June 12, 1924, and sentenced to State's Prison for a term of 6 to 15 years.

On January 30, Edward C. Becherer was arrested by detectives at 50th Street and Broadway, this City, on suspicion of being implicated in the larceny of a Pierce-Arrow sedan. Becherer denied his identity at the time, but later admitted that he was the man wanted. Through an interview with Becherer's wife, information was obtained that led to the recovery of seventeen automobiles, all of which were stolen from this City at various times, Becherer having been implicated in each theft. His guilt was clinched by finding a set of steel dies, similar to those used by automobile thieves to change motor numbers. Becherer was arraigned in the Magistrate's Court and held in \$3,000 bail for examination, and later indicted. In April, 1924, he was again arraigned in the Court of General Sessions and there feigned insanity, upon which the presiding judge committed him to Bellevue Hospital for observation. May 19, 1924, the Sanity Commission heard testimony of the witnesses and detectives concerned, and decided to return the patient to the proper authorities. On a later date he was tried in the Court of General Sessions, resulting in the jury rendering a *verdict of not guilty*.

**Wholesale
Auto-Thief**

On January 31 Giro Scotti of Wyandance, L. I., was arrested in the woods of Patchogue, L. I., by New York Police Department detectives on a warrant signed by U. R. Baker, Judge of the County Court, Binghamton, N. Y., dated December 2, 1922. Scotti was charged with having shot and killed Patrolman Clarence Moran of the Binghamton, N. Y., Police Department, after the patrolman had arrested him in Binghamton on November 30, 1922. Scotti was delivered to the Binghamton Police Department.

About 11 P. M., on February 5th, Walter Wallace, of 104 West 122d Street, was arrested at 86th Street and Third Avenue, and had in his possession a fully loaded revolver and a leather hand bag containing jewelry. Upon

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being questioned, Wallace confessed to twenty-one burglaries, and on February 26th, he was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

On February 6, detectives arrested William Sutton, 986 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for participating in several chain-store hold-ups. He was sentenced to from 7½ to 15 years in Sing Sing on February 25, 1924.

Stolen Bonds

On February 8 detectives arrested Frank Zerillo, charged with acting in concert with others in stealing 105 bonds, valued at \$1,000 each, of the Republic of Cuba. They were stolen on February 4 from 40 Exchange Place, this city. Thirty of the bonds were found in the possession of the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

On February 14, a patrolman stopped an automobile which was being driven recklessly at 46th Street and Fifth Avenue. It was found that the operator had no license, and that the automobile was stolen the same day.

The operator, Joseph Kelly, 21, of 374 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was questioned by detectives, who had received information about four men committing several holds-ups. After diligent questioning, Kelly finally admitted that he had participated in the hold-ups, and also gave the names of his two accomplices.

The detectives then arrested Joseph Wallace, 20, of 338 Fourth Street, and James Lowell, 19, of 338 Fourth Street, and Herbert Mackie, 26, on March 19. Mackie, in the commission of one crime, fired five shots at an officer and was known to have carried a sawed-off shotgun. They acknowledged the following hold-ups:

Shop "Hold-ups"

Drug store, 4502 16th Avenue; grocery store, 334 East Fourth Street; drug store, 24th Street and Third Avenue; drug store, Dahill Road and Church Avenue; grocery store, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 39th Street; toy store, 49th Street and Fifth Avenue; drug store, New York Avenue and Bergen Street; grocery store, Smith Street and Second Place; restaurant, First Place and Court Street; drug store, 18th Street and Ditmas Avenue; grocery store, Avenue J and Cortelyou Road; grocery store, Rogers Avenue; drug store, 14th Avenue and 54th Street; drug store, Fulton Street; Army and Navy store, Fifth avenue and Fifth Street; grocery store, Eighth Avenue and 20th Street.

Kelly, Lowell and Wallace were tried, convicted and sentenced to from 10 to 20 years in Sing Sing on March 4, 1924. Mackie was sentenced to 20 years in Sing Sing on March, 22, 1924.

During the months of November and December, 1923, and January and February, 1924, a number of department store wagons were stolen while standing on the streets. Detectives were assigned to investigate and after

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shadowing, for a period of about three months, they succeeded in apprehending, on February 16, 1924, Raymond Maloney, 1553 Lexington Avenue, and an unknown man who escaped, stealing a delivery wagon from 96th Street and Park Avenue loaded with merchandise valued at \$3,500, which was recovered, intact.

Department-
Store Wagons

The detectives continued to search for the unknown man. They learned his name was Cornelius R. Searson, of 363 Edgecomb Avenue, a former department store employee. Searson's wife was shadowed continuously, and as a result, at 2 A. M., on March 16, 1924, after she had left a dance hall at 86th Street and Third Avenue she met her husband on 125th Street, near Lexington Avenue, and he was promptly arrested. Both prisoners pleaded guilty. Maloney was sentenced to State's Prison for two years, and Searson was sent to the Penitentiary. This stopped the larceny of department store wagons.

About 10.20 P. M., February 16, the Bronx Telegraph Bureau notified the detectives of the 27th Squad that an Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company store at 754 Allerton Avenue had been held up and robbed by two men. Upon arriving at the scene, detectives questioned Frederick Fuchs, manager of the store. He stated that two men, at the point of revolvers, forced him and his clerk to the rear room of the store, and while one covered them with his revolver, the other man rifled the cash register and then the pockets of the manager and the clerk.

Mr. Fuchs furnished a description of the men and the detectives proceeded to make inquiries in the immediate vicinity. They were informed that a Ford touring car in which three men were riding, was seen leaving White Plains and Allerton Avenues, immediately after the hold-up. They at once drove in the direction the car was supposed to have gone and then visited the various poolrooms, lunchrooms and lunch wagons in the Italian section. While still pursuing their investigation, at about 11 P. M., driving north on White Plains Avenue at 210th Street, about one mile from the scene of the crime, they observed a Ford touring car in which were four men, two of whom answered the description furnished by Mr. Fuchs.

The detectives started in pursuit of the car. The occupants of the Ford car increased their rate of speed, and when the Ford was overhauled by the detectives, one of the occupants of the Ford car was seen to draw from his overcoat pocket a revolver, and point it at them. He was immediately covered and ordered to drop the weapon, which he did. When the men were ordered out of the car by the detectives, an altercation took place, and the detectives were finally compelled to use force to effect the arrest.

The prisoners were: James Mastrogiovinni, 757 East 213th Street; Tony Monoco, East Tremont Avenue; Frank Losito, 3205 Barnes Avenue; Morris Losito, 3205 Barnes Avenue.

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Mr. Fuchs was called and he identified Mastrogiovinni and Frank Losito as the men who held him up. Mr. Morris Schector, who conducts a dairy store at 213 East Kingsbridge Road, identified Tony Monoco as the man who had held him up on February 9, 1924, at the point of a revolver. Miss Margaret Pasquale, 2508 Hughes Avenue, identified Mastrogiovinni, Morris Losito and Tony Monoco as the men who had held her up and stole from her \$800 in cash.

All of these men were convicted and received from ten to twenty years.

Railroad Station Robbery

About 12.30 A. M., February 20, three unknown men entered the Flatbush Avenue station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and, at point of revolvers, held up the agent, Jacob Bush, of 1003 DeKalb Avenue, forced him to open safe and stole \$344.10 in currency.

Detectives learned from the agent that he slightly remembered one of the men. They then began their investigation by interviewing different station agents, and learned from the agent at the Atlantic Avenue station that a man by the name of Lang, who had worked there for about two weeks, answered the description.

The agent accompanied the detectives to the Bureau of Criminal Identification, but was unable to identify any picture there. The detectives later visited the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit, where the records of former employees were looked up and Lang's address and record obtained.

The detectives, accompanied by the agent, called at 91 North Fourth Street, where they conducted an investigation and learned that a man answering Lang's description, did reside at that address.

The detectives, without revealing themselves, inquired of Mrs. Lang if her son was at home and were informed that he was not. They then hid themselves in the house opposite and, after a wait of ten hours, observed a man peeking through the window curtains. The apartment was then entered, and Lang placed under arrest. A roll of fifty pennies with the agent's name on wrapper were found in his trousers; further search revealed a revolver on a shelf and a bag containing \$45 in change in a shoe.

Lang was taken to Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, where he was questioned. He finally admitted his guilt, and gave the hang-out of his accomplices at Washington and Myrtle Avenues. Upon this information, Joseph Martini, 24, of 271 Beauford Avenue, and John Konkel, 22, of 1347 Bradley Street, Chicago, Ill., were arrested.

Martine was sentenced to twenty years, and Lang and Konkel to from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing, March 4, 1924.

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On February 25, detectives arrested Hyman Gold, Joseph Goldsmith and Louis Goodman, charged with forcing an entrance to the store of Weinberg & Hollman, and stealing a quantity of furs valued at \$15,000. They had the furs in their possession at time of arrest. They were indicted for burglary in the third degree as second offenders. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three years and six months at State's Prison.

From March 2, detectives had under observation Philip Cohen and Morris Beck. On March 5, at about 6 p. m., they left their hangout, trailed by the officers, and entered a hardware store on Bowery and East Fourth Street. They then left there and went to the vicinity of 29th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. On Seventh Avenue, they hailed a taxicab operated by Jack Schulman. They stopped in front of an address on West 28th Street. They entered the premises next door and, about thirty minutes later, both men came out of premises carrying two large burlap bags containing furs valued at \$10,000, which they placed in the taxicab. The furs had been stolen from a loft, where the prisoners had forced a rear window. **Furs**

The prisoners were convicted and sentenced as follows: Philip Cohen and Morris Beck, Elmira Reformatory. Jack Schulman, the taxicab chauffeur, discharged.

On March 15, information was secured that one Samuel Feldman, Rogues' Gallery No. 41,541, a known safe and loft burglar, was contemplating a big robbery in this city. No further information being forthcoming, it became necessary to locate Feldman and find out his associates and endeavor to learn where the big robbery was to be. Detectives were assigned to shadow Samuel Feldman, and they found that he had tanks of oxygen refilled at the Ohio Chemical Company and removed to an address on Sherman Avenue, the home of Samuel Levine and Philip Zeigler, an ex-convict. This house was covered by detectives until August 4, 1924. **Projected Robbery**

It was learned that Samuel Feldman, Samuel Levine and Philip Zeigler met almost daily at 53d Street and First Avenue.

Each day, after meeting at this place, they would travel over the different streets, looking over loft buildings, jewelry and shoe stores, trucks containing valuable merchandise, and construction operations where pay-rolls were to be delivered.

The thieves decided to steal a truckload of furs, valued at \$10,000, but they were unsuccessful.

At about 10 p. m., August 3, seven thieves went to the American Express Company Building and entered through the elevator door. Four went

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to the first floor, bound and disarmed Watchman John O'Neill, and robbed Patrick McCarroll, also employed as a watchman. Detectives were covering the outside of the building and after the thieves entered the building, which occupies considerable space and is seven stories high, the detectives called reserves and surrounded the block. The detectives attempted to enter the building and the thieves opened fire. The detectives returned the fire, about thirty shots being fired in all, with the result that the seven thieves caught were removed to the hospital for treatment. The following ten men were arrested for complicity in this crime:

Samuel Levine,	Sentenced to State's Prison 5 to 10 years.
Murray Gordon,	" " " " 10 years.
Samuel Cohen,	" " " " 5 to 10 years.
Louis Geiger,	" " " " 3½ to 7 years.
Samuel G. Gold,	" " " " 5 to 10 years.
John O'Neill,	" " " " 5 to 10 years.
Charles Smithson,	Pending.
Philip Zeigler,	Pending.
Samuel Trepper,	Pending.
Louis Kirschenbaum,	Discharged.

Conspiracy

This robbery was well planned and worked out over a long period. Murray Gordon, an ex-convict, induced John O'Neill, the watchman for the American Express Company and a former prison keeper in Dannemora, where they became acquainted, to furnish him with the plan of the building and the amount of property kept there. All this O'Neill furnished, and on the night of the robbery the property in the building was worth about \$438,000.

While Murray Gordon was in communication with O'Neill, another employee, Samuel Trepper, was also furnishing information to another one of the thieves, neither O'Neill nor Trepper knowing about each other's connection with the thieves. This shows how well the crime was conceived. It would have been successfully carried out had the criminals not been anticipated as the thieves were armed with revolvers, oxygen and gas tanks, gas burners and sufficient tools to complete the job.

From information received from the prisoners, it was learned they contemplated committing larger robberies in this City. They expected to get between one and two million dollars from the American Express Company job, and then they had planned for O'Neill, the watchman, to quit his job, two days after the robbery, and secure a similar job with a prominent bank as a watchman, and then lay plans to rob it.

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On March 17, detectives arrested Wazil Warumshek, 154 Ridge Street, **Arson** charged with having caused the death of the entire John Kluba family, consisting of four persons, by setting fire to the above-mentioned premises, during the night; the crime was prompted by jealousy. The defendant was sentenced to State's Prison for 65 years, November 16, 1924.

At 11 P. M., March 17, 1924, it was reported to the Telegraph Bureau that a man had been thrown from roof of 126 West 66th Street, after having been robbed.

Detectives interviewed the complainant at the place of occurrence. He stated that about 10.45 P. M., he was approached, while at Broadway and 66th Street, by two unknown white men who forced him to go to the roof of 126 West 66th Street, and after making him remove his overcoat, took from his person \$1 and cast him from the roof.

Complainant's story did not sound plausible to the detectives and they **Burglary** accompanied him to Roosevelt Hospital, where upon searching his clothing they found several articles of jewelry and a piece of paper showing that he resided at 133 West 64th Street and not at 133 West 61st Street, as he had previously declared. Both addresses were then visited, and, in a room, at 133 West 64th Street, was found a fur coat and a quantity of jewelry, which he could not satisfactorily account for. It was later identified as stolen from the apartment of Miss Mary A. Bill, 21 West 70th Street, during a night burglary.

The detectives learned that the injured man's name was Ramon Tapia, and he was placed under arrest charged with the above crime. To all appearances, he had fallen while attempting to gain an entrance to an apartment at 126 West 66th Street, for the purpose of committing a similar crime. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital until his recovery, when he was sentenced, on May 15, to the Penitentiary for the Bill burglary.

A truck containing a quantity of merchandise, valued at \$30,000, was **Truck "Hold-up"** held up in Rye, N. Y., on March 27, 1924. After being notified by the Rye authorities of the theft, the complainant was requested to come to this office to look at pictures of known truck thieves. The complainant appeared, and, after looking over pictures, identified Max Price, Harry Ross and Edward Diamond, three of the most active truck thieves in this city. On March 30, 1924, Max Price, 308 West 29th Street; Harry Ross, alias Blindeman, 212 West 110th Street, and on April 3, 1924, Edward Diamond, Penn Post Hotel, 31st Street and Eighth Avenue, were arrested for the above crime. On June 9, 1924, Harry Ross was sentenced to serve 30 years in State's Prison. Price and Diamond were held, in \$25,000 bail each, for trial and the case is still pending. This arrest helped to break up an organized gang of truck thieves.

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Homicide of Woman

About 4.30 p. m., March 25, Mrs. Maude C. Bauer was driving her two small children and her mother in a Ford sedan in a lonely section, when her car became stuck in the sand and mud at the edge of the roadway. Some few moments later another Ford sedan, operated by a man, came along and he offered to take Mrs. Bauer to where help could be obtained to get her car out of the mud. She entered his car and they drove away. About fifteen minutes later two boys found the dead body of Mrs. Bauer on the roadway a short distance from where her car was stalled. She had been shot in the throat and abdomen. On April 17 one Harry Hoffman was arrested, charged with homicide. After a sensational trial that attracted nation-wide attention, Hoffman was convicted and sentenced to twenty years in State's prison.

About 10.15 p. m., March 26, a patrolman, while on patrol post, observed a light in the first floor of 356 West 37th Street, occupied by the Union Coat and Apron Supply Co. He tried the door, and found the padlock missing, but the door locked, and he observed a man in the rear of the store. The man inside turned out the store light, but the patrolman, by means of his pocket flashlight, was able to see the man inside leave the premises by way of a side hall door. The patrolman apprehended this man, who was about to enter a house in the rear, and brought him back to the shop. He turned on the lights, and ascertained that the man was Thomas Givelos, 4805 Bliss Street, Long Island City, and that he had just murdered his brother, James Givelos, of 321 West 28th Street, in the shop of the Union Coat and Apron Supply Co., by striking him on the head with a monkey wrench, and cutting his throat with a butcher knife. The criminal was sentenced to twenty years in State's Prison.

Pawnshop "Hold-up"

At about 10.30 a. m., March 27, eight unknown men, all armed with revolvers, attempted to hold up the pawnshop of Benjamin Gordon, 2127 Amsterdam Avenue. During an exchange of shots between the hold-up men, the proprietor and his clerks, one of them, Abraham Greenberg, was shot in the abdomen and chest. He was confined in Columbus Hospital for a long period, but recovered. The criminals escaped in a Studebaker touring car, license 914-007 N. Y. This auto was stolen between 9 and 11.30 a. m., February 28, from in front of 101 West 116th Street and on March 28 was located in garage at 16 West 115th Street, where it had been left by a man who gave the name of "Michaels," address unknown.

On March 31, detectives assigned to the case arrested Sidney Brown, of 7 West 116th Street, charged with the larceny of this automobile. He was later identified by the manager of the garage as "Michaels."

The complainant and one of his clerks identified Brown as one of the hold-up men. Detectives kept Abraham Brown, a brother of Sidney Brown,

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under surveillance for several days and found that he frequently visited an apartment at 203 West 103d Street. It was kept under surveillance, and at about 6 A. M., April 5, the detectives, after seeing several persons enter during the night, forced an entrance and arrested Robert Murphy, alias Robert Carroll, alias Nelson, Albert Grassi, Joseph Massi, Louis Mamoli, Arthur Courley and Harry Sitomar. On searching the apartment, the detectives found two fully loaded revolvers and several cartridges which Robert Murphy admitted were his property.

On April 7, Harry Sitomar was discharged from custody, there being no evidence to connect him with any crime. However, he was kept under surveillance and, after careful shadowing, it was found that he visited the Bungalow Club on 115th Street. He was also trailed to Rose Danceland, where he was seen in company with a man afterwards found to be Alfred Gianandrea. Both were followed to a furnished room house on Lexington Avenue, where they met a man, later learned to be Anthony Fizzinoglia. These three men then went to an apartment on West 135th Street. At about 6 A. M., April 9, the detectives broke open the door of this apartment and arrested John Gianandrea, Alfred Gianandrea, Archie Riolo and Anthony Fizzinoglia. They found four fully loaded revolvers, two fully loaded automatic pistols and a steel jimmy in an icebox.

Prisoners, identified by the complainant, Gordon and witnesses, have received the following sentences: Alfred Grassi, 15 years; Anthony Fizzinoglia, 15 years; Sidney Brown, 10 years; John Gianandrea, 10 years; Robert Murphy, pleaded guilty and pending; Joseph Massi, pending; Anthony Gianandrea, pending; Archie Riolo, pending; Louis Mamoli was discharged. Arthur Courley, discharged, was subsequently shot and killed by a patrolman in 9-A Precinct while committing a robbery.

At about 2.45 A. M., March 30, a patrolman, while on duty in the vicinity of 39th Street and Eighth Avenue, heard the blowing of a police whistle and at the same time observed three men running north on Eighth Avenue toward 40th Street; two of them turned east on 40th Street. The patrolman commandeered an auto and chased the latter. They boarded a taxi at 40th Street, east of Eighth Avenue, and ordered the chauffeur to "step on the gas," but the patrolman overtook their car. They attacked the officer and one of them tried to shoot him. The patrolman subdued them with his night baton, and placed them under arrest. The prisoners were Thomas Frotheros, 333 West 16th Street, and Harry Lang, 782 Columbus Avenue; both have long police records. They were charged with robbery—they had just held up and robbed the proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at 612 Eighth Avenue, and taken \$65 from the cash register. Both were sent to State's Prison.

Chinese
Restaurant

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About 8.30 P. M., March 30, two patrolmen, on patrol in the vicinity of Broadway and 33d Street, were informed that three men, armed with revolvers, had boarded a taxicab at Broadway and were going west on 33d Street. These two patrolmen immediately commandeered another taxicab and caught the first taxi mentioned at 25th Street and 7th Avenue. The officers attempted to arrest the three men, and a fight, in which all concerned used their revolvers, ensued, with the result that the officers subdued them, took their revolvers and \$2,000 in counterfeit money from them. The prisoners described themselves as Thomas Vacca, 353 Henry Street, Orange, N. J.; Joseph Weyman, 50 South Street, Orange, N. J., and Anthony Mintelbao, 6013 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. All had police records, and they were convicted and sent to prison.

"Bobbed-Hair" Bandit

Between December, 1923, and April 1, 1924, a number of hold-ups were committed in chain, drug and grocery stores by a bobbed-hair girl and a male companion.

On April 1, they hired an automobile in Manhattan, had it call at the Claman Hotel on East 31st Street, where they told the chauffeur to drive them to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn. After driving to a secluded spot in the park, they knocked on the window to attract the attention of the chauffeur, the man telling him that his wife had been taken suddenly ill. He stopped the car and went to assist them, when he was ordered, at the point of revolvers in the hands of both, to enter the car; when inside he was forced to lay on the floor while they bound his hands and feet with picture wire. The man took the chauffeur's place at the wheel, while his bobbed-hair companion silenced the chauffeur at point of revolver. He drove the car to 1000 Pacific Street, the office of the National Biscuit Company. They ordered the chauffeur to lay quiet, and they entered the office, where there were several men and women employees. They ordered the office force into a small room, all complying with the command but the cashier, Nathan Mazio, who was preparing \$6,000 in cash for the bank. Mazio attempted to disarm the woman and the man fired two shots at him, striking him in both hips. Then they made their escape in the automobile they had left outside. Nothing was stolen. After exceptional detective work, detectives found clues which led them to suspect Edward Cooney and his wife, Celia.

The writing in a memorandum book, which was left in the automobile, was compared with writing of Cooney secured at a previous arrest; also with the writing on an envelope handed the cashier in the biscuit company's office by the woman and it proved to be the same.

Tracers were placed on mail of all relatives and friends, and their wires were tapped.

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On April 19, a letter was intercepted and detectives went to 915 Monroe Street, Jacksonville, Fla. After admittance was refused, the door was forced and the Cooneys were disarmed and arrested.

Edward Cooney and his wife, Celia, were indicted and pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree. They were sentenced to Auburn for ten to twenty years.

LIST OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY CELIA COONEY, "THE BOBBED-HAIR BANDIT," AND HER HUSBAND

December, 1923—A. & P. grocery, 198 Schenectady Avenue.

January 12, 1924—A. & P. grocery, 451 Ralph Avenue.

January 12, 1924—Drug store, 259 Ryerson Avenue.

January 20, 1924—Drug store, 311 New York Avenue.

January 22, 1924—Drug store, 341 New York Avenue.

February 2, 1924—Grocery, 320 Lafayette Avenue.

February 23, 1924—Grocery, 80 Third Avenue.

February 23, 1924—Grocery, 289 Seventh Avenue.

February 23, 1924—Drug store, 371 Sumner Avenue.

April 1, 1924—Biscuit company, 1000 Pacific Street.

Peter Novak, 418 East 76th Street; Joseph Varna, 500 East 77th Street, and August Wenger, 165 East 81st Street, were arrested at 165 East 81st Street. On April 1st, they held up, at point of revolver, Paul Lappin, of 533 East 79th Street, and stole \$30 and a gold watch. The pawn ticket for this watch was found on the prisoners. They pleaded guilty, and Varna and Novak were sentenced to 10 years each, and Wenger, 5 to 10 years.

About 11 A. M., April 8, an unknown man rang the door bell of the apartment of Henry I. Stengle, on Park Avenue. He was admitted by the maid, Louise Pivonka. The unknown man pointed a revolver at her and ordered her into kitchen, where another maid, Mary Mlavda, was at work. He drove both women into a clothes closet and locked the door, after which he stole jewelry valued at about \$20,000. Only a vague description of the criminal could be obtained, as he was masked and wore a red wig. A description of the stolen jewelry was sent to the Chiefs of Police in various cities, with the result that on July 15 Louis Campos was arrested in Washington, D. C., while trying to dispose of two pearl necklaces.

**Maid an
Accomplice**

Detective in charge of the case learned that Louise Pivonka was the wife of Louis Campos and he questioned her and she confessed her part of the crime, which was admitting Campos to the apartment. Nearly all of stolen property was recovered.

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Campos was returned to this city, where he and his wife were convicted of robbery. Campos was sentenced to twelve years in State's Prison, and wife sentenced to Penitentiary.

On April 12, 1922, Patrick Dealy was arrested in this city charged with robbery. He was convicted and sentenced to twenty years in State's Prison.

On December 9, 1922, Dealy escaped from Sing Sing Prison by disguising himself in female apparel.

Information was received from time to time that Dealy had been seen in Harlem. This information was carefully followed up, without result.

Apprehension of Ex-convict

On September 5, 1924, detectives were assigned to follow up further confidential information. By careful and persistent effort, it was learned that on the night of September 12, 1924, Dealy would be in some house on 124th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Detectives were assigned to cover this block and instructed to take no chances with Dealy, as he was always armed and had said he would "knock off" anyone who made an effort to apprehend him. At about 1.30 A. M., September 13, Dealy came out of 527 West 124th Street. The detectives confronted him with drawn revolvers, placed him under arrest, and on searching him found two fully loaded revolvers in his pocket.

Dealy was held in \$75,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

On April 16, 1924, a truck loaded with a quantity of rubber tires valued at \$20,000, while at 189th Street and Crotona Avenue, was held up by five unknown men at the point of revolvers, and driver was put into a sedan car by force and driven to Westbury, L. I., where he was released. He later identified pictures of persons who participated in the robbery. On July 3, Patrick Garigan, 878 Crescent Street, Astoria, L. I., was arrested and held in \$25,000 bail for trial. On July 7, Frank Snyder, 538 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was arrested, and held in \$25,000 bail for trial. On July 14, Joseph Meidel, 242 Lafayette Street, and John McGarr, 93 Floyd Street, was tried and convicted on September 22, and sentenced from 12½ to 20 years. Joseph Meidel held in \$25,000 bail for trial. These arrests stopped the holding up of trucks in the Bronx.

On May 2, a safe was blown at Amityville, L. I. The police of that city requested assistance, and New York Police Department detectives apprehended Abraham Hausman, No. 4341 Rogues' Gallery, and he was identified as the person implicated in robbing the safe. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison at Riverhead, L. I.

During the early part of 1924 several trucks were stolen along the North River water front. Detectives were assigned to investigate, and kept under

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surveillance several alleged truck thieves, in the west side of the City. On May 6, Joseph Grazios, 56 Mulberry Street, and John L. Tedesco, 32 Madison Street, were arrested charged with the larceny of a horse and truck containing five cases of merchandise, valued at \$5,000, from Pier No. 26, North River. Both were held in \$3,500 bail, each, for trial. On August 18, Moe Miller, 384 South Fourth Street, and Frank Kittany, 111 Atlantic Avenue, were arrested, charged with the larceny of truck and merchandise, valued at \$8,000, from Pier No. 10, North River. These men were held in \$5,000 bail, each, for trial. The above arrests stopped the larcenies of trucks and merchandise along the river front, and all this property was recovered. **Theft of Truck**

About 3 A. M., May 6, detectives stopped an automobile with ten men at Broadway and 117th Street. They were arrested, charged with the robbery of Max Rosen, 1034 Amsterdam Avenue. The complainant was unable to identify any of these men, but upon being brought to Police Headquarters four of the men were identified by detectives as wanted in the 37th Precinct for robbery. Indictments have been returned against them.

On May 7 detectives arrested Joseph Edelheit, Adolph Berman and Karl Katz, charging the defendants with the robbery on April 30, 1924, from Harry Minkoff, the chauffeur, of a truckload of shellac, valued at \$8,000. The property and the truck were recovered and the case is still pending.

On May 8, detectives arrested Bernard Marron, charged by the officials of the Capitol National Bank, 54 Canal Street, with Grand Larceny, having absconded with \$15,000 in cash while employed as cashier. The defendant obtained the position by advertising in the *New York Times* for a cashier, stating that he had a position open, and requesting applicants to send references and certificate of character. In this way he received the references of John Barry, a person of unquestionable character. Marron assumed the identity of John Barry and, supported by the references of the latter, secured the position of cashier in the Capitol National Bank. Previous to Marron's arrest, representatives of the complainant identified his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. He was convicted and sentenced to Atlanta Federal Prison for three years, September 9, 1924. **Pseudo Bank Clerk**

On May 12 Samuel L. Krantz, David DuBrin, Michael Klein and John B. Goldberg were arrested at 57th Street and Broadway, charged with selling Mrs. Edith M. Cook of Bristol, Conn., worthless stock to the amount of \$25,000. These men had a luxurious office at Broadway and 57th Street, which, immediately after the arrest, was abandoned and the furniture sold. There have been twelve other complaints against these men, since their arrest, and they have victimized many people out of thousands of dollars, all over the country. They were delivered to the Bristol, Conn., Police Department. **Worthless Stock**

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Hotel Robbery

About 8.45 p. m., May 12, Mrs. Edna Johnson, of the Hotel McAlpin, reported that she had been assaulted, bound and robbed of jewelry, valued at about \$9,000, while in Room 335 at the Hotel Alamac, Broadway and 71st Street, by Arthur Brent, Harry Summers, and an unknown woman.

Investigation resulted in the arrest of one Harry Behan, alias Harry Lesser, Harry Phillips, Wilson and Stearn and his wife, Lillian Behan, alias Lillian Schultz. An indictment was obtained against one Harry Sitimore, alias Dodson, whose picture was identified from a group photograph in possession of the Police Department. A general alarm has been sent out for his arrest.

Harry Behan and the photograph of Harry Sitimore were positively identified by Mildred Ford as being two of the men who, on April 15, robbed her of jewelry while in her apartment. Both these men have been indicted; Behan is now in the City Prison awaiting trial, and his wife is at liberty pending trial under \$2,500 bail.

On May 19, Raymond Beetha and David Burke entered the United Cigar Store, at 583 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and after robbing Albert Weiss, a clerk employed there, and while making their escape, shot a patrolman in the arm and shot and killed Detective Bernard Grottano. In the exchange of shots, Beetha also was shot and killed. Burke escaped, and there was nothing to indicate the identity of either.

Due to the unceasing efforts of the detectives working on the case, the identification of Beetha was made, and the name of Burke was learned. Their efforts to apprehend Burke continued.

On September 13, Burke, with Harry Rothman, held up and robbed Lewis Mendelsohn, a jeweler, of 540 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, of jewelry valued at \$8,000. In this case two shots were fired at a patrolman by Burke and a citizen was wounded. The jewelry was recovered, Burke was arrested and was positively identified by a patrolman and Albert Weiss as one of the men participating in the robbery at 583 Fulton Street on May 19. He later confessed to the above robberies, as well as several other crimes. He has been indicted on four counts and is now held under \$100,000 bail awaiting trial.

On May 23 Frank Markey, John Semkoff and Joseph Faber were arrested at 33d Street and Seventh Avenue while endeavoring to sell \$47,950 worth of Liberty Bonds, stolen from the Walton State Bank at Walton, Kansas. These bonds were all recovered, and the case is now pending.

Drug Store Robbery

About 12.10 a. m., May 24, one Salvatore Orlando, 363 Third Avenue, and Arthur Cauley, 232 52d Street, Brooklyn, both chauffeurs, entered a drug store conducted by Samuel Stern, at 321 Columbus Avenue, held up the proprietor, clerk and three customers at the point of revolvers, and stole

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\$200 in cash and a gold watch and chain. A patrolman responded to the blast of a police whistle, and arrived on the scene as the two hold-up men were leaving. Orlando opened fire on the officer, who returned it, killing Orlando. He then pursued Cauley and effected his arrest at Central Park West and 76th Street. Subsequently a third man, who had brought the two men to the scene in a taxi, was apprehended.

At 10.55 p. m., May 30, Albert Hurst, of 284 New York Avenue, was **Stabbing** stabbed in the right arm by an unknown colored man and died in ambulance on way to the hospital. At 4 p. m., May 31, one Samuel Walker, of 57 Hearne Avenue, Jamaica, was arrested for this crime. He pleaded guilty to the crime of manslaughter in the second degree and was sentenced to fifteen years in State's Prison, July 8, 1924.

About 2.30 a. m., June 28, a patrolman on patrol on Third Avenue saw three men running west from the doorway of 146 East 15th Street. He rapped for assistance, and pursued the men. He was joined by another patrolman, who, at Irving Place and 15th Street, apprehended one of the three men, known as Clarence Grant, of 29 Bruce Avenue, Yonkers. The former patrolman continued to chase the other two and captured one of them, known as William Reed, 27 years, of 411 West 17th Street, and picked up a .38 calibre loaded revolver, which this man threw away. These two prisoners, and the man who escaped, had just held up Vincenzo Carminisino, of 146 East 15th Street, at the point of revolvers and robbed him of \$25. Both were sentenced to 6 to 12 years in State's Prison.

About 10.30 p. m., July 11, a telephone message was received from an **Burglary** unknown citizen, stating that burglars were in a private house at 1228 Hoe Avenue. Detectives immediately went there and found the house in darkness, the owner, Joseph M. A. Ascittes, being away. They discovered a rear window leading to the ground floor had been jimmied open. They entered and found the bureau drawers and the house generally in disorder, and a bundle consisting of silverware, clothing, etc., on the floor. They searched all the rooms, and while on the top floor heard a noise on the roof. They observed the form of a man behind the chimney, and a detective called to the man to come out from behind the chimney, but it was necessary to fire a shot before the man obeyed. The prisoner was searched and an open penknife was found in his right hand coat pocket. A jimmy used by the burglar was later found on the stairway leading to the second floor. The prisoner stated that his name was William Jefferson, 7 West 131st Street, and admitted he had been guilty of this and a number of other burglaries in the Bronx. A large quantity of property, proceeds of his burglaries, was identified and recovered from pawn shops throughout the city. Jefferson was later convicted and sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing.

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About 4.10 P. M., July 12, Detective Timothy Connell and another detective were in former licensed liquor saloon at 1301 Jerome Avenue, owned and occupied by John Bruno, same address. They were in quest of information in connection with the complaint of Herbert Hargraves of 190 West 100th Street that he had been robbed of \$77 in the basement of 2307 Morris Avenue, and described two Italians about 23 years old, 5 feet 7 inches, 175 pounds, wearing blue serge suits.

Murder of Policeman

The detectives were talking to the proprietor, John Bruno, whose establishment is much patronized by Italians, when three unknown men entered and, drawing revolvers, ordered those present to throw up their hands. Connell and the other detective immediately drew their revolvers, and Connell discharged one shot from his revolver, when he was struck by a number of shots fired by the hold-up men and instantly killed. Connell's partner discharged his revolver at one of the hold-up men, who was standing at the end of the bar nearest the door, until his revolver was emptied.

The three men made their escape in a Buick touring car. The detective followed them to the street, but was unable to get an automobile to pursue them. He immediately re-entered the saloon, summoned an ambulance and sent an alarm, giving a description of the three men and the automobile.

Sunday, July 13, detectives received information that a man known as "Chick" was one of the three men concerned in the murder of Connell, that he could be found at 2423 First Avenue on the first floor, and that he was suffering from two gunshot wounds.

Detectives surrounded and then entered the house, and arrested John Durkin, commonly known as "Chick." John Sonnick and John Kyrityz were with Durkin and were detained as material witnesses.

As a result of information previously obtained, Nicholas Marcantonio was arrested at 136th Street and Third Avenue. He admitted he was a friend of John Durkin and supplied information in connection with this crime. John Durkin was identified as the man who stood at the end of the bar and fired the shots which resulted in the death of Connell. The defendants were indicted for murder in the first degree, and Durkin has since been convicted and is now awaiting execution.

Attempted Rape

About 5.30 A. M., July 13, detectives while patrolling in department auto observed a crowd in front of 1595 Park Avenue. Upon investigation they were informed by Florence Hart, singer in cabaret above address, that two unknown men had attempted to rape her at point of revolvers in hallway at this address. Leaving a detective in charge of girl, who was hysterical, another pursued a taxicab in which he had seen two men leave the scene. At Fifth Avenue and 112th Street he overtook the taxicab. In it were John

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Rodgers, alias "Bum" Rodgers, a notorious ex-convict and habitual criminal, and Paul McCormick, alias "Victor," both of whom pointed revolvers at him. The detectives opened the door of the taxicab, Rodgers pulled the trigger of his revolver, the cartridge failed to explode and the detective shot Rodgers in the leg and, after a struggle, disarmed McCormick.

Rodgers and McCormick have been indicted on four counts as second offenders. Case still pending.

About 10.45 P. M., July 26, a policeman on duty at Booth Post 12, Jericho Turnpike and Hempstead Road, Queens, Long Island, received an alarm to arrest the occupants of a Ford touring car, they having held up and shot a man, and were last seen going south on Little Neck Road. A short time later he was ordered to go to Little Neck and Marvin Roads to investigate the alleged holdup of a man and woman in an automobile, by the passengers of another automobile.

The policeman immediately rode to Little Neck Road on his motorcycle, where he found one Albert Wilson of 186 Washington Street, Flushing, N. Y., in a stalled automobile. Wilson stated that about fifteen minutes previous two men in a Ford touring car had held him up at the point of a revolver and stolen \$17, a gold ring, the keys of his automobile and had kidnapped Miss Helen Scheffield of 3d Street, Bayside, L. I., 17 years, his lady friend, and carried her off in their car south on Little Neck Road. The policeman went in the direction mentioned and turned into Marvin Road, where he saw the tracks of an automobile. This road is about seven feet wide, unimproved, unlighted and leads through dense woods and brush. He was unable to proceed on his motorcycle, and returned to Little Neck Road, where he commandeered an automobile operated by Charles M. Stevensen, of 126-18 145th Street, South Jamaica, L. I. Guided by the headlights of the automobile, he proceeded through Marvin Road about one and one-half miles, where he observed the said Ford touring car with lights out, occupied by two men and a woman. One of the men masked approached the patrolman's automobile, fired two shots at the patrolman and ran into the woods. The patrolman returned the fire, discharging four shots at the fleeing man, who escaped. He then arrested one William Steffens, an occupant of the Ford touring car, in which he found Miss Scheffield, who was previously kidnapped from her escort. Miss Scheffield had been criminally assaulted twice by each man. These two men were identified as the same who had committed the previously mentioned robberies.

**Abduction and
Robbery**

Steffens and his accomplice, who was later apprehended, were sentenced to thirty-five years each in Sing Sing Prison.

On July 29, detectives apprehended Joseph Morris, an ex-convict; John Behrman, James Bruno, Ella Morris and Isaac Grubman in an apartment

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house on West 81st Street, who had several trunks containing furs stolen in Boston, Mass., valued at \$175,000. They had cut through the walls of two fur stores.

The methods of the thieves were to send Ella Morris, wife of Joseph Morris, and another unknown woman into fur stores to gather information. Afterwards, her husband, Joseph Morris, and her brother, John Berman, and James Bruno would rob the store.

Joseph Morris, Ella Morris and James Bruno were turned over to the Boston authorities. John Behrman was tried and convicted on a burglary charge in this City and sentenced to two years and six months in State's Prison.

Detectives while patrolling in an automobile at 2.30 A. M., July 31, 1924, on Fourth Avenue, observed a Studebaker touring car proceeding in the same direction, operated by Thomas J. Deloughtry, a known thief, in company with four others. The officers ordered Deloughtry to halt, announcing they were police officers. Deloughtry, instead of stopping, put on more speed and the others drew revolvers and fired six shots at the officers. The latter returned the fire, but in a mile-long chase, they out-distanced the police car.

An alarm was sent out, and later a patrolman in the 42d Precinct found Deloughtry lying outside the Jewish Hospital, at Classon and St. Marks Avenues. He was carried into the hospital and found to be suffering from gunshot wounds in the left arm and left leg. The fugitives' car was found abandoned in the 45th Precinct, the license plates missing. There were nine bullet holes in the body, and a fully loaded .38 calibre revolver in the car. On August 15, Robert Holahan, one of the fugitives, was arrested at Freeport, L. I. He was still suffering from a gunshot wound in the back.

Investigation disclosed that the Studebaker touring car was stolen July 15, from Phillip Match, of 1165 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Trucks Stolen

Information was received at this office that Samuel Hausman, of 80 Willet Street; Isador Hausman, 805 East Fifth Street, and Louis Klempner, of 103 Havermeyer Street, were making a business of stealing trucks loaded with merchandise. Detectives were assigned to shadow the Hausmans, father and son; the latter also operates a warehouse at 53 Jay Street, New York City. After shadowing them for about a month, the detectives arrested them for stealing a truck loaded with medical supplies, stolen same date from 21st Street and 11th Avenue, Manhattan, valued at \$14,500. All property was recovered, and the prisoners were held in \$10,000, which they secured.

About 5.45 P. M., August 20, a patrolman on patrol arrested Charles Carroll, 237 East 19th Street, for holding up and robbing at the point of a

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revolver one Abe Schloss in his store, 156 Third Avenue. The patrolman had seen the man run west on 15th Street and was informed that he had a revolver. He pursued him into the cellar of 110 East 16th Street and through other buildings in that vicinity, finally capturing him. The prisoner had a .38 calibre revolver, with four loaded shells; he also had 12 feet of rope, which he admitted he intended using for tying up his victims. He was sent to Elmira Reformatory.

At 12.50 P. M., August 22, Alexander Feldenheimer, of the firm of Feldenheimer & Jacoby, 170 Broadway, reported that at about 12.30 P. M., while in his office with one Mark Wolin, of 650 West 171st Street, also a jeweler, and inspecting two wallets containing loose diamonds valued at \$60,000, two unknown men entered the office, pointed loaded revolvers at Feldenheimer and Wolin, backed them into an adjoining office, tied them both with picture wire and made their escape with the diamonds. After careful investigation and inquiry, detectives arrested James Burns, 20 years, of 335 East 82d Street; Dorothy Burns, 22 years, of 335 East 82d Street, and Harry Chance, 21 years, of 334 West 124th Street, all of Manhattan, on August 27. On August 29, Mark Wolin was also arrested, he being the person in the office of Feldenheimer & Jacoby at the time of the robbery. The detectives in charge of the case developed the fact that Wolin conceived the idea of this crime, located the victim, and through the ingenuity of one George Stern procured the persons who committed the actual hold-up. On September 16, the above-mentioned prisoners were indicted for robbery, first degree, which included one George Stern, not arrested. Property recovered: U. S. currency valued at \$4,750 and a quantity of loose diamonds valued at about \$500.

Loose Diamonds

On August 23, Detectives arrested William Lyons, 15 Kosciusko Street, charged with holding up several gas stations about the city. On September 15, Lyons pleaded guilty to robbery, first degree, and was sentenced from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing on September 22, 1924.

On August 31, detectives arrested Raymond Beck, known as "The Angel-Face Boy," for felonious assault and burglary in an apartment house, being arrested after he had assaulted Charles Buckman, whose apartment he was caught burglarizing. Beck had just finished serving a ten-year term in Sing Sing and confessed to about ten other apartment house burglaries. On September 2 he was held, without bail, for action of the Grand Jury.

**"Angel Face"
Boy**

On September 4, Harry G. Lewis and Harry Sautman were arrested at 42d Street and Broadway, charged with attempting to dispose of \$5,000 worth of bonds. The bonds were part of a post office mail robbery in Montreal, Canada. The case is pending.

At 10 A. M., September 22, William F. Sammon, 1063 New York Avenue, complained that between 4 and 7 A. M. the same day some unknown

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person entered his residence through porch window while family were asleep and stole currency, watch, chain and charm.

The complainant brought with him a pawnticket, showing a pledge by one Serrano, of 11 Debevoise Place, which he had found on the stoop of his residence. A detective immediately went to the pawnshop and left instructions that if anyone came to report the loss of this ticket, or to redeem it, to notify the officer on post. He visited 11 Debevoise Place and learned that no person by name of Serrano lived there.

After about two hours, Juan Diaz, a colored man, 77 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, called at the pawnshop and notified the pawnbroker of the loss of the ticket. The pawnbroker notified the patrolman on post, who arrested Diaz. When searched by the detective in charge of the case the complainant's watch and chain were found in his possession.

Diaz confessed that he committed the crime and he was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Homicide

About 2 A. M., September 22, it was reported that one James Ardevino, 67 West 169th Street, was shot and killed by two unknown men who called him from his bedroom. Detectives immediately proceeded to the scene of the crime, made an investigation, and found that the deceased had been shot twice, and had been bitten on the inside of the right thigh, the teeth marks showing plainly. In questioning his common law wife, Vernida Longo, who resided with him, she stated that they were in bed when they heard a knock on the door and some unknown persons asked to see "Jimmy." The deceased got up out of bed and opened the door leading to the hall, and three shots rang out, two taking effect and one lodging in the door jam, after which there was a struggle in the kitchen. During the scuffle, one of the unknown men jumped from the window to the yard below, breaking the window screen. The other unknown man then ran from the house to the street.

In making a thorough search of the premises, a man's hat was found in the kitchen and another hat and a large penknife in the hall. There was a blackjack and a small key in the kitchen, and three discharged shells outside the door, evidently ejected from an automatic. A .25 calibre, J. P. Sauer make, automatic was found in the rear yard, into which one of the men had jumped from the window.

Upon being questioned, Mrs. Longo stated that she did not know who the men were, and could not identify them, but that the deceased had had an argument with an unknown laborer at 106th Street and Second Avenue on an Italian festival day.

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The detectives questioned several laborers who resided in the house of the deceased, and also several who worked in the vicinity, engaged in the same line of work as the deceased. They interviewed one Frank Faldella, 126 East 169th Street, a contractor, and he stated that he had a laborer by the name of Frank, last name and address unknown, who had told him that he had had some trouble with the deceased. Faldella said the man had not arrived for work up to that hour.

On the morning of September 23 the detectives waited at the premises, 126 East 169th Street, a stable, where the man Frank was supposed to come, but he failed to put in an appearance that morning. Mrs. Faldella informed them that Frank had appeared at a job at Burnside Avenue and Morton Place at 7 A. M., instead of at the stable at 5 A. M., as were his instructions. The detectives proceeded to the Burnside Avenue location and questioned him. He stated that his name was Frank DeConstanza, that he resided at 423 East 114th Street, with two other men named John Cantone, who had a shoe shop at 403 East 114th Street, and Frank Demato, a laborer. The detectives found the shoemaker, John Cantone, had not opened his shop for the past two days, September 22 and 23. They then questioned Frank Demato, and he stated that Frank DeConstanza and John Cantone had not come home on the night of the crime. They then questioned DeConstanza again, and upon examination found his face and neck scratched and bruised, which injuries he stated he had received from operating his dirt cart. He claimed he had slept with his brother, Antonio, a shoemaker, residing at 538 East 138th Street, at his home the night of the crime. The detectives then proceeded to his brother's home and questioned him, and he stated that Frank had slept with him on the night of the crime, and that he had received the scratches while playing with his boy.

**Complicated
Investigation**

The key which was found in the deceased's kitchen was then tried in the shoemaker shop at 403 East 114th Street, which had been closed, and same fitted the padlock locking the door. The detectives then made both Frank and Antonio DeConstanza material witnesses; made another investigation of their story, and upon questioning Mrs. Antonio DeConstanza, his brother's wife, who resided at 538 East 138th Street, she declared that she had not seen Frank DeConstanza at her home the night of the crime, and not in several months.

After being further interrogated and confronted with these contradictions, Frank DeConstanza finally broke down and confessed his part of the crime, and implicated the shoemaker, John Cantone. He identified the hat and knife as his, but stated that Cantone had done the shooting.

As the result of his confession, John Cantone admitted that he had left 116th Street and First Avenue to go to the deceased's home with Frank

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DeConstanza, and that in the struggle he had lost his hat and identified one of the hats found in the premises.

As a result of their confessions and statements, both Frank DeConstanza and John Cantone were indicted for murder in the first degree, and both are now awaiting trial.

On October 20 detectives arrested J. C. Johnson, a fugitive from justice from the city of St. Louis, Mo. Conspiring with four other men, arrested in that city, two of whom were employed by the St. Louis Trust Company, they had obtained signature cards of old bank accounts; replaced them with new cards, issued new bank books and obtained \$30,000. They also obtained \$28,000 in American Bankers Association checks, \$4,000 worth of which Johnson cashed in Chicago. Property recovered, \$16,500. The defendant was returned to St. Louis and received a sentence of three years.

About 12.45 A. M., October 23, a motorcycle patrolman, while patrolling in Central Park, detected three men holding up the chauffeur of a taxicab on the East Drive at 74th Street. They had a loaded revolver pointed at the chauffeur's head when detected. They were disarmed and arrested by the patrolman. All pleaded guilty to attempted robbery and were sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

Dairy "Held-up"

About 7 P. M., October 27, two colored men entered the grocery store of the Sheffield Farms Dairy Co., 62 Amsterdam Avenue, and, at the point of revolvers, held up the manager, Duncan Russell, of 2305 Eighth Avenue, and stole, from cash register, \$300. Russell threw a scale weight through the front plate glass window, which attracted the attention of a patrolman, on patrol, who pursued one of the men, John Drew, 327 West 59th Street, south on Amsterdam Avenue, west on 62d Street, to the roof of 224 West 62d Street, down through the said premises and through the yard, where Drew was apprehended by the patrolman while attempting to climb over the fence.

About 1.15 A. M., November 10, while on patrol in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and 37th Street, two patrolmen heard pistol shots in the vicinity of 40th Street and Eighth Avenue. They commandeered a taxicab, and at this point observed a man lying on the sidewalk, and another man running west on 40th Street, revolver in hand. They followed, and apprehended the fleeing man on the top floor of 320½ West 40th Street. His name was Nicholas Lales, 256 West 41st Street, and he had shot and killed Spiro Arsanis, 219 South 9th Street, Brooklyn. He has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

"Hold-up" of Hotel

About 1 A. M., November 20, Alfred Cole, 16 Manhattan Avenue, 28 years, a clerk, in company with another man, identity unknown, entered the Hotel Pasadena, 10 West 61st Street, and, at the point of revolvers, held up the hotel clerk, Clayton Barnes, 10 West 61st Street, and demanded the sum

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of \$500 from Barnes, threatening death. An unknown employee notified the patrolman on post, and he entered the hotel as Cole was leaving. He attempted to shoot the officer, who after a struggle, in which he sustained fractures of the right thumb and little finger, disarmed and arrested him. On December 19, he was sentenced to five years in State's Prison.

About 10.30 p. m., November 25, a patrolman, while on patrol duty in civilian clothes, observed three suspicious looking men enter a restaurant in the basement of 326 West 46th Street. He entered to investigate, and observed one of the three men standing inside, near the door, with a revolver in his hand. Upon seeing the patrolman, the man fired at him and wounded the patrolman in the right hand. The patrolman drew his service revolver and fired one shot at the man, but he escaped. The other two men, Harry May and Robert MacAvoy, came from the rear room toward the patrolman, and he shot both of them down. MacAvoy had a loaded revolver. The patrolman found the proprietor and a number of patrons in the rear of the restaurant with their hands in the air; they had just been robbed at the point of a gun by May and MacAvoy. The two prisoners were held without bail on charge of attempted robbery and assault.

**Attempted
Robbery**

On December 1, complaint was made by Mary Dzviki, 123 Phelps Avenue, that she had been assaulted, and robbed, by several unknown men who forced her into a taxicab in front of Sokal Hall, 71st Street and First Avenue, New York City, and drove her to North Beach, where they threw her from the taxicab and made their escape. She did not know the perpetrators, and could give only a vague description of them. Diligent investigation, in the vicinity of Sokal Hall, resulted in the arrest of four men, all of whom admit taking part in this crime; they are now awaiting trial on a charge of robbery.

On December 3 detectives arrested George Rifkin, charged with being implicated, with others, in holding up and robbing a Canadian Post Office wagon in Montreal, Canada, on August 5, 1924. They stole \$30,000 in cash and bonds. Rifkin admitted to the detectives his part in the hold-up. On December 31, 1924, detectives also arrested Jack Gittleson, of Montreal, Canada. In company with Gittleson, at the time of his arrest, was one Louis Weiner, alias "Fancy Louie," whom the officers brought to Police Headquarters for investigation, and learned that Weiner was wanted in Boston, Mass. He had been indicted for the hold-up of a jewelry store there, and property stolen was valued at \$107,000. This Department has also received a telegram from Toronto, Canada, that Weiner was wanted in that city for burglary.

**Canadian
Robbery**

On December 5, a patrolman arrested John Hennigman, 401 East 47th Street, and Marcel Folette, 357 East 49th Street, for holding up, at point of revolvers, one John Coen in his grocery store at 905 First Street. The prisoners attempted to shoot the patrolman. Both sent to Elmira Reformatory.

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On December 16, several patrolmen arrested John Kelly, 1883 Second Avenue, and Harold Cheney, 311 East 88th Street, at 56th Street and Second Avenue, for the larceny of a Studebaker touring car, and the robbery, at the point of revolvers, of the owner of a gasoline station at Coney Island. Each prisoner was armed with a loaded revolver when arrested.

At 9.30 A. M., December 13, Cuney Albrecht, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company store, at Allen and South Streets, Jamaica, was held up by four unknown men and \$100 taken from the cash register. Policemen, patrolling in an automobile, observed two men running from the direction of the store and commanded them to halt. One of them stopped, drew a pistol, and discharged nine shots at the policemen, who returned the fire, and pursued and apprehended John Zackowitz, of 283 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. Detectives who were in the vicinity, and heard the shooting, apprehended Anthony Garlus, of 284 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn. Both prisoners pleaded guilty to the crime of robbery and were sentenced to twenty years in State's Prison, on January 27, 1925.

Loft Thieves

From December 15, 1923, detectives had under observation Abraham Baum, Charles Maurer and Harry Glassner. On February 28, 1924, the officers followed them to an address on West 29th Street, occupied by furrriers. They forced an entrance into a loft. After a battle the prisoners were placed under arrest, Abraham Baum being shot through the left thigh and removed to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoners were tried and convicted, and sentenced as follows: Abraham Baum, two years and six months; Harry Glassner, three years and two months; Charles Maurer, sent to penitentiary.

About 2.30 A. M., December 30, 1923, Joseph Miller, steward of the Lithuanian Club, 803 Driggs Avenue, and about thirty-five members of the club were held up at the point of revolvers by a number of unknown men who stole jewelry and currency to the value of \$3,000 from them.

After some exceptional detective work, detectives rounded up a band of hold-up men and thieves who had perpetrated a large number of serious crimes, among others, the hold-up of the members of the Lithuanian Club. They were also identified with, and ultimately confessed to, the following robberies, a total of 59 indictments being returned against them: Henry Stark, 233 Nostrand Avenue; Herman Striker, 652 Gates Avenue; Abe Kassek, 655 Hart Street; John Demblis, 142 North Fifth Street; Louis Buchinsky, 680 Grand Street; Artistic Dye Company, 90 Jewel Street; Frank Honogman, 770 Woodward Avenue; Harry Pick, 8320 Third Avenue; Adolph Green, 50 Linden Avenue; James Barnitz, 406 Rogers Avenue; Albert Devereaux, 810 Foster Avenue; Benjamin Josty, 1289 Union Avenue; Jacob L. Schneider, 1197 Bergen Street; Stanislaw Vatanalis, 578 Nostrand Avenue; James Fox, 147 Weirfield Street; David Freeland, 313 Nostrand Avenue.

Fifty-nine Indictments

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The criminals were disposed of as follows: Frank Sidaras, 7½ to 20 years, Sing Sing; Emil Schossig, 20 years, Sing Sing; John Jarvis, 10 to 20 years, Sing Sing; Joseph Schepps, 20 years, Sing Sing; William Schepps, 20 years, Sing Sing; Raymond Fales, 20 years, Sing Sing; William Biseski, 10 to 20 years, Sing Sing; Sam Scharfman, 10 to 20 years, Sing Sing; Jack Mittleman, 10 to 20 years, Sing Sing; Felice DeMartino, 5 to 15 years, Sing Sing; James Pandoliano, Penitentiary.

PREVENTIVE DETECTIVE WORK

On May 5th, detectives assigned to the work of protecting banking institutions, observed two men loitering suspiciously in the vicinity of the Chatham-Phoenix Bank, at Grand Street and the Bowery. They started to follow several persons as they left the bank, but finally decided on a young woman. Their actions and demeanor leaving no doubt in the minds of the detectives as to their ultimate object, the detectives apprehended and searched the suspects and both were armed with .45 calibre revolvers fully loaded. After a trial, they were both found guilty of intent to commit a crime. Their names were: Louis Cusamano, 130 Elizabeth Street, and Leo Zunno, 165 Elizabeth Street.

James Cuniff, of 90 West 95th Street, was arrested, charged with a felony in that he had in his possession a fully loaded revolver, he having been previously convicted of a crime. A detective observed Cuniff with four others and, knowing Cuniff to be a desperate criminal, he ordered them into hallway of 149 West 33d Street and directed them to hold up their hands. They complied—all but Cuniff, who reached for his inside pocket. He had half drawn a revolver, when the detective seized it from the outside of the pocket. A struggle ensued, which ended when the detective pulled the pocket lining and gun (a .45 caliber army revolver with sawed-off barrel fully loaded) away all together, tearing pocket from coat.

Cuniff was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Two bank messengers were shot and killed, and a satchel containing \$40,000 was stolen, while they were on a railway station. The assailants escaped in a Cadillac sedan. All clues were run to earth without success. The automobile was later found abandoned; the license number was found to have been fraudulently obtained, owner unknown.

**Outstanding
Fingerprint
Case**

Fingerprints were discovered, developed and photographed (from the side door of sedan). A two-day search in the fingerprint files unearthed corresponding fingerprints of one Barlow Diamond, who was subsequently arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. A confession followed with three other arrests. Result—During February, 1924, all four defendants were convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

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GENERAL ITEMS

DEMANDS FOR EXTRA SERVICE

Scope of Policing

The business of policing is not simply confined to the general maintenance of order. There are occasions, constantly arising, calling for especial police duty in order that the best interests of the public will be served, which constitute a formidable tax on the schedule laid down for effective policing of the city, and which more often than not disarrange it very gravely.

Signal examples of this sort are parades, strikes, and, in fact, any large, out-door assemblage of the general public. Beside the fact that criminals are always on the watch for such occasions, there is always the hazard present of the outbreak of panic, fire or other form of disorder, and a possibility of heavy loss of life, unless the disturbance is promptly and decisively handled. In order that this may be done, and that there may be a certainty that it will be, the approximate requirements of the situation must be estimated in advance, and an ample force of police on hand. The people of the city do not realize it, and many would, perhaps, be loath to believe it, but the fact remains that, when in public assemblage, they have a special providence watching over them, in the shape of the Police Department. It is well that this is so, for the forehandedness of the police has averted many potential disasters, and made possible large gatherings, in which conflicting elements have often been represented, without violence or physical injury to anyone.

Democratic National Convention

On the 19th of June, the Democratic National Convention convened in the Madison Square Garden, the first time this City has been so honored in over half a century. The building had a capacity of something approaching 12,000 and, as there were day and night sessions, and the interest in the proceedings nation-wide, it and the neighborhood were thronged over twelve hours a day, with restless, excited people. The situation called for a detail of 400 police, day and night, and although there was more or less feeling, at different periods during the progress of the Convention, such perfect order was maintained that even chronic critics of the Police Department voiced their praise of it.

In the list, following, are the details of events of similar character, which called forth the best efforts of the Police Department to preserve and maintain order. It gives a partial idea of the tasks that continually confront the police, and of the heavy drains such gatherings make on the regular alignment.

Federal Reserve Bank

On September 21st the Federal Reserve Bank moved the currency and negotiable documents in its custody from vaults in the Equitable Building, Pine and Nassau Streets, to its new building, at Maiden Lane, Liberty and Nassau Streets. Tremendous sums were involved; it was the biggest venture

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of its kind ever undertaken. The complete moving operations covered a period of about three weeks. Special police arrangements were in effect within the surrounding territory. At the completion, several communications were received from the Board of Governors of this institution, congratulating the police on the efficient methods used for safeguarding the treasure.

On Wednesday, September 24, 1924, the largest assemblage of persons ever held in an armory was held in that of the 106th Infantry, on the occasion of a presentation to the Brooklyn Baseball Team. Over twenty thousand persons were present. The manner in which this gathering was policed was highly commended by the Commanding Officer of the armory and all of those in charge.

A large assemblage of children was held at the Brooklyn Baseball Club Grounds, "Ebbets Field," on Elks' Field Day. At various times during the football season games were played on this field between local high schools and small colleges. The attendance at Ebbets Field during the year was very large, and in some cases went as high as 35,000 people. The games were policed without incident.

Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus and the K. of C. Rodeo Show were held at Avenue H and Nostrand Avenue during the year. Both were given under tents, and the combined shows employed over 500 persons. Approximately 100,000 people per day visited this location. The immense gathering was handled without disorder or accidents, drawing commendation from the management and the Flatlands Civic Association.

Carnarsie Park, a summer resort, was patronized by large crowds of people, principally family parties. No serious accidents or disorder occurred and only six arrests were made for disorderly conduct during the entire summer.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Among important events of the years besides the foregoing, requiring police attention and the use of varying numbers of policemen, were:

January 28th—Stratton-Potter debate at Carnegie Hall.

February 1st—Demonstration by 3d Battalion, Headquarters Co., U. S. Army, in Times Square.

March 3d—Ball, enlisted men, U. S. Navy, at Hotel Astor.

March 9th—Czecho-Slovak meeting at Town Hall.

March 12th—Funeral, late Albert H. Smith at St. Thomas Church.

March 20th—Theatrical people at Hotel Astor.

April 14th—Crippled children at Hippodrome.

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Arrival of Cardinal Patrick Hayes at his residence, 50th Street and Madison Avenue, on April 28, 1924.

May 5th and 6th—Prince Waldemar of Denmark at 4 West 58th Street.

Reception to Cardinal Patrick Hayes on May 12, 1924.

May 17th—Recruiting drive, 9th Coast Artillery, Times Square.

Street Fair held on Park Avenue, from 46th to 50th Streets, during period May 20 to May 24, 1924.

Celebration on removal of elevated railroad spur, on 42d Street, by the 42d Street Business Men's Association on May 22, 1924.

May 28th—Funeral, late Victor Herbert at St. Thomas Church.

At Yankee Stadium, 161st Street and River Avenue (Olympic Try-outs) on June 7; 20,000 persons present. Policed by 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants, 40 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

June 8th to 14th—Masonic Convention at Hotel Astor and Carnegie Hall. Masonic Parade.

June 19th—Festival of Old Vienna Association on S.S. Ballin, Pier 86.

June 19th—Delegates to Democratic National Convention at Hotel Astor and other hotels.

Milk Fund Prize Fights on June 26. Attendance 55,000. Policed by 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 5 Captains, 47 Sergeants, 476 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

July 27th to August 2d—Moose Convention at Hotel Astor and Carnegie Hall. Moose parade.

August 11th—Parade of Societa de M. S. Gioventu Quagliettana.

August 29th—Funeral of Chaplain John J. Coogan, Holy Cross Church.

September 1st—Parade of Caledonia Club.

September 8th—Reception to Italian aviators on S.S. Conti Rossi. Pier 95.

September 9th—Reception to General John J. Pershing. Town Hall.

September 20th—Opening of Grand Street Boys' Club, 106 West 55th Street.

September 28th—Irish Republican Convention at Town Hall.

October 15th—Republican Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

October 22d—Republican Mass Meeting at Town Hall.

Football Games, October 25. Attendance 25,000. Washington-Jefferson vs. Lafayette Colleges. Policed by 1 Sergeant, 20 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

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Football Game, October 27. Attendance, 10,000. Quantico Marines vs. Naval Scout Fleet. Policed by 1 Sergeant, 10 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

Football Game, November 1. Attendance, 10,000. New York University vs. Fordham University. Policed by 1 Sergeant, 10 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

Football Game, November 7. Attendance, 50,000. Policed by 1 Sergeant, 10 Patrolmen. No arrests, no trouble.

November 12th—Parade of Upper Sixth Avenue Association.

November 15th to 22d—Fifth Avenue Centennial Celebration.

November 20th—Convention of Federation of Churches at Broadway Tabernacle.

November 22d—Funeral of late Senator George W. Plunkitt.

December 1st—Governor Smith laid cornerstone of Theatre Guild at 225 West 52d Street.

December 6th—Birth Control Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

December 6th to December 16th—Visit of Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia.

December 15th—Uncle Robert's Party to orphan children at 344 West 44th Street.

December 17th—Funeral of late Samuel Gompers from Elks' Club.

December 24th—Elks' Club distributed Christmas baskets.

December 25th—Block Party and Christmas celebration for children on West 44th Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue.

December 25th—Elks' Club Christmas Tree for children.

December 25th—Christmas Festival for children at Strand Theatre.

December 25th—Miss Anne Morgan's Christmas Party for children at Flotilla.

December 25th—Christmas Show for children at Hippodrome.

December 27th—Party for crippled children at Colony Theatre.

December 29th—Parade and dedication of Mecca Temple, 130 West 56th Street.

December 29th—Christmas Party to children at Capitol Theatre.

During the year 77 scheduled baseball games were played at the Polo Grounds, and the estimated attendance thereat was greater than 600,000. On October 5th, 7th and 8th the World Series contests between the New York Giants and Washington, champions of the National and American Leagues, respectively, were the occasion for tremendous gatherings, the paid attendance for these three games being more than 150,000. Particular attention is drawn to the game of October 8th, when the largest attendance ever witnessing a baseball game was reported there.

Baseball

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During October and November, six football games between colleges were held at the Stadium. More than 62,000 persons witnessed the game between the United States Military Academy and Notre Dame University on October 18th. Upwards of 35,000 persons viewed the International Boxing Contest held at the Polo Grounds, July 24th.

Baker Field, at 218th Street and Seaman Avenue, was the scene of five football games, which were witnessed by approximately 55,000 persons.

The Velodrome Bowl at 225th Street and Broadway, was frequently used for the staging of bicycle races, and, occasionally, for boxing exhibitions. There were 56 such events conducted there, at which approximately 508,000 persons were present.

The Lewisohn Stadium occupies area from 136th to 138th Streets, Amsterdam to Convent Avenues. Approximately 500,000 persons were in attendance during the year at various athletic and skating events, concerts, educational features, etc., etc.

The 22d Regiment Armory, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, was the scene of 18 events during the year, and approximately 110,000 people viewed the track meets, etc.

On September 21 Steuben Society (La Follette meeting) occurred with 22,000 persons present. No arrests made or disorder of any kind. It was policed by a detail of 9 Sergeants and 160 Patrolmen, supervised by Inspector of Division, Deputy Inspector and Captain of Precinct.

Coney Island

During the season there is a throng at Coney Island that demands extraordinary police attention. For the most, it is good-natured and pleasure seeking, but it is so thick, and so completely wedged among the wooden structures, which form the principal part of the architecture of any beach resort, that it necessitates constant surveillance in order to anticipate the thieves, who make a specialty of such places, and possible catastrophe, in the event of fire, or panic, or both. During the week, about 25,000 people a day seek amusement there; but on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the number will run from 200,000 to almost half a million. In order to do this situation justice, besides the regular force of the local precinct, 3 sergeants, 7 mounted patrolmen, 12 bicycle patrolmen and 140 foot patrolmen were assigned to duty there, in 1924.

Tong "War"

On the 8th of October, a so-called "tong war" broke out in Chinatown that threatened to find a reaction in every settlement of Chinese in the country. New York City's Chinatown appeared to be the principal scene of hostilities, as there is undoubtedly a large, sinister element among the resident Chinese there. Because of their startling racial similarity, they present an exceptional problem, and it requires firm, incisive policing to restore order

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among them, and to protect the inoffensive residents of the neighborhood. This required the assignment of extra details, etc., which, of course, demanded readjustment of the general schedule.

"STRIKES"

There were several large strikes during the past year. The principal one was the longshoremen's strike, of the Southern Pacific Steamship Co., involving 700 men, 500 of whom live in the immediate vicinity of the piers. This furnished a possibility of serious trouble at any time during the day, but, particularly in the morning and evening, when the strike breakers are going to and from their work. Up to date, there has not been one report of injuries to person, or damage to property. This strike began December 8, and still continues, necessitating the constant presence of one Sergeant and thirty Patrolmen.

The strike of about 300 waiters, employed in a chain of cabarets, was noteworthy. It lasted from March 22, 1924, to May 12, 1924. Those involved were:

The Palais Royal, 202 West 48th Street.
The Moulin Rouge, 1580 Broadway.
The Montmartre, 205 West 50th Street.
The Barn Club, 137 West 51st Street.
The Plantation, 1632 Broadway.

This strike was ended by the padlocking of these five places under the Federal Prohibition Law. The strike was troublesome, because the strikers were active between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M., when the night life of the district was in full swing, and the danger of assaults was imminent. Six patrolmen were used daily on strike duty, and it passed without any serious assault, or other untoward occurrence.

PARADES

Parades and processions, irrespective of their character—military, funeral, civic, etc.—form another serious tax on the schedule made for policing the City. During the year, there were the following:

St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

Memorial Day, May 30th.

Anniversary Day, June 5th (Brooklyn).

Labor Day, September 3d.

One of the largest and most notable parades was held in connection with the dedication by his Honor, the Mayor, of the Thomas Jefferson High School, located at Pennsylvania and Dumont Avenues, Brooklyn. This parade involved the movement of approximately twenty thousand children through the most congested part of Brooklyn. It was necessary to have the **Children's Parade**

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children brought from their various schools to points along the route of the parade, participate in the parade, and return them safely to their schools. The manner in which this work was done, without a single accident of any nature, was highly commended by the superintendents of the school districts and the officials in charge of the parade.

PARADE PERMITS

In the year 1923, 523 parade permits were issued by the Chief Inspector for Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and 410 parade permits were issued by Second Deputy Commissioner for Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, making a total of 933. In the year 1924, 928 permits were issued, a decrease of 5 permits as compared with year 1923.

	<i>Manhattan and The Bronx</i>	<i>Brooklyn and Queens</i>	<i>Richmond* (From May 13th to Dec. 31, 1924)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1924.....	478	417	33	928

NEW YORK POLICE CHAMPION PISTOL TEAM, 1924

On September 17, the New York Police Champion Pistol Team of 1924 left New York for Camp Perry, Ohio, to compete in the National Pistol Matches, in which teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and many Police Departments of the United States participated.

The Police Department team consisted of Lieutenant Micelli, who acted as captain; Sergeants Twomey, Wallander and Lonergan, and Patrolmen Schubert, Sayler, Butts and Wendel.

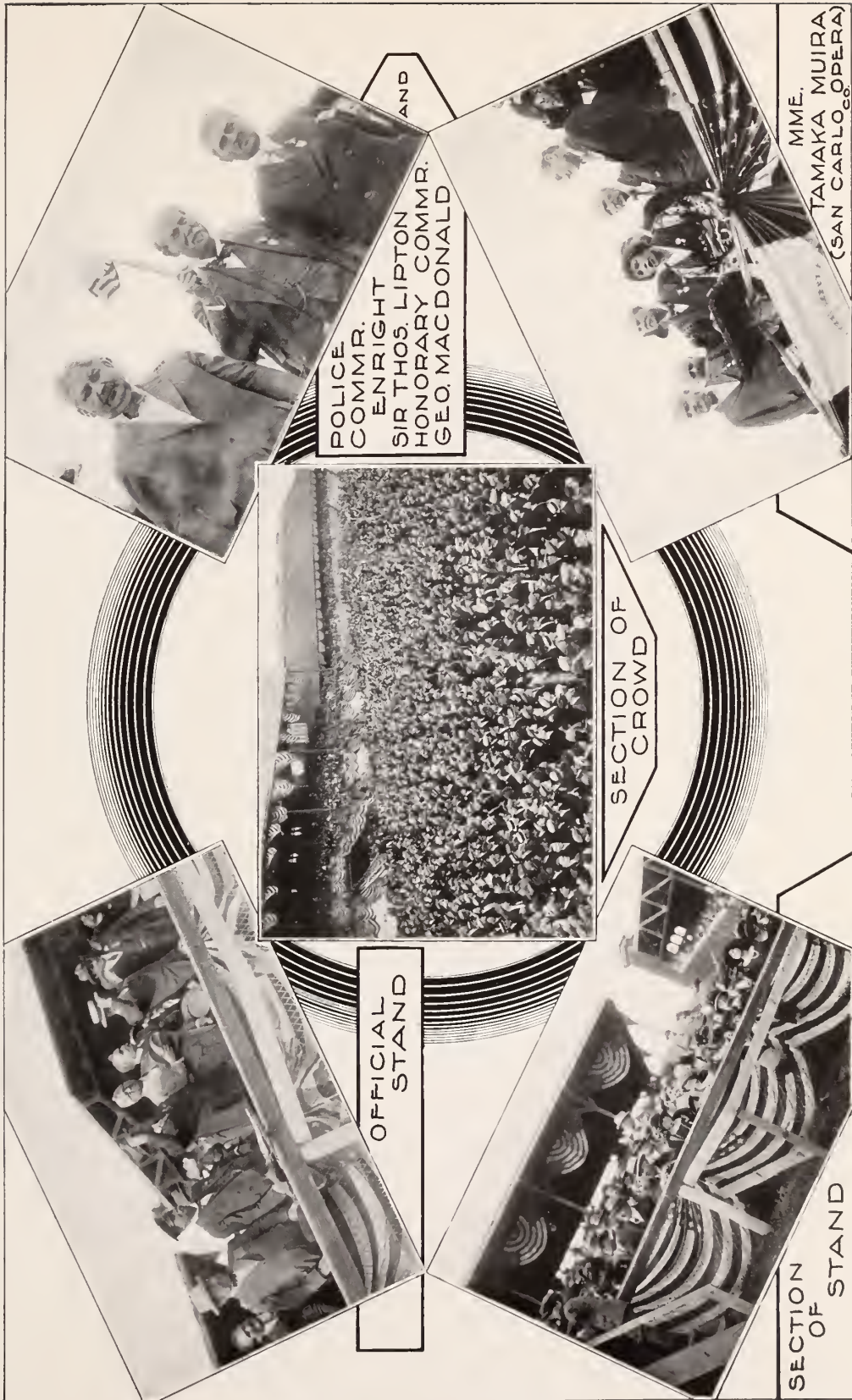
They brought back to this Department the highest honors, having defeated all other police teams, and been declared the National Police Champions. After the close of the National Matches, a competition between the Toledo Police team and the New York Police Department team resulted in victory once more for the New York team.

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The annual Police Field Day Games for 1924 were held at the Jamaica Race Track, Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturdays, September 6 and 13. The first day of the games was entitled "Governor's Day," in honor of the Governor of New York; the second day, September 13, was entitled "Mayor's Day," in honor of the Mayor of the City.

The proceeds realized from the sale of tickets for the Field Days, as in former years, were credited to the Police Relief Fund, which provides relief

* Permits for parades in Borough of Richmond from January 1 to May 13, 1924, were issued by the Second Deputy Police Commissioner in Brooklyn.



POLICE
COMMR.
ENRIGT
SIR THOS. LIPTON
HONORARY COMMR.
GEO MACDONALD
AND

SECTION OF
CROWD

OFFICIAL
STAND

SECTION
OF
STAND

MME.
TAMAKA MUIRA
(SAN CARLO OPERA)

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLICE RELIEF FUND

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to widows and orphans of members of the Police Department of the City of New York, who are not entitled to a pension under the law, and to afford some relief to members of the Department, who through sickness or misfortune, are in distress.

The total receipts of the Field Day Games of this year amounted to \$399,937.72.

RECEIPTS

Sale of tickets at \$1.00 each.....	\$397,847.00
Entry fees for athletic events.....	130.00
Sale of programs.....	954.72
Donations	975.00
Overpayment 13-A Precinct.....	30.00
Overpayment 42-A Precinct.....	1.00
Total	\$399,937.72

CHARITY OF THE POLICE FORCE

The charity of the police of this City is almost proverbial. No matter **Charity** who may be concerned, no sincere appeal to their sympathies ever goes unheeded, as many unfortunates can testify. Besides the inevitable, individual charities, the Force, as a whole, responds generously to public requests for financial aid, coming from the great eleemosynary bodies, as the following record plainly shows:

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

January, 1924, Memorial to late President Warren G. Harding.....	\$1,542.40
May, 1924, Salvation Army.....	2,636.85
November, 1924, American Red Cross.....	2,766.40
New York American Christmas and Relief	3,005.45
Total	\$9,951.10

ANNUAL POLICE PARADE

The Police Parade, of 1924, was held in conjunction with the Civic Parade on June 23. This parade consisted of the Police, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments, and was thus arranged for the benefit of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which was taking place in this city at that time. The parade consisted of four divisions, the Police Department comprising the second division.

The drilling of the men of the Police Division of the parade was under the supervision of the Military Police Captain, who conducted the drills weeks in advance at the various National Guard armories.

The Police Division was led by the Police Commissioner, followed by the Deputy and Special Deputy Commissioners.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The units in the Police Division consisted of the Honor Battalion, Riot Regiment, five regiments of infantry, mounted regiment, motorcycle, bicycle and marine divisions.

Police Parade

The Police Reserve, headed by Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker and staff, was represented by two regiments of infantry, aviation, mounted, harbor and motor patrol divisions.

At the reviewing stand located at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, His Honor the Mayor decorated those members of the three city departments represented, who during the past year had performed acts of conspicuous bravery and merit.

PLAYGROUND STREETS

During the year many petitions for additional playground streets at specific localities were submitted from time to time by citizens to the Mayor's Committee on Recreation and Playgrounds. All petitions of this nature are referred by the Mayor's Committee to the Police Department for consideration. In turn, they are referred, for investigation and report, to the Commanding Officer of the Division in which the location exists, and also to the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division, who report their findings and recommendations. A large number of the requests receive favorable endorsement, and desired streets are designated as playgrounds. Others, owing to the objections made by residents of the neighborhood affected, or to the particularly congested condition of traffic in the vicinity, must be disapproved, and a substitute found in some other street in the neighborhood.

Fifty Streets Closed

In this way, fifty additional streets were closed during the year to vehicular traffic during certain hours of the day. Sixteen of them were in the Borough of Manhattan; nine in the Bronx; seventeen in Brooklyn, and eight in Queens.

POLICE DEPARTMENT BASEBALL TEAM

The Police Department Baseball Team was organized by the Police Commissioner in August upon receipt of a challenge from the Philadelphia Police Department to meet their team in a game of baseball, the accruing funds to be used for philanthropic purposes.

The game between the New York Police Department and the Philadelphia Police Department, at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, on September 20, was for the benefit of the Pension and Relief Fund of the Philadelphia Police Department. A capacity crowd was present and a large sum of money realized for the Fund. The New York City Police Department team was victorious.



CAMP OF
RIFLE BATTALION
IN PINES



POLICE
COMMISSIONER
AND GEN. WEIGEL
INSPECTING ATHELETIC FIELD



POLICE
COMMISSIONER
AND GEN. WEIGEL
INSPECTING RIFLE BATTALION

POLICE RECREATION CAMP

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE POLICE RESERVE

This is an auxiliary of the Police Department, supplementing the work of the regular force as required, established by statute, and under the government and control of the Police Commissioner. On a basis of four hours per tour, Police Reserves regularly patrol certain sections of the City, and perform various other forms of auxiliary police work as needed.

SERVICES—I.

TOURS OF DUTY PERFORMED

<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>Total</i>
976	872	1,368	830	880	923	1,243	934	1,147	621	1,135	893	11,822

The membership of the Police Reserve on December 31, 1924, was 2,475 men.

SPECIAL DETAILS FURNISHED

At the request of the U. S. Army authorities, on the return of the Around-the-World Flyers of the U. S. Army, who landed at Mitchel Field, 500 members of the Police Reserve were assigned to preserve order there.

**Reception to
Aviators**

During an Aerial Circus on July 4th, conducted by the Mitchel Field Aviation Unit of the U. S. Army, 250 men assisted the Army authorities.

As requested by the Mayor's Committee of Reception to Distinguished Guests, 164 men were detailed to the boxing exhibitions conducted at Madison Square Garden, for the entertainment of the men of the Atlantic Fleet.

At 77th Division Boxing Tournament, held in Madison Square Garden, March 20th, 97 men were similarly detailed.

At the Brooklyn College Athletic Meet, held in the 13th Regiment Armory, January 26th, 82 men were assigned.

At the Athletic Meet of the Boys' Athletic Association, Eastern District High School, held in 13th Regiment Armory, January 5th, 25 men were detailed.

At the Studio Fete in Macdougall Alley, May 14th and 15th, there were 30 men.

To the Annual Police Field Day Games, 175 men.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

To the Annual Games of the Knights of St. Anthony, held at 106th Infantry Armory, February 22d, 40 men.

To the Colored Elks Athletic Games at 13th Regiment Armory, February 12th, 39 were detailed from Police Reserve units composed of colored men.

To exercises of Battery G, 212th Artillery, N. Y. N. G., March 1st, 20 men.

During the athletic meet of the Brooklyn High Schools, a large section of the balcony rail broke, hurling about a hundred spectators headlong to the main floor, injuring many so badly that they had to be removed to hospitals. The members of the Police Reserve, detailed to this affair, were highly complimented by the management for their police and First Aid work.

A new unit, known as Mounted Troop "A," is being organized for the Borough of Brooklyn. Twenty men are at present enrolled, and it is expected that this number will be increased to fifty. Only high-class, experienced horsemen are accepted. The members furnish their own horses.

The original Mounted Troop of Police Reserves, known as Troop "C," has now a personnel of forty men. It is a Manhattan unit, assigned to the 11th Precinct, Central Park.

Aviation Division

This Division is the only means, at the disposal of the Police Department, for enforcing the City Ordinance regulating flying over the City of New York. It has a membership of 85 officers and men.

The hangars of the unit are located at Police Park, with offices there and at Police Reserve Headquarters. The unit has two seaplanes at its disposal which, however, are not owned by the Police Department, and in emergency can obtain the services of others.

TRAINING—II.

Laws

A course of instruction on laws and ordinances was conducted, open to all members of the Police Reserve, without charge. The classes were held in the gymnasium, Police Headquarters, the largest available room.

Fingerprinting

The fingerprinting class is open to all members of the Police Reserve and Women's Police Reserve. The class is in session one evening each week at Police Reserve Headquarters. The members of the Fingerprint unit take prints of all applicants for enrollment, or re-enlistment, in the Police Reserve and Women's Police Reserve. The prints are forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification for comparison with their records. This prevents the enrollment of objectionable characters.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A staff of competent instructors has been organized for the purpose of **Marksmanship** instructing the members of the Reserve in marksmanship.

An Athletic Committee was appointed for the purpose of interesting all members in athletics, with a view to bettering the physical condition of the Reserves. The committee consists of commanding officers of all regiments, and special units, and a Police Lieutenant of the Police Department assigned to the Police Reserve Office. The latter also visits the local headquarters of various Police Reserve units in the evening and lectures on police work, laws and ordinances, and police procedure.

The Aviation Class is conducted evenings at Police Reserve Headquarters, during the Winter months, and at Police Park on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, other seasons of the year. The instructors are aero engineers, and former aviation pilots of the U. S. Army and Navy.

Theoretical and practical instruction is given on the operation of aviation motors, aerial navigation, construction and rigging of aeroplanes and seaplanes.

A class of instruction in radio and radiotelegraphy was started during 1923, and is open to all members. There are 110 students enrolled. Instructors are engineers and experts in the radio field, which admittedly is a large one, with wonderful possibilities.

A class on navigation is conducted by the Marine Division of the Police Reserve, open to members from any unit. The subjects covered include navigation, handling of boats under various circumstances, signaling, nautical instruments, marine police work, etc.

TRAINING STATION ESTABLISHED

IMPROVEMENTS—III.

The new Police Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn, was filled in and graded, so that it now affords an ideal training grounds for all regiments and special units of the Police Reserve.

This park, adjoining Fort Hamilton, was used by the Navy during the World War as an aviation station. At the present time the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Division and the Police Reserve Aviation Division use the hangars and some of the other buildings for quarters. Certain buildings have been turned over to regiments, and special units of the Police Reserve, for headquarters during the Spring, Summer and Fall months, when all commands, in turn, assemble at the Park on Saturdays and Sundays for training. **Aviation Park**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CANTEEN

The following is a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Headquarters Canteen for the year ending December 31:

Receipts	Receipts for food.....	\$14,253.15
	Receipts for tobacco.....	674.68
	Overpayment on bill returned.....	4.70
		<hr/>
		\$14,932.53
Disbursements	Gas, laundry, ice and napkins.....	\$519.08
	Food supplies	8,832.60
	Tobacco purchased	557.65
	Wages paid out.....	4,459.00
	Equipment paid out.....	118.99
	For postage	4.50
		<hr/>
		\$14,491.82

SUMMARY

Receipts	\$16,236.86	Disbursements	\$14,501.82
		Cash in Bank Dec. 31st, 1924.....	1,645.04
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$16,236.86		\$16,236.86
Total customers served during 1924.....			41,248

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PISTOL PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION

On December 1, the fourth cycle of pistol instruction commenced in the Pistol Instruction Classes, and a review of the three cycles just finished shows marked improvement in the average of marksmanship.

	<i>Failed to Hit Target</i>	<i>Shot Less Than 10</i>	<i>Shot Between 10 and 20</i>	<i>Shot Between 21 and 69</i>	<i>Shot Between 70 and 100</i>	<i>Total</i>
June to Dec., 1923.....	3,639	3,167	2,322	2,027	38	11,193
Dec., 1923, to June, 1924	783	3,559	3,418	4,592	62	12,414
June to Dec., 1924.....	295	1,801	3,663	5,659	71	11,489

During these cycles of instruction, 982 defective revolvers were discovered and ordered corrected. **Defective
Revolvers**

One hundred and eight members of the Force of all ranks shot a score of 70 or more during the past three cycles, as follows:

<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Deputy Inspectors</i>	<i>Captains</i>	<i>Lieutenants</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Acting Detec- tive Sergeants</i>	<i>Patrolmen</i>
1	2	5	11	18	5	66

At the beginning of the pistol instruction, members of the Force were only required to shoot a score of five to qualify, while at present they are required to shoot a score of fifteen, and beginning June 1, 1925, they will be required to shoot a score of twenty. When the training commenced, 75 per cent. shot under fifteen, while in the last period the entire Force shot over fifteen.

On August 18, 1923, District Pistol Team Matches were started in all Inspection Districts, and the series of sixteen matches was completed July 19, 1924. Each team consisted of five members, and matches were fired every three weeks. The five winning teams were rewarded with extra days' vacation.

One of the members of the team, competing in the National Tournament, **Police Champions** at Camp Perry, Ohio, Patrolman Adolf Schubert, won the 25-yard Timed Fire Match, shooting a score of 195 out of a possible 200, breaking the world's record for this match. Schubert won this contest from the best shots in the United States Army and Navy, as well as from a number of other contestants, among whom were four former Olympic champion marksmen. Another member of the team, Lieutenant Micelli, won second place in the 50-yard Slow Fire National Pistol Match, one point less than the winner. The entire team qualified as Marksmen on the Range.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RECOMMENDATIONS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

That voluntary contributions be accepted from members of the Force, not to exceed fifty cents each, for participation of policemen in athletic contests in Europe.

A committee be selected to give special attention to proposed legislation relative to places of amusement.

A School of Equitation be established.

An identification card be carried by members of the Force.

Circulars to other authorities carry notification of cancellations of previous alarms.

Footprint impression paraphernalia be included with kits distributed to certain units.

There be a special assignment of three qualified patrolmen as interpreters and translators.

Printed form for replies to miscellaneous inquiries be used instead of individual typewritten letters.

Owners of private garages be required to register use by others.

There be a return of firearms to accredited representatives of the Federal and State governments.

A fee of one dollar be charged for comparison of fingerprints.

Fingerprints of proposed policemen be furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

Coöperation between Police and Bureau of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity authorities would relieve congestion caused by opening of streets by public service and private contractors.

Short legging boots be received on consignment in the Bureau of Equipment.

There be a uniform for Chaplains.

There be a standard for white gloves.

Department vehicles should be equipped with distinctive siren for emergencies.

Members of motorcycle squads should have insignia.

The following propositions were recommended for disapproval:

Woolen hood with cap for inclement weather.

Change in style of winter uniform gloves.

Change in material and style of summer uniforms (3).

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVE DIVISION

GANGSTER SQUAD

Patrolmen on post should be instructed to make systematic note of the occupants of furnished-room houses. Such places often harbor fugitives from justice and many varieties of suspicious characters.

TRUCK SQUAD

In addition to the regular alarm, sent out when a truck larceny or a truck hold-up is reported, all members of the Force should be ordered to search garages, warehouses and all places likely to store stolen property.

It is also suggested that merchants, when engaging truckmen, have them investigated as to their reliability, as it has been found some of them are dishonest. Some of them, or their employees, are in collusion with thieves and virtually assist in the hold-up or larcenies of trucks with merchandise.

Many trucks are stolen because of the negligence of drivers and helpers in leaving their trucks unattended, and truck owners should be advised to caution their drivers and chauffeurs in this regard.

SAFE AND LOFT SQUAD

Would recommend that the owners, or agents, of loft or other business buildings investigate superintendents, engineers, elevator operators and porters before engaging them, to ascertain if they have any police record, in order to protect the property of their tenants.

PICKPOCKET SQUAD

There are a number of women thieves, principally "bag-openers," operating in motion picture theatres. For that reason I believe that two police-for widows and orphans of members of the Police Department of the City of women adapted to this kind of work would materially help in suppressing them. They would be better able to follow women "bag-openers" in department and five-and-ten-cent stores and theatres without being detected when the "bag-openers" enter an elevator to go to the upper floors of such places.

AUTO SQUAD

It is suggested that owners of public and private garages who sublet to others should report transients to police precincts in which garage is located, to aid in locating stolen cars or cars that have been used in the commission of crime.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

An effort should be made to secure legislation permitting the Department to establish and maintain a detention home, or shelter, for juvenile delinquents between the ages of 16 and 21 years (particularly girls who have run away from home) during the interim between their apprehension and final dispositions of their cases. This would avoid giving juveniles an arrest record which, under present conditions, is sometimes necessary in order to insure their appearance in court as witnesses, or otherwise.

Legislation should be had requiring all laundries to be licensed by this Department, thus positively making available certain data as to laundry marks, etc., which is frequently essential to the identification of unknown dead or injured, and of criminals.

The 71st Precinct should be directed to convey all dead human bodies, recovered from the waters, to the City Mortuary, 29th Street and East River, Manhattan, to which is constantly assigned a detective from this Bureau, experienced in dealing with this type of cases. This would go far toward facilitating the work of identifying these bodies, and provide a centralized clearing house which in future would prove a valuable aid in the identification of such unknown dead as are not immediately identified. Under present conditions, unidentified human bodies are sent to private morgues, particularly in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, where there are no public morgues, a practice which makes it difficult, often impossible, to collect or preserve essential data.

UNIFORMED FORCE

ALARMS

All alarms should be sent out on a telegraph instrument that automatically prints like a stock ticker. This would make for accuracy and the work of Lieutenants at desk and operators in the telegraph bureaus lessened, leaving only the emergency work to be handled by them.

BOOTHS

Recommend that the outside (private line) telephones be taken out of booths, and the numbers of the public 'phones in the station house and 'phone number of the Borough Headquarters only be put on them. When people call the booth, on the outside 'phone, if the patrolman assigned to the booth is away on police business, which is often the case, they think there is laxity. Whereas, if they could call either the station house or Borough Headquarters they would get an answer.

FLASHLIGHTS

Recommend that a system of flashlights be installed on all posts, not necessarily with telephones attached, so that in addition to the patrolman sig-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

nalling he could, in turn, be signalled for from the station house; that as many lights be installed on each post as would enable the patrolman to see one of them, no matter on what portion of his post he may be, so that in addition to the supervision of the patrolling officers, this would also tend to closer coördination and make for better patrol.

TRAFFIC TOWERS

The Traffic Control Tower System should be expanded to cover Eastern Parkway, Atlantic Avenue and Pitkin Avenue. These are three of the principal arteries used by automobiles.

BOILER SQUAD

Attention is called to the recommendations made in the Annual Report for 1922. They embody an improvement which would be of material benefit to the Police Department if their adoption is practicable.

PROPERTY CLERK

That more space be assigned to the Property Clerk, Manhattan, for the storage of valuable merchandise, and that special storage space be designated for the accommodation of homicide exhibits.

That action be taken, through proper legislation, to have abandoned, worthless automobiles forwarded to the Bureau of Incumbrances, and

To permit the Property Clerk of this Department, or the City of New York, to charge owners storage on automobiles, in cases where vehicles have been signed for and have not been removed from the Property Clerk's garage within a specified time, or to send such vehicles to public garages at the owner's expense.

That the Bronx office be given more room for the storage of automobiles.

PENSION COMMITTEE

The Municipal Assembly can now amend the Pension Laws. The insufficiency of the pensions granted widows and children of policemen dying from natural causes should be brought to their attention for the purpose of having it increased. Under existing economic conditions, \$25 per month is wholly inadequate.

TARGET PRACTICE

In order to improve and stimulate pistol practice in the Department, the following suggestions are respectfully offered:

Commencing with the next cycle of Pistol Instruction, June 1, 1925, members of the Force who shoot a score of 80 or more will receive three

ANNUAL REPORT OF

days extra vacation during the current year, instead of four days as at present; and that members of the Force who shoot a score of 60 to 69, be given one day extra vacation, which will encourage the members of the Force who have found it impossible to shoot 70 or more, and will give a fresh impulse to pistol practice throughout the Department. Members of the Force who shoot 70 to 79 will receive two days extra vacation as at present.

That the Rules and Regulations be amended so that three grades of marksmanship be established:

1. Members of the Force who have successfully passed the examination and test in pistol shooting, as prescribed in paragraph 676 of G. O., 1924, and received 80 per cent or more in such test, shall be classed as Expert Pistol Shot.

2. Members of the Force who have received 70 to 79 per cent in such test shall be classed as Sharpshooters.

3. Members of the Force who have received 60 to 69 per cent in such test shall be classed as Marksmen.

Policemen who have received the designation of Expert Pistol Shot, Sharpshooter or Marksman be given some consideration in future Civil Service examinations, either by having the Civil Service Commissioner embody in future examinations for promotion in the Force a marksmanship test, or if there be any objection to such test that the Police Department records be accepted and a percentage allowed.

Dangerous criminals today are using the automobile to escape from the scene of crime. The .38 calibre Regulation revolver, with which the members of the Department are equipped, is too small to be effective in such cases. It is necessary to have a revolver that will shoot at least 300 feet, on a straight line, to hit an auto going at a speed of even forty miles an hour. Therefore, it is suggested that the Rules and Regulations be amended so revolvers with four-inch barrels be included among Regulation revolvers.

That the holster, now at the Equipment Bureau (sample) be changed so that members of the Force may buy a holster that will not interfere with their actions when worn on a belt.

That the Pistol Range, at General Police Headquarters, be remodelled so that at least four persons can shoot at one time in it.

That provisions be made in the plans for the erection of the new Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, so that a Pistol Range at least twenty-five yards long, and to permit at least six persons to shoot at one time in it, be built therein.



PIERRE BELANGER
MONTREAL, CANADA.
MAJOR
R.G. CHAMBERLAIN
DOMINION OF CANADA
W.R. WHATLEY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
D.D. LORRAIN
MONTREAL, CANADA
S. J. DICKSON
TORONTO, CANADA
EMILE TRUDEL
QUEBEC, CANADA.



MAJOR NAPOLEON
ALCANTARA
HONDURAS.
COMMISSIONER
ENRIGHT
ARTURO VENEGAS
VALPARAISO, CHILE.



COUNT
LASZLO SZÉCHENYI
HUNGARY.
DON. AUGUSTO
COCHRANE DE
ALENCAR
BRAZIL.
J.J. JUSSERAND
FRANCE.



COMMISSIONER
ENRIGHT
COMMENDATORE
UMBERTO MOLOSSI
ITALY.



DR.
IMRE NADOSY
HUNGARY
WILLIAM BENARD
HUNGARY

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE

There was no assemblage of the International Police Conference in 1924, the next one being scheduled for 1925. The executive offices were continued at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, New York City.

The general, intensive work of the Conference was carried on, as usual, throughout the year, and 181 administrative and executive heads of police forces and departments, representing a wide range of new territory, allied themselves with the Conference, bringing the total active membership up to 1,002. There are forty-six foreign countries represented in this total, the most remarkable gathering in the history of policing.

In furtherance of the aims of the organization, and to promote efficiency and expedition in official contact, copies of the International Police Conference Code, specially constructed to meet the requirements of inter-departmental cable communication, was sent to all members of the Conference, and to 840 police departments affiliated with it.

This Code not only insures secrecy, but, also, makes possible substantial economies in transmission. The Code words are all of five letters, known as "half words." Two of the latter can be coupled to form a ten-letter word, sent as one in foreign cabling. In the United States, Canada and Mexico, each five letter unit constitutes one word. The Code covers 258 pages, and though compact, is thoroughly complete and adequate for the most complicated service. It has been in practical use for some months, and has brought forth much commendation for its general serviceability, secrecy and economy.

Secret Code

The National Police Bureau, the nucleus of an organization that is destined to be the medium of expression for a National Police, is, for the moment, for practical purposes, housed with the International Police Conference, pending certain legislative developments which, it is hoped, will give it lasting identity and define its field of activity. It is the repository of the fingerprint records of professional criminals, throughout the country, which are voluntarily contributed, for the common information and good, by various police organizations. During the year, these files were enhanced by the addition of the fingerprints of 14,955 dangerous criminals, identifications being made in 15% of the cases. Police departments, throughout the nation and the world, have availed themselves of the use of these fingerprint records, a step marking progress in the direction of international police unity.

**National
Police Bureau**

Another such step was an Invitation Course of Instruction on Criminal Identification, conducted by the International Police Conference, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Ninth Session of the Conference, in May, 1923. The course had a splendid representative attendance, general discussion on topics of mutual interest, pertaining to police problems, concluding it.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXCERPT FROM PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY OF KINGS COUNTY, DECEMBER, 1923

Grand Jury Visits Police Headquarters

"By order of the Court, the December Grand Jury was held over until January 21, 1924, and being still an official body, on January 15, 1924, visited and inspected Police Headquarters. This is the first time in the history of this great city that a Grand Jury has interested itself in this most important department of our municipality.

"This institution, although located in New York County, is an integral and important part of Kings County.

"Commissioner Enright personally conducted the Grand Jury through every department from roof to cellar.

"Notwithstanding the adverse criticism of the public press, we feel it incumbent upon us to inform our fellow citizens of the wonderful organization shown us by the Commissioner. It is our opinion that the Police Department is, on the whole, giving us a service as good as is humanly possible. Our inspection began at 2 p. m. and ended at 5 p. m.

"The population of our city since January 1, 1913, increased over one million, with a floating population of nearly another million, a total of somewhat over seven million people. In January, 1913, the police force of the city numbered 10,835 men. Today, ten years later, with an increase of over one million in population, we have an increase of only 1,884 men for this period, and two-thirds of this number was assigned to traffic, leaving actually only about 600 for patrol duty.

"The members of the December Grand Jury never before realized, as they do now, the tremendous responsibility and the intelligence required of a man placed at the head of this department, the backbone of our City. It is a great business institution, and from any standpoint the compensation of the Commissioner is far below that of a business man assuming the responsibility of a large organization. The City of Philadelphia has recently voted a salary of \$15,000 per annum to its new Commissioner of Public Safety, while it employs a force of but 4,000 policemen. It is our opinion that the Police Commissioner of New York should at least be placed on an equality with the Commissioner of our sister city.

"Many improvements might be recommended for the Police Department, but it seems to us that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate might

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

consider conscientiously the safety of life and property of our citizens and grant two very important requests of the Commissioner.

"First and most important, is the increase of the force by not less than 1,500 men. **Increase of Force**

"The second request is for \$30,000 for radio apparatus. Of this sum, \$15,000 is for a broadcasting apparatus now installed on trial, the removal of which is threatened unless paid for, and \$15,000 for receiving stations to all strategic points within the city limits. With this outfit all necessary stations could be notified within 30 seconds of a crime committed. One month's service would pay for this equipment in criminals apprehended and property recovered.

"We recommend that the Board of Estimate seriously and conscientiously consider an increase of salary for the Commissioner of Police of New York City to \$15,000 per annum."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Offenses against: the person -	9429	10097	749	932	10178	11029	7165	6834	-	1	852	848	307	313
chastity - -	2053	2044	2113	2111	4166	4155	1690	1525	-	1	204	182	429	457
family and chil- dren - -	4255	4259	317	314	4572	4573	598	523	-	-	318	372	2346	2170
public health, etc	239307	212364	11700	9971	251007	222335	32629	41656	6	170	37888	29634	600	542
administration of government -	800	753	84	70	884	823	316	301	-	-	164	174	6	11
Offenses against Property rights:														
a. Miscellaneous	593	653	18	30	611	683	346	339	-	-	49	93	1	3
b. Unauthorized use of property	206	289	5	7	211	296	132	181	-	-	25	32	13	8
c. Destruction of property -	701	619	29	42	730	661	334	307	-	-	128	83	12	15
d. F r a u d s , swindles, and breaches of trust	2926	2661	362	305	3288	2966	1662	1460	-	-	442	345	85	52
e. Extortion -	126	91	6	4	132	95	70	68	-	-	9	8	-	-
f. Robbery -	1918	1408	28	40	1946	1448	1070	831	-	-	69	42	9	5
g. L a r c e n y from person by stealth }	1021	825	72	63	1093	888	389	402	-	-	75	51	19	13
h. L a r c e n y from high- way, ve- hicles, etc. }	2542	2076	38	20	2580	2096	1523	1136	-	-	251	197	60	41
i. Burglary -	2317	2027	29	34	2346	2061	993	897	-	-	292	223	66	41
j. Sneaks from buildings -	1416	1610	1312	1136	2728	2746	756	735	-	-	624	396	94	75
General criminality	51110	36020	2869	2643	53979	38663	25600	14764	13	27	7149	6075	843	707
Juvenile delin- quency - -	4949	4895	732	661	5681	5556	1950	1711	20	25	1214	1102	1084	1055
Witnesses, lun a- tics, etc. - -	112	105	26	27	138	132	73	38	-	-	1	1	3	-
Total - -	325781	282796	20489	18410	346270	301206	77296	73803	39	224	49754	39858	5977	5508
Increase - -	42985	-	2079	-	45064	-	3488	-	-	-	9896	-	469	-
Decrease - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage - -	15	-	11	-	15	-	5	-	83	-	25	-	9	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1923

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1013	1182	840	760	-	-	6	8	3018	3112	16	11	26	24	-	-	10225	10031
204	178	1450	1425	-	-	-	-	2287	2243	6	9	1	2	-	-	3984	3779
745	727	440	453	-	-	-	-	3849	3722	37	14	2	-	-	-	4486	4259
171998	144841	6049	5776	-	-	-	-	216541	180963	17	19	15	16	-	-	249202	222654
267	263	44	63	-	-	-	-	481	511	43	20	2	2	-	-	842	834
135	127	35	32	-	-	-	-	220	255	8	4	-	-	-	-	574	598
26	24	45	24	-	-	-	-	109	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	269
138	135	101	78	-	-	-	-	379	311	1	1	1	-	-	-	715	619
113	147	639	512	-	-	-	-	1279	1056	53	44	4	2	-	-	2998	2562
-	4	23	27	-	-	-	-	32	39	1	1	-	-	-	-	103	108
11	20	579	346	-	-	-	-	668	413	4	8	2	1	-	-	1744	1253
38	20	505	316	-	-	-	-	637	400	-	-	1	-	-	-	1027	802
88	83	360	282	-	-	-	-	759	603	25	16	2	1	-	-	2309	1756
23	32	888	590	-	-	-	-	1269	886	9	5	1	3	-	-	2272	1791
600	466	660	555	-	-	-	-	1978	1492	5	3	3	2	-	-	2742	2282
11361	8526	4255	3464	-	-	-	-	23621	18799	640	503	23	28	-	-	49884	34094
287	178	804	736	-	-	-	-	3409	3096	44	31	-	3	-	-	5403	4841
-	3	16	13	-	-	-	-	20	17	-	3	1	-	-	-	94	58
187047	156956	17733	15452	-	-	6	8	260556	218006	909	692	84	84	-	-	338845	292590
30091	-	2281	-	-	-	-	-	42550	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	46255	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	15	-	-	-	25	-	20	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	16	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
See also : Body found, cause of death unknown Suicide Accidental Homicide Accidental Injury Rape Abduction Robbery Offenses by Juveniles							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Homicide, unclassified -	72	64	6	7	78	71	60	58	-	-	1	-	-	1
Homicide by shooting -	177	183	6	3	183	186	134	109	-	-	2	3	4	-
Homicide, stabbing, cut- ting, etc. - - -	31	35	5	3	36	38	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, abortion -	7	6	2	8	9	14	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, rape - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence, (vehicles) -	602	618	12	9	614	627	578	494	-	-	2	6	-	1
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence(non-vehicular)	15	29	1	-	16	29	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonious Assault, un- classified - - -	1788	1807	116	137	1904	1944	1430	1275	-	-	139	114	39	30
Felonious Assault, at- tempted - - -	193	228	9	7	202	235	122	146	-	-	24	33	4	5
Felonious Assault, with firearms - - -	438	511	15	24	453	535	350	308	-	-	35	30	4	4
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. - - -	882	850	71	96	953	946	664	639	-	-	62	61	12	10
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape	116	120	4	-	120	120	76	86	-	-	3	1	3	2
Felonious Assault by vehicles - - -	150	177	1	1	151	178	154	138	-	-	8	3	-	1
Maiming - - -	7	6	1	1	8	7	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abortion, unclassified -	2	3	26	38	28	41	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, attempted -	2	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, com't'd on self	-	1	10	10	10	11	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by female -	-	-	21	26	21	26	26	18	-	-	1	4	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by male - -	32	21	-	-	32	21	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on other persons - - -	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foetus found (See found- ling - - -)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)	2798	3084	121	163	2919	3247	1916	1916	-	-	309	302	59	71
Assault on females -	1495	1768	308	388	1803	2156	1060	1152	-	1	245	281	177	184
Assault, by vehicles -	607	573	10	10	617	583	483	424	-	-	20	10	5	4
Kidnapping, attempt -	2	2	1	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of male -	4	2	-	-	4	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of female -	6	7	1	-	7	7	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping of child by relative - - -	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	9429	10097	749	932	10178	11029	7165	6884	-	1	852	848	307	313

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1	-	14	14	-	-	-	5	16	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	76	79
1	1	26	40	-	-	5	3	38	47	1	2	3	3	-	-	176	161
-	1	9	13	-	-	-	-	9	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	28	26
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	6	14	15	-	-	-	-	21	28	1	1	1	3	-	-	601	526
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	23
144	148	161	135	-	-	-	-	483	427	7	2	2	1	-	-	1922	1706
27	24	19	34	-	-	-	-	74	96	-	-	1	7	-	-	197	243
11	21	99	72	-	-	1	-	150	127	1	1	7	1	-	-	508	443
50	27	146	107	-	-	-	-	270	205	3	1	6	1	-	-	943	846
4	1	24	21	-	-	-	-	34	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	110	112
8	7	5	13	-	-	-	-	21	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	163
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	21	26
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	13	8
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	28	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	15
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
548	671	130	123	-	-	-	-	1046	1167	-	1	1	-	-	-	2963	3084
168	215	162	149	-	-	-	-	752	830	-	2	-	-	-	-	1812	1984
46	57	23	16	-	-	-	-	94	87	1	1	-	-	-	-	578	512
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1013	1182	840	760	-	-	6	8	3018	3112	16	11	26	24	-	-	10225	10031

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY See also: Abortion, resulting in death Abortion, non-fatal Rape, resulting in death Assault, with intent to commit rape Bigamy Impairing morals of children Offenses by juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	84	108	1757	1428	1841	1536	393	302	-	-	38	22	231	183
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes	89	85	8	42	97	127	42	34	-	-	4	4	11	12
Compulsory prostitution of wife - - -	3	7	-	-	3	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females -	21	18	2	5	23	23	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing - - - -	163	200	151	147	314	347	172	173	-	-	15	9	15	18
Prostitution in tenement house - - -	5	25	41	245	46	270	32	107	-	1	3	8	10	22
Living on proceeds of prostitution - -	2	3	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soliciting by males -	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	50	149	50	149	33	50	-	-	4	1	2	17
Residing in house of prostitution, males -	39	54	-	-	39	54	23	43	-	-	4	1	3	1
Residing in house of prostitution, females -	-	-	70	68	70	68	36	34	-	-	-	1	4	9
Indecency— Indecent assault - (to exclude “impairing morals of children,” and “assault with intent to commit rape”)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure -	277	244	5	1	282	245	87	71	-	-	32	43	14	11
Indecent prints and articles - - -	63	36	4	-	67	36	18	7	-	-	7	4	1	1
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indecent performance	10	24	6	16	16	40	17	19	-	-	-	9	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924 INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
96	86	947	778	-	-	-	-	1312	1069	-	-	-	1	-	-	1705	1372
1	3	30	54	-	-	-	-	46	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	107
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
1	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	11
11	15	88	108	-	-	-	-	129	150	-	1	-	-	-	-	301	324
5	9	26	136	-	-	-	-	44	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	283
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
2	7	40	94	-	-	-	-	48	119	-	1	-	-	-	-	81	170
-	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	53
1	2	28	24	-	-	-	-	33	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	70
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
43	31	89	62	-	-	-	-	178	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	218
24	7	17	4	-	-	-	-	49	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	23
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	39

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923			1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
							1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)														
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	11	67	-	-	11	67	18	55	-	-	3	8	3	1
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	13	26	-	-	13	26	15	11	-	-	1	3	-	1
“ 12 to 14 years -	38	39	-	-	38	39	21	14	-	-	7	2	-	-
“ 14 to 18 years -	583	497	4	2	587	499	360	304	-	-	58	38	7	4
“ over 18 years -	10	6	-	-	10	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction, attempted -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	6	9	-	-	6	9	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	44	56	4	2	48	58	42	41	-	-	5	2	-	-
Abduction, females, over 18 years - - -	8	10	4	-	12	10	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bastardy - - -	368	358	-	-	368	358	217	141	-	-	11	19	125	162
Seduction of females over 18 years only (under that age, see Rape)	50	52	-	-	50	52	47	30	-	-	3	3	-	-
Adultery, by males -	8	4	-	-	8	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	5	4	5	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depraved sexual crimes:														
Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	15	21	-	-	15	21	8	9	-	-	-	2	-	-
Incest, attempted -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, attempted -	14	7	-	-	14	7	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
“ by males -	124	80	-	-	124	80	54	37	-	-	6	2	2	2
“ “ females -	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	2053	2044	2113	2111	4166	4155	1690	1525	-	1	204	182	429	457

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	8	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	26	77
-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17
-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	24
5	2	88	63	-	-	-	-	158	107	3	4	1	-	-	-	522	415
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5
-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	8	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	18
7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	146	188	-	1	-	-	-	-	363	330
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	34
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
1	-	8	13	-	-	-	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	5
6	1	36	30	-	-	-	-	50	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	72
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
204	178	1450	1425	-	-	-	-	2287	2243	6	9	1	2	-	-	3984	3779

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
See also : Abortion Kidnapping Rape Adultery Incest														
Abandonment of parents	59	41	5	4	64	45	2	1	-	-	3	1	39	37
Abandonment of wife	1108	1098	-	-	1108	1098	84	124	-	-	24	28	721	705
Abandonment of wife and child or children	1230	1252	-	-	1230	1252	53	46	-	-	26	18	1033	1043
Bigamy - - -	74	80	15	11	89	91	26	30	-	-	20	18	2	-
Cruelty to family - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abandonment of child -	752	684	32	27	784	711	124	86	-	-	71	68	515	353
Foundlings - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Concealing birth of child	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improper guardianship -	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	21	-	-
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	215	237	28	33	243	270	150	127	-	-	17	24	7	8
Selling tobacco to child	3	2	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Employing child in vio- lation of Labor Law -	27	12	-	-	27	12	8	3	-	-	11	7	-	-
Unlawfully exhibiting children - - -	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cruelty to children	-	7	-	2	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Compulsory education law, violation of -	674	713	196	197	870	910	33	34	-	-	128	170	25	22
Moving picture theatre, admitting child with- out guardian }	104	126	38	39	142	165	104	64	-	-	16	14	-	-
Dance hall, admitting minor - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor -	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group Total	4255	4259	317	314	4572	4573	598	523	-	-	318	372	2346	2170

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	46	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	54
8	12	190	217	-	-	-	-	943	962	6	3	1	-	-	-	1034	1089
8	4	88	68	-	-	-	-	1155	1133	1	3	-	-	-	-	1209	1182
2	2	41	31	-	-	-	-	65	51	1	1	-	-	-	-	92	82
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
7	4	38	57	-	-	-	-	631	482	27	7	1	-	-	-	783	575
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	45
14	19	43	47	-	-	-	-	86	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	238	225
2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
7	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
654	589	24	16	-	-	-	-	831	797	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	831
43	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	115
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
745	727	410	453	-	-	-	-	3849	3722	37	14	2	-	-	-	4486	4259

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	
See also General Crimi- nality																
Public nuisance - -	82	89	14	55	96	144	43	10	-	-	2	32	-	-		
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified - -	1640	1349	358	269	1998	1618	182	125	-	-	531	483	3	-		
Expectorating in public places - - -	750	1544	6	-	756	1544	10	8	-	-	88	133	1	1		
Medical law, violations of	64	14	8	1	72	15	10	3	-	-	6	1	-	-		
Dental law “ “	7	18	-	-	7	18	3	6	-	-	4	1	-	-		
Drugs, miscellaneous, concerning narcotic violations - - }	2097	2180	289	290	2386	2470	215	178	-	-	258	227	27	50		
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Food, adulterations -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	1647	1474	177	106	1824	1580	45	44	-	-	192	234	-	-		
Failing to provide heat, water, etc. (landlord)	216	463	50	110	266	573	226	559	-	-	17	30	4	7		
Compensation law -	16	12	-	-	16	12	2	4	-	-	5	7	1	2		
Liquor, illegal sale of -	-	6029	-	233	-	6262	856	8929	-	-	13	139	1	9		
Liquor saloons, admis- sion of minors - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Liquor, sale in dance halls - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Intoxication - - -	9736	9516	1188	1147	10924	10663	830	852	1	2	5680	5420	119	91		
Intoxication and disorderly conduct - -	1948	2250	164	228	2112	2478	307	471	1	9	773	768	93	92		
Safety, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1		
(See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)																
Violations, safety pro- visions, Tenement House Law }	1001	947	315	406	1316	1353	585	736	-	-	488	384	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
14	3	2	139	-	-	-	-	18	174	1	-	1	-	-	-	63	184
1255	1123	3	11	-	-	-	-	1792	1617	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974	1742
687	1397	-	7	-	-	-	-	776	1538	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	1546
6	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8
4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13
197	153	1750	1547	-	-	-	-	2232	1977	7	9	-	2	-	-	2454	2166
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1525	1279	1	4	-	-	-	-	1718	1517	-	-	-	-	-	-	1763	1561
11	23	2	7	-	-	-	-	34	67	-	-	1	-	-	-	261	626
6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17
72	543	2	44	-	-	-	-	88	735	-	6	1	4	-	-	945	9674
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2199	2277	1909	1542	-	-	-	-	9908	9332	3	1	9	9	-	-	10750	10194
559	764	353	331	-	-	-	-	1779	1964	-	-	-	1	-	-	2086	2436
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
280	186	1	-	-	-	-	-	769	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	1354	1306

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES									DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
										CONVICTIONS							
	Male			Female			Total			Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923		1924	1923		1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Violations of Laws and Ordinances concerning boilers - - -	2	-		-	-		2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Navigation Laws - - -	2	20		-	-		2	20		3	7	-	-	1	7	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, suspicious fires) - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire prevention, violations - - -	2	1		-	-		2	1		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, false alarms - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosions, misc. - -	-	1		-	-		-	1		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Explosives, unlawful possession of - - -	-	67		-	9		-	76		-	28	-	-	-	44	-	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated -	934	864		10	13		944	877		478	332	-	1	84	41	54	39
Motor Vehicle Law, violations of - - -	14506	15463		34	76		14540	15539		308	238	-	-	2097	2310	9	5
Operating without a license - - -	8672	8337		378	439		9050	8776		1322	1279	-	-	2078	1396	11	8
Smoking automobile -	1053	1470		7	14		1060	1484		8	6	-	-	79	49	-	1
Traffic Regulations, violations of G. O. 74	70838	47041		768	342		71606	47383		924	568	-	-	5015	2514	2	2
Speeding automobiles	28696	28784		428	423		29124	29207		400	219	-	-	5062	3809	20	17
Passing close to stopped street car - - -	3184	3915		35	43		3219	3958		254	152	1	-	358	311	3	1
Speeding around corner	1183	265		25	-		1208	265		18	1	-	-	133	30	1	-
Running away after accident - - -	128	119		5	2		133	121		70	68	-	-	11	8	1	1
Noise, unnecessary -	195	302		3	4		198	306		8	20	-	-	45	50	-	-
Amusements, violations of miscellaneous Laws and Ordinances, concerning - - -	3	8		-	-		3	8		-	8	-	-	2	54	-	-
Dance hall law, miscellaneous violations -	55	65		5	2		60	67		51	53	-	-	11	8	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Inprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
194	191	105	133	-	-	-	-	437	405	-	1	-	-	-	-	915	738
12023	12334	25	37	-	-	-	-	14154	14686	1	-	-	-	-	-	14443	14924
5410	5938	158	224	-	-	-	-	7657	7566	1	-	-	-	-	-	8980	8845
953	1154	16	-	-	-	-	-	1048	1204	-	-	-	-	-	-	1056	1210
64270	42903	152	122	-	-	-	-	69439	45541	-	1	-	-	-	-	70363	46110
22815	24159	611	657	-	-	-	-	28508	28642	-	-	-	-	-	-	28908	28861
2497	3230	124	199	-	-	-	-	2983	3741	-	-	-	-	-	-	3237	3893
1030	224	9	8	-	-	-	-	1173	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	1191	263
31	34	8	5	-	-	-	-	51	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	123	116
135	289	4	2	-	-	-	-	184	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	361
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	62
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	63

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Pool and billiard parlor violations - - -	40	9	-	-	40	9	12	3	-	-	13	3	-	-
Pool and billiard par- lor disorderly (See admitting minors.) }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres, overcrowding	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.) -	25928	24989	20	31	25948	25020	17445	18530	1	142	2755	2178	5	11
Gambling, keeping gam- bling house - -	429	821	4	9	433	830	380	747	-	4	14	17	1	1
Gambling, common gam- bler - -	474	180	11	2	485	182	369	112	-	-	10	11	-	-
“ pool selling -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ bookmaking -	1726	2299	3	10	1729	2309	1730	2071	-	-	34	32	1	4
“ lottery -	657	382	55	43	712	425	219	113	-	-	151	135	6	3
“ policy -	746	965	28	49	774	1014	489	893	-	-	11	66	-	-
“ bucket shops -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
“ slot machines	34	2	2	-	36	2	13	1	-	-	8	-	-	-
“ in saloon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public policy, viola- tions not elsewhere provided for }	2	1	-	2	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	19706	18371	645	582	20351	18953	1405	1293	1	2	4266	3485	11	10
Sabbath Law - - -	7142	4068	523	251	7665	4319	574	422	-	2	2153	903	1	1
Labor Law and Labor provisions, Factory Law }	43	24	-	3	43	27	14	7	-	-	11	10	-	-
Profanity - - -	1319	1317	376	400	1695	1717	940	964	-	1	268	309	215	177
Cruelty to animals (See Cruelty to Children)	352	462	-	9	352	471	21	27	-	1	49	47	-	-
Slander and Libel - -	10	4	1	-	11	4	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	9
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5207	4091	110	136	-	-	-	-	8078	6558	-	-	-	-	-	-	25523	25088
18	19	3	1	-	-	-	-	36	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	417	789
23	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	35	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	132
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21	25	62	97	-	-	-	-	118	158	-	-	1	-	-	-	1849	2229
333	99	6	9	-	-	-	-	496	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	359
82	43	14	9	-	-	-	-	107	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	596	1011
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
14778	14795	202	137	-	-	-	-	19258	18429	1	-	1	-	-	-	20665	19722
5038	2992	11	7	-	-	-	-	7203	3905	-	-	-	-	-	-	7777	4327
13	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	33
152	140	103	71	-	-	-	-	738	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1678	1662
287	335	4	9	-	-	-	-	340	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	419
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923			
Factory Law, safety pro- visions - - -	13	32	2	5	15	37	-	5	-	-	3	25	-	-		
Violations of Park Or- dinances - - -	2771	3626	222	237	2993	3863	108	140	-	4	552	749	-	-		
Unmuzzled dogs - -	3244	2764	3987	3082	7231	5846	71	61	-	-	876	942	1	1		
Garbage cans uncovered	809	490	555	420	1364	910	19	27	-	-	322	214	-	-		
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top -	262	63	252	52	514	115	10	6	-	-	174	35	-	-		
Garbage and ashes mixed	152	43	125	32	277	75	1	2	-	-	61	24	-	-		
Garbage, no proper re- ceptacle - - -	196	214	130	42	326	256	6	5	-	-	77	54	-	-		
Dirt in street - -	367	412	64	38	431	450	35	22	-	-	59	48	1	-		
Snow and ice on sidewalk	360	1293	55	233	415	1526	16	221	1	1	96	314	-	-		
Peddling without a li- cense - - -	8135	6199	117	86	8252	6285	308	222	-	-	1043	675	-	1		
Maintaining stand with- out a license - -	585	629	61	72	646	701	72	76	-	-	214	168	-	-		
Investigating Hack Driver's License -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reckless driving - -	2902	2749	32	32	2934	2781	913	639	-	1	307	194	4	5		
No lights on automobile or wagon - - -	7072	4006	104	29	7176	4035	66	40	-	-	767	261	-	-		
Dazzling lights - -	839	415	23	4	862	419	28	10	-	-	108	48	4	-		
Failed to file taxi bond	686	91	-	-	686	91	106	19	-	-	181	7	-	-		
No warning card -	1	13	-	1	1	14	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Smoking in Subway -	3647	2807	35	2	3682	2809	77	55	-	-	267	182	-	-		
Conservation Law -	1	15	-	-	1	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Viol. of air ordinance -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total - -	239307	212364	11700	9971	251007	222335	32629	41656	6	170	37888	29634	600	542		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	35
2336	2806	7	3	-	-	-	-	2895	3562	-	-	-	-	-	-	3003	3702
6327	4808	1	2	-	-	-	-	7205	5753	-	-	-	-	-	-	7276	5814
1024	661	2	2	-	-	-	-	1348	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	1367	904
321	67	-	1	-	-	-	-	495	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	109
218	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	86
233	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	311	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	158
340	380	1	-	-	-	-	-	401	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	450
300	1152	1	1	-	-	-	-	398	1468	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	1689
6126	5327	85	52	-	-	-	-	7254	6055	-	-	-	-	-	-	7562	6277
368	424	1	2	-	-	-	-	583	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	655	670
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1529	1651	174	200	-	-	-	-	2014	2051	1	1	-	-	-	-	2928	2691
6317	3755	4	9	-	-	-	-	7083	4025	-	-	-	-	-	-	7154	4065
702	372	-	1	-	-	-	-	814	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	431
373	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	561	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	36
1	2464	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2465	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2468
3308	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3575	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	3652	240
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
171998	144841	6049	5776	-	-	-	-	216541	180963	17	19	15	16	-	-	249202	222554

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Election Laws, viola- tions of - - -	20	8	4	2	24	10	24	12	-	-	-	1	-	-
Election Laws, false reg- istration - - -	2	9	-	1	2	10	2	19	-	-	-	5	-	-
Bribery - - - -	10	3	-	-	10	3	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bribery, accepting a bribe	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Bribery, bribing - -	23	12	1	-	24	12	16	7	-	-	1	2	-	-
Perjury - - - -	22	26	7	4	29	30	18	21	-	-	2	1	-	1
Perjury, Subornation, accessory, etc. - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful law practice - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidating a witness -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidating an officer -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resisting an Officer -	3	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assaulting an officer -	259	300	25	19	284	319	115	97	-	-	56	59	4	5
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permitt- ing escape of prisoner)	411	376	46	41	457	417	128	132	-	-	104	104	-	2
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Complaints against police officers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the National flag - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Immigration Law, vio- lations of - - -	44	15	1	1	45	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 800	753	84	70	884	823	316	301	-	-	164	174	6	11

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	14
2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
80	90	21	45	-	-	-	-	161	199	-	1	2	2	-	-	278	299
182	166	15	14	-	-	-	-	301	286	-	2	-	-	-	-	429	420
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	16	-	-	-	-	43	16
267	263	44	63	-	-	-	-	481	511	43	20	2	2	-	-	842	834

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded	Sentence suspended	Bonded or paroled				
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
GROUP (A)—Miscellaneous														
Attempt at Grand Larceny, miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, general, males	185	155	-	-	185	155	127	112	-	-	11	14	1	2
Receiving stolen goods, general, females	-	-	7	12	7	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers	11	13	3	-	14	13	7	8	-	-	1	2	-	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State	5	4	1	-	6	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods	73	73	1	3	74	76	60	56	-	-	2	6	-	-
Secreting mortgaged property	22	27	2	11	24	38	26	35	-	-	-	1	-	1
Secreting personal property	6	6	2	-	8	6	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, miscellaneous	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising Law, violations	8	5	1	-	9	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking Law, violations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle Law, "	40	46	1	1	41	47	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
Copyright Law, violations	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insolvency Law, violations	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Law, violations	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations	198	231	-	3	198	234	92	87	-	-	27	47	-	-
Trade Mark Law, violations	8	10	-	-	8	10	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
Weights and Measures, false	24	74	-	-	24	74	5	12	-	-	2	20	-	-
False Labels	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	593	653	18	30	611	683	346	339	-	-	49	93	1	3

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
9	4	15	12	-	-	-	-	36	32	4	1	-	-	-	-	167	145
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
3	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	12	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	76	70
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	39
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
72	71	5	-	-	-	-	-	104	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	205
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
8	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
135	127	35	32	-	-	-	-	220	255	8	4	-	-	-	-	574	598

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS - Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923			
GROUP (B)—Unauthor- ized Use of Property																
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.) - -	47	108	1	1	48	109	46	74	-	-	6	5	-	-		
Unlawful entry - -	156	163	4	6	160	174	85	105	-	-	19	24	10	8		
Stealing rides on trains or cars - - -	3	13	-	-	3	13	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-		
Group Total -	206	289	5	7	211	296	132	181	-	-	25	32	13	8		
GROUP (C)—Destruc- tion of Property																
Malicious mischief -	483	403	17	26	500	429	221	186	-	-	91	44	12	11		
Arson, person unknown -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson by owner - -	19	11	2	-	21	11	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson by others - -	15	19	2	4	17	23	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson, attempted - -	20	6	-	1	20	7	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Breaking windows -	159	180	8	11	167	191	88	97	-	-	37	38	-	4		
Defacing private prop- erty - - - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Defacing public prop- erty - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Damage to R. R. prop- erty - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	701	619	29	42	730	661	334	307	-	-	128	83	12	15		
GROUP (D) — Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust																
Miscellaneous - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Forgery - - -	51	10	6	-	57	10	15	5	-	-	3	-	3	2		
Forgery, checks - -	177	166	16	10	193	176	65	65	-	-	32	40	4	-		
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc. - - - -	3	14	1	1	4	15	8	3	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Forgery, false book en- tries - - - -	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
4	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	90
22	15	38	18	-	-	-	-	89	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	170
-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9
26	24	45	24	-	-	-	-	109	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	269
107	100	64	47	-	-	-	-	274	202	-	1	1	-	-	-	496	389
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15
-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
31	34	23	18	-	-	-	-	91	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	191
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
138	135	101	78	-	-	-	-	379	311	1	1	1	-	-	-	715	619
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	11
3	6	76	59	-	-	-	-	115	105	11	6	1	-	-	-	192	176
-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
GROUP (D)—Continued																
Worthless checks - -	394	312	16	18	410	330	213	168	-	-	34	26	2	3		
Counterfeiting - -	12	5	1	-	13	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Counterfeit money— passing - - -	22	18	5	2	27	20	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
False pretense - -	211	229	21	13	232	242	136	123	-	-	25	8	3	2		
Fortune telling - -	12	7	70	40	82	47	12	13	-	-	20	6	5	2		
Failing to pay for meals, and lodgings in Hotels	78	59	3	1	81	60	33	23	-	-	18	5	-	1		
Confidence game - -	337	302	26	12	363	314	194	187	-	-	17	10	3	-		
Bogus Character - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Package Thief - -	34	47	-	-	34	47	8	13	-	-	6	6	-	1		
Dishonest Friend - -	293	228	80	76	373	304	245	208	-	-	47	19	11	2		
Dishonest Relative -	26	39	5	11	31	50	18	14	-	-	6	1	1	1		
Dishonest Servant -	4	11	50	63	54	74	26	35	-	-	10	10	-	-		
Dishonest Employees, other than servaut (but not Forgery)	1270	1207	62	58	1332	1265	674	586	-	-	224	209	52	36		
Dishonest Employee— short time - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee, Attorney, etc. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	2926	2661	362	305	3288	2966	1662	1460	-	-	442	345	85	52		
GROUP (E)—Extortion																
Extortion - - -	69	47	3	4	72	51	37	30	-	-	3	6	-	-		
Attempted Extortion -	42	43	1	-	43	43	25	26	-	-	5	2	-	-		
Blackmail - - -	13	-	2	-	15	-	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Blackmail, Attempt -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oral Threats - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	126	91	6	4	132	95	70	68	-	-	9	8	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
10	8	66	51	-	-	-	-	112	88	9	9	-	-	-	-	334	266
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	10	8
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	14	10	-	-	-	-	27	19
9	11	43	42	-	-	-	-	80	63	1	2	-	-	-	-	217	188
28	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	65	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	40
6	10	11	12	-	-	-	-	35	28	2	2	-	-	-	-	70	53
14	31	62	55	-	-	-	-	96	96	1	1	-	-	-	-	291	284
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	32
4	6	59	26	-	-	-	-	121	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	368	261
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	16
3	-	18	12	-	-	-	-	31	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
32	55	258	230	-	-	-	-	566	530	9	13	2	1	-	-	1251	1130
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
113	147	639	512	-	-	-	-	1279	1056	53	44	4	2	-	-	2998	2562
-	-	13	22	-	-	-	-	16	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	54	58
-	4	8	3	-	-	-	-	13	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	36
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	4	23	27	-	-	-	-	32	39	1	1	-	-	-	-	103	108

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED IN 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
GROUP (F)—Robbery																
Miscellaneous - - -	4	1	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery -	114	102	1	1	115	103	60	64	-	-	11	4	-	1	-	-
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral - - - -	315	330	12	18	327	348	218	192	-	-	10	13	3	2	-	-
Robbery of Females, General - - - -	4	1	1	-	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, gun hold-up -	917	502	14	21	931	523	428	253	-	-	33	13	2	2	-	-
Robbery with black-jack -	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery by several men	564	469	-	-	564	469	358	319	-	-	15	12	4	-	-	-
Group Total -	1918	1408	28	40	1946	1448	1070	831	-	-	69	42	9	5	-	-
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth																
Miscellaneous - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc. - -	491	355	8	15	499	370	78	82	-	-	30	15	13	8	-	-
Pickp'k't, miscellaneous	3	2	4	-	7	2	14	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges) -	221	183	22	17	243	200	119	114	-	-	14	7	1	3	-	-
Pickpocket, on street— meetings, parades, etc.	15	1	1	-	16	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc. -	35	55	12	11	47	66	33	50	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc. }	14	5	1	-	15	5	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L Stations, where payment is es- sential to admission }	93	72	3	-	96	72	39	39	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	-
Pickpocket, race track, ball grounds, etc. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, cars, trains, boats, etc. - - -	8	9	-	-	8	9	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from intoxicat- ed or sleeping person	50	64	3	3	53	67	39	42	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-
Larceny by street women	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Snatching purses, etc. -	70	74	8	5	78	79	33	39	-	-	18	9	3	1	-	-
Creep game - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc. -	21	2	10	12	31	14	13	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	1021	825	72	63	1093	888	389	402	-	-	75	51	19	13	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
3	3	35	21	-	-	-	-	49	29	-	2	1	-	-	-	110	95
2	8	88	72	-	-	-	-	103	95	1	2	-	-	-	-	322	289
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
3	2	311	166	-	-	-	-	349	183	2	-	-	1	-	-	779	437
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
3	6	140	83	-	-	-	-	162	101	1	4	1	-	-	-	522	424
11	20	579	346	-	-	-	-	668	413	4	8	2	1	-	-	1744	1253
-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
22	13	328	181	-	-	-	-	393	217	-	-	1	-	-	-	472	299
1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	18
6	3	54	45	-	-	-	-	75	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	172
-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1
-	2	3	22	-	-	-	-	8	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	78
1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6
1	-	52	21	-	-	-	-	55	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	65
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
1	-	21	9	-	-	-	-	28	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	58
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	2	18	17	-	-	-	-	39	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
5	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8
38	20	505	316	-	-	-	-	637	400	-	-	1	-	-	-	1027	802

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923			1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923		
GROUP (H)—Larceny from the Highway, Vehicles, Etc.																
General - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - -	14	5	3	2	17	7	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny from push-carts	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	13	17	-	1	13	18	8	10	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny from auto with merchandise - -	5	24	-	-	5	24	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. - -	15	29	1	-	16	29	12	15	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	4
Larceny from automo- biles - - - -	140	116	1	2	141	118	73	55	-	-	10	17	4	1	-	1
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	56	90	1	3	57	93	24	26	-	-	16	14	4	6	-	6
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	65	25	-	-	65	25	4	2	-	-	11	4	1	1	-	1
Larceny from mail boxes	4	6	-	-	4	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes lines -	12	5	-	-	12	5	7	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Larceny from piers -	82	114	-	-	82	114	29	42	-	-	12	26	1	-	-	-
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	283	177	1	3	284	180	128	107	-	-	34	16	8	6	-	6
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - -	24	12	-	-	24	12	9	5	-	-	1	6	-	2	-	2
Larceny of articles, other than the following:	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of automobiles	1692	1335	26	5	1718	1340	1116	753	-	-	143	86	29	12	-	12
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	20	29	-	-	20	29	16	21	-	-	3	6	1	-	-	-
Larceny of horse and vehicle, loaded -	38	13	1	-	39	13	15	8	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Larceny of other ani- mals and horses -	26	14	2	2	28	16	29	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny of boats - -	12	15	-	-	12	15	10	17	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny of push-carts -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of baby carriages	2	4	-	-	2	4	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Larceny of bicycles -	33	39	1	2	34	41	17	14	-	-	4	8	6	7	-	7
Larceny of motorcycles	3	2	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Group Total -	2542	2076	38	20	2580	2096	1523	1136	-	-	251	197	60	41	-	41

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15
2	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	31
1	2	25	25	-	-	-	-	40	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	100
11	10	16	20	-	-	-	-	47	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	72	76
38	17	4	5	-	-	-	-	54	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	29
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4
2	18	28	28	-	-	-	-	43	72	-	1	-	-	-	-	72	115
5	9	60	24	-	-	-	-	107	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	162
1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15
27	22	191	136	-	-	-	-	390	256	24	14	1	1	-	-	1531	1024
-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	30
-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15
-	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	25
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	13	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	31	41
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
88	83	360	282	-	-	-	-	759	603	25	16	2	1	-	-	2309	1756

ANNUAL REPORT OF

	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued							CONVICTIONS							
GROUP (I)—Burglary	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Burglary, attempted -	41	37	-	-	41	37	22	15	-	-	1	-	2	1
Burglary, attempted, residence, day -	43	23	-	-	43	23	17	7	-	-	7	3	4	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night -	-	21	-	-	-	21	1	6	-	-	3	4	-	-
Burglary, attempted, store or loft -	73	82	-	-	73	82	39	46	-	-	3	7	4	1
Burglary, attempted, safe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, flat, day -	347	280	12	20	359	300	144	114	-	-	45	36	5	6
Burglary, flat, night -	270	230	6	7	276	237	108	99	-	-	42	18	5	7
Burglary, private house, day -	33	25	-	-	33	25	10	18	-	-	3	1	1	-
Burglary, private house, night -	32	47	1	-	33	47	10	20	-	-	4	5	2	-
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. }	21	11	-	-	21	11	4	6	-	-	5	-	-	-
Burglary, other res., night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. }	14	7	-	-	14	7	8	3	-	-	2	1	-	1
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses }	22	20	-	-	22	20	14	10	-	-	1	3	1	-
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, stores -	1059	847	9	7	1068	854	461	394	-	-	131	113	24	18
Burglary, lofts -	177	222	1	-	178	222	70	92	-	-	18	14	2	-
Burglary, boring jobs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown -	23	15	-	-	23	15	17	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, safe open or combination known -	3	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, auto stolen from garages -	10	28	-	-	10	28	6	7	-	-	4	1	3	1
Burglary, stables and garages -	63	46	-	-	63	46	35	25	-	-	9	3	2	-
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses -	27	21	-	-	27	21	13	4	-	-	3	3	3	-
Burglary, unoccupied houses -	7	2	-	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	-
Burglary, public build- ings -	23	19	-	-	23	19	3	10	-	-	3	4	2	-
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc. -	29	42	-	-	29	42	10	10	-	-	6	6	2	6
Group Total -	2317	2027	29	34	2346	2061	993	897	-	-	292	223	66	41

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	1	13	8	-	-	-	-	16	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	25
-	2	19	12	-	-	-	-	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	24
-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18
1	1	30	18	-	-	-	-	38	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	73
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	2	142	107	-	-	-	-	197	151	-	-	-	1	-	-	341	266
6	4	109	82	-	-	-	-	162	111	-	1	-	-	-	-	270	211
1	1	21	6	-	-	-	-	26	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26
-	1	15	12	-	-	-	-	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	38
-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	9
-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11
-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	13	387	257	-	-	-	-	549	401	7	4	-	-	-	-	1017	799
2	4	57	36	-	-	-	-	79	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	146
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	9
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17
-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	24	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	32
-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	10
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
-	1	13	9	-	-	-	-	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	24
1	1	16	7	-	-	-	-	25	20	1	-	-	2	-	-	36	32
23	32	888	590	-	-	-	-	1269	886	9	5	1	3	-	-	2272	1791

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES							DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
								CONVICTIONS							
	Male			Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings															
Miscellaneous sneaks -	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
From occupied flats and houses - - -	259	454	50	63	309	517	189	244	-	-	47	59	11	13	
From vacant flats and houses - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
From hotels, clubs, baths, etc. - - -	8	7	1	2	9	9	14	10	-	-	2	3	-	-	
From toilets and comfort stations - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
From stores and lofts -	801	818	396	186	1197	1004	439	396	-	-	236	133	37	23	
From stores—shop- lifters, male - - -	200	177	-	-	200	177	12	7	-	-	42	23	2	4	
From stores—shop- lifters, female - - -	-	-	864	880	864	880	42	42	-	-	271	154	37	32	
From stables and garages	11	22	-	-	11	22	11	10	-	-	2	1	1	1	
From offices - - -	21	13	-	-	21	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcoat thieves - -	75	77	1	1	76	78	32	30	-	-	15	6	5	1	
Furnished room thieves	2	5	-	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Larceny during fires -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From stands, tool houses, etc. - - - - -	-	12	-	-	-	12	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	
From public buildings -	36	22	-	3	36	25	6	6	-	-	6	11	1	-	
Group Total -	1416	1610	1312	1136	2723	2746	756	785	-	-	624	396	94	75	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37
6	11	95	82	-	-	-	-	159	165	1	1	-	-	-	-	349	410
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
158	94	253	190	-	-	-	-	684	440	4	2	1	1	-	-	1128	839
17	17	93	70	-	-	-	-	154	114	-	-	1	-	-	-	167	121
413	340	158	168	-	-	-	-	879	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	921	736
1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	16
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1	-	34	17	-	-	-	-	55	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	88	54
-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
3	1	17	11	-	-	-	-	27	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	29
600	466	660	555	-	-	-	-	1978	1492	5	3	3	2	-	-	2742	2282

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES									DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
										CONVICTIONS							
	Male			Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1924	1923		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Treason	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Anarchy	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Interfering with lawful assemblages	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Explosives, placed in or near structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sullivan Law (carry)	-	961	914	35	29	996	943	348	351	-	-	190	131	29	22		
Sullivan Law (on premises)	-	-	96	144	4	6	100	65	47	-	-	27	21	5	3		
Weapons, dangerous	-	181	244	1	3	182	247	114	118	-	-	31	29	4	8		
Burglary tools	-	-	74	66	1	-	75	40	30	-	-	3	2	1	2		
Gangsters and gunmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Habitual criminals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fugitive from justice	-	523	466	44	32	567	498	84	84	-	-	1	4	1	6		
Escaped prisoner	-	-	12	10	2	3	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-		
Aiding escape of prisoner	-	5	3	-	1	5	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rescue of prisoner	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Violation of parole	-	494	334	40	33	534	367	62	40	4	-	25	21	73	57		
Deserter from Army or Navy	-	-	53	32	-	53	32	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Vagrancy	-	-	1307	834	222	197	1529	309	235	-	-	299	206	73	51		
Mendicancy	-	-	1542	1124	43	56	1585	81	49	-	-	460	391	7	3		
Disorderly person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Suspicious persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impersonating an officer	46	28	-	2	46	30	20	14	-	-	7	6	2	1			

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
107	107	228	172	-	-	-	-	554	432	2	5	7	15	-	-	911	803
27	35	15	18	-	-	-	-	74	77	1	-	-	1	-	-	140	125
12	19	33	28	-	-	-	-	80	84	1	2	-	1	-	-	195	205
9	-	25	20	-	-	-	-	38	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	78	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	6	18	27	-	-	-	-	25	43	328	294	-	1	-	-	437	422
-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	7	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	17	12
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	2	151	93	-	-	-	-	262	173	171	78	-	1	-	-	495	292
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	47	30	-	-	-	-	47	33
106	14	657	416	-	-	-	-	1135	687	4	4	3	4	-	-	1451	930
71	72	918	642	-	-	-	-	1456	1108	1	-	1	-	-	-	1539	1157
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	7	5	4	-	-	-	-	16	18	1	2	-	-	-	-	37	34

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Impersonating another -	11	5	-	-	11	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Violations of Draft Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Conspiracy - - -	5	11	2	-	7	11	41	9	-	-	1	1	-	-
Criminal negligence -	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Compounding a felony -	1	4	-	1	1	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Accessory to a felony -	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Compounding a misdemeanor - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	5	-	-	3	1	1	-
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	1	3	1	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Contempt of court -	755	780	91	84	846	864	332	340	-	-	436	456	4	-
Violation Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	63	56	1	3	64	59	7	14	-	-	3	2	1	-
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	25644	23689	1415	1522	27059	25211	10194	10736	8	27	5552	4748	548	457
Forfeiture of bail - -	70	59	3	7	73	66	26	22	-	-	5	10	2	2
Surrendered bail - -	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Incorrigible female -	-	-	328	411	328	411	106	156	1	-	25	16	70	72
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	34	36	-	-	34	36	8	6	-	-	2	1	5	7
State Anti-Loafing Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling liquor - -	19216	7173	636	252	19852	7425	13741	2482	-	-	65	26	13	12
Group Total	- 51110	36920	2869	2643	53979	38663	25600	14764	13	27	7149	6075	843	707

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	46	15
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
5	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	10	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	22
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
50	46	11	4	-	-	-	-	501	506	-	2	-	-	-	-	833	848
-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	11	9	35	31	2	-	-	-	55	54
8625	7735	1895	1826	-	-	-	-	16628	14793	8	14	2	1	-	-	26832	25544
1	6	19	9	-	-	-	-	27	27	3	2	-	-	-	-	56	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
2	3	76	130	-	-	-	-	174	221	2	3	-	-	-	-	282	380
-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
2325	464	178	35	-	-	-	-	2581	537	20	27	7	2	-	-	16349	3048
11361	8526	4255	3464	-	-	-	-	23621	18799	640	503	23	28	-	-	49884	34094

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELIN- QUENCY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS									
							CONVICTIONS									
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	Male		Female		Total		1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
See also Offenses Against Children.																
See also Improper Guard- ianship.																
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the per- son - - -	155	161	7	4	162	165	73	68	-	-	26	34	36	41	-	-
Offenses against chastity	72	33	2	3	74	36	15	16	-	1	17	10	13	8	-	-
Offenses called J. D. by statute - - -	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against public regulations - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against ad- ministration of gov- ernment - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against property —destructive - - -	93	114	-	1	93	115	70	41	1	3	17	36	4	7	-	-
Offenses against prop- erty — thefts other } than burglary	1197	1144	99	86	1296	1230	366	265	2	3	392	288	319	310	-	-
Offenses against property —burglary - - -	995	1005	3	22	998	1027	204	154	1	-	293	242	257	231	-	-
General criminality -	1078	996	51	30	1129	1026	518	478	15	15	139	248	120	131	-	-
Use of tobacco - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Attending resorts forbid- den by law - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibited employments	236	308	3	14	239	322	95	175	-	2	76	46	12	24	-	-
Incorrigibility - - -	474	532	206	228	680	760	239	255	1	1	139	89	148	137	-	-
Educational violations -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) - -	4	2	1	-	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Violation of Parole Law -	318	289	73	63	391	352	56	54	-	-	74	57	81	58	-	-
Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) - - -	322	308	286	210	608	518	307	203	-	-	41	36	93	107	-	-
Group Total	4949	4895	732	661	5681	5556	1950	1711	20	25	1214	1102	1084	1055	-	-
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.																
Insane and Aided person	10	15	8	5	18	20	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witnesses - - -	102	90	18	22	120	112	72	34	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Group Total	112	105	26	27	138	132	73	38	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1924. The disposition of these cases, consequently, could not be included in the annual report for 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, but would appear in the total of the dispositions for the year 1924.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1924, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	71	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	154
-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	42	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	98
42	17	140	145	-	-	-	-	895	763	3	6	-	-	-	-	1264	1034
6	7	163	151	-	-	-	-	720	631	-	2	-	-	-	-	924	787
134	102	75	46	-	-	-	-	483	542	13	8	-	-	-	-	1014	1028
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
60	38	-	1	-	-	-	-	148	111	-	2	-	-	-	-	243	288
19	4	128	139	-	-	-	-	435	370	17	10	-	3	-	-	691	638
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
14	4	159	154	-	-	-	-	328	273	1	2	-	-	-	-	385	329
4	4	119	73	-	-	-	-	257	220	8	1	-	-	-	-	572	424
287	178	804	736	-	-	-	-	3409	3096	44	31	-	3	-	-	5403	4841
-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	3	1	-	-	-	82	44
-	3	16	13	-	-	-	-	20	17	-	3	1	-	-	-	94	58

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the greatest obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SOME OF THE MANY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR 1924

THE WORLD

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 7, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Please let me thank you, on behalf of The World, for the splendid police arrangements at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Services at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday. The members of The World staff who were in charge of the arrangements in coöperation with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation are unstinted in their praise of the excellent policing that was manifest throughout the entire afternoon.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. BARRETT,

City Editor.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 7, 1924.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the committee in charge of the Lenin Memorial Meeting, held last Monday, February 4th, at the Madison Square Garden, I desire to express our appreciation of the magnificent coöperation shown by the officers and men composing the police detail.

All sides are agreed that this meeting was one of the best conducted and most orderly of meetings ever held in the Madison Square Garden. We feel that this was made possible only by the harmonious manner in which those charged with the responsibility of maintaining order carried out their work.

Yours truly,

CHAS. KRUMBEIN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, February 29, 1924.

Dear Sir:

The Regular Additional Grand Jury for the February, 1924, Term, after having heard the testimony in the case of The People against Joseph Goldsmith, Louis Goodman, Hyman Gold, Abraham Baum, Harry Glassner, and Charles Maurer, wish to recommend to your attention the following police officers:

Vincent A. Hastings, 5452

James E. Hayden, 4218

Lewis L. Barrett, 3442

Henry L. Hoffman, 1608

John A. Foray, 2604

John Kilroy, 8122

Grover Vaughan, 7701

all of the Safe and Loft Squad, for their very excellent and efficient police work in apprehending the above-named defendants almost immediately after the commission of the crimes.

Respectfully,

WM. S. LALOR,

Foreman, Additional Grand Jury.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MIDWOOD INN, INC., 847 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y. March 13, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I take this opportunity to extend the thanks and commendation due your Department for the efficient manner in which the five gunmen who invaded this Inn early Thursday morning, February 14, were captured and brought to a speedy conviction.

Respectfully yours,

MIDWOOD INN, INC.
By A. GREEN.

EXCHANGE CLUB OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 10, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find copy of the resolutions that were unanimously adopted at today's meeting of the Exchange Club.

We appreciate the time you gave us and thank you for the very interesting survey of the Police Department and its accomplishments. We sincerely trust that you will be successful in obtaining the extra men you so sorely need.

Respectfully yours,

EXCHANGE CLUB OF NEW YORK,
FRANK H. TRAVIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Honorable Richard E. Enright has from time to time pointed out the inadequacy of the strength of the New York Police Force to deal with proper law enforcement and prevention of crime,

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Exchange Club of New York that it is the sense of the Club that the points made by Mr. Enright are well taken and that there should be a material increase in the size of the Police Force.

FRANK H. TRAVIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS during the rush hours of travel it is a common thing at subway stations in the business districts for certain men to shove and push and all but fight their way into cars regardless of women and children, and

WHEREAS according to press reports the Honorable Richard E. Enright has stated his intention of arresting and punishing men caught offending in this manner

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Exchange Club of New York that it is the sense of the Club that the acts referred to are contrary to American spirit and little short of rowdiness, and that the Club commends the position taken by said Richard E. Enright and urges a vigorous campaign along this line.

FRANK H. TRAVIS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 17, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express the thanks of this Committee, of the Republican State Convention, and of myself for the very efficient method in which the police arrangements were provided and carried out for the Republican State Convention at Town Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yours truly,

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FUR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, April 23, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I believe that I am speaking for the entire fur trade when I express to you my gratification at the progress which you have made by the diligent efforts of your Department in combating and suppressing crimes in the fur district.

I have read with great interest that you have requested the Board of Estimate to increase the force of uniformed policemen and as the Board of Directors of this Association holds a meeting tomorrow, I will ask my directors for authority to address a communication to the Mayor of the City, asking him to spare no effort with the Board of Estimate so that you can get the additional men for whom you have petitioned.

Very truly yours,

FUR MERCHANTS' ASSN. OF N. Y.
J. H. BLEISTEIN, President.

BROOKLYN SAFETY COUNCIL

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1924.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Safety Council held at the Crescent Club yesterday, presided over by Chairman M. S. Sloan, by unanimous vote, a resolution was passed congratulating you and your wonderful Police force on the splendid work done in running down, arresting, and bringing back to New York, the famous "bobbed-hair bandit" and her husband. This is just another of your many splendid achievements.

While the Safety Council does not pretend to go into Police matters, yet since the personnel of the Executive Committee is made up of men who have at heart the best interests of the city, we felt that we wanted you to know the high esteem and the great faith which we entertain for our highly efficient Police Commissioner and the twelve thousand men under his command.

It was truly a wonderful thing which you did in so quickly capturing this pair of bandits, who, like the Diamond Brothers, struck terror into every citizen of this, the greatest city in the world.

Our Executive Committee also, by unanimous vote, endorsed your request that two thousand additional men be added to the present police force, and we shall be glad to coöperate with you along this line in any way you may suggest.

Please, my dear Mr. Commissioner, be again reassured of our great confidence in you and your Department, always remembering that you can call upon us at any time we may be of service to you, and with personal best wishes for your continued success and good health, I beg to remain,

Cordially yours,

CLARENCE E. SPAYD, Secretary.

B. CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 3, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the efficient coöperation offered this Consulate by your Department on the occasion of the funeral of the late Eleonora Duse. It is largely due to the very effective measures taken by your dependents that the ceremonies in connection with the passage of the remains thru the city on the way to Italy attained the character of an orderly and respectful demonstration of the reverence and affection in which the noted tragedienne was held.

Kindly extend to all members of your Department and especially to Chief Inspector Lahey, Captain Tierney of the 33d Precinct and Inspector McDonald of the 3d Inspection District, my warmest thanks and appreciation of the service they rendered.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In closing, allow me, Mr. Commissioner, to re-affirm my deep obligation for your unfailing courtesy in all matters pertaining to my official status and to offer you my best personal regards and esteem.

Sincerely yours,
U. ROCHIRA,
Acting Consul General of Italy.

M FEIGEL & BRO.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 9, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Words are really inadequate for us to express to you our sincerest appreciation for the kindly coöperation received by us from the Police Department, and the detectives of the bomb and truck squad. Through the untiring efforts of the various departments our truck and contents, valued at \$10,000, that had been stolen on April 30th were recovered on May 8th, also the culprits who made this hold-up were also caught and indicted on May 9th. Certainly this is wonderful work, and you can justly be proud of being the head of one of the finest police forces in the world.

Thanking you again, we remain,
Yours very truly,
M. FEIGEL & BRO., INC. E. SALTZMAN, Treasurer

EXPORTERS WAREHOUSE CO., INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 24, 1924.

Dear Sir:

An occurrence at our bonded warehouse last Sunday when a robbery was attempted speaks so eloquently for your men that we are taking the liberty of writing a word in commendation and praise of their splendid work. No doubt, you have heard about this through official channels, but we are taking the liberty of advising you about it directly.

We are the owners of the Government Bonded Warehouse at 154 West 19th Street, this city, in which distilled spirits were stored. On hearing unusual noises in the Bonded Warehouse last Sunday at noon, the Police Department was telephoned for assistance. There was an immediate response and, within a few moments, an automobile, in which there were several detectives, reached the warehouse. The detectives did not wait until the automobile stopped but, while it was still in motion alighted, and without a moment's hesitation, rushed after the robbers who had run into the building adjoining the warehouse, their guns ready. Stapleton in particular, exhibited one desire and that was to get the crooks at all hazards. Shots were exchanged, and within a few moments after they arrived, detective Stapleton—we wish we knew the names of the other detectives so we could mention them too—came out with one of the culprits in his custody. This criminal is alleged to be a notorious felon with a long record and it is claimed he is now wanted in New Jersey for several crimes. The detectives did their best to seize the other thieves, but they managed to get away, though it is thought that one of them was shot.

In endeavoring to round up the entire gang since, the Police obtained evidence indicating that the Revenue Agent in charge of the warehouse allowed the criminals to enter same and said Revenue officer was subsequently arrested and is now under heavy bail.

Indeed, this was a magnificent example of our efficient and heroic police force. We take this opportunity of expressing not alone our admiration and praise, but also our appreciation of the excellent work done under your command and of your untiring zeal and commendable efforts to rid this city of its crooks and law-breakers.

With assurance of our regard and esteem, we are

Very truly yours,
EXPORTERS WAREHOUSE CO., INC.
By BERNARD KIRSCH, Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, May 28, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to express to you on behalf of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce our deep gratitude for the courtesies which you have extended on several occasions to the foreign delegates to the World Motor Transport Congress.

I refer, in particular, to the trips through New York's dense traffic accompanied by motorcycle policemen, which you have made possible and which have so greatly impressed our foreign visitors. As a matter of fact, this was one of the experiences in the United States which impressed itself most strongly upon their minds. They have on many occasions since then made mention of the marvelous discipline shown by the traffic police in our city, as well as the manner in which your force has been able to educate the public to self-discipline.

With assurance of the deep gratitude of the visitors from abroad as well as the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, I am

Very respectfully yours,

G. F. BAUER, Secretary,
Foreign Trade Committee.

ZOE NAUMAN, CORRESPONDENT, MIAMI DAILY HERALD, MIAMI, FLA.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, June 5, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Before leaving your wonderful city I want to express my gratitude for the treatment I have received here. It has been unexcelled and I want to commend you on your police force. They have been just a big bunch of Brothers always willing to give you a hand. I know their work carries with it many dangers, but I earnestly pray God's richest blessing on each and every one of them.

We have a fine bunch of fellows in Miami and I know I will appreciate them more when I get home. I could not leave here without giving them my sincerest wishes for a long and prosperous future.

Sincerely yours,

ZOE NAUMAN.

HENRY F. GRAHAM, M. D.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Early this morning, between 2 A. M. and 4 A. M., I was obliged to go out to the Norwegian Hospital for an operation for appendicitis.

While driving out I saw three Police Department Ford runabouts with two men in each making their patrol. And on the way back I saw one questioning a stopped automobile. It seemed to me to be such a fine illustration of police efficiency that I am prompted to write this letter.

To pass four patrols in a little over 90 blocks is certainly comforting at night.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of lawlessness nowadays, but in my opinion the City is better patrolled than it has ever been before.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY F. GRAHAM

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CONSULATE GENERAL OF DENMARK.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 13, 1924.

Dear Sir:

By instruction of His Royal Highness Prince Valdemar of Denmark, I beg to enclose His Royal Highness' card, on which he has expressed his best thanks for the great courtesy which was shown him during his short stay recently in the City of New York. His Royal Highness was most favorably impressed with the efficiency and completeness of the arrangements which made it possible for him during his very short stay to get around with such comfort. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BECH,
Consul General.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 21, 1924.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of The Salvation Army on whose Citizens' Committee we have served together for the past few months, I want to express the sincere appreciation of the organization for the services you have given in connection with the recent Home Service Appeal.

While the final results have not been tabulated, the collections to date amount to \$325,000 and before the final closing date for the record will approximate the complete amount requested.

We can all appreciate the amount of effort put in during the year by The Salvation Army workers in this City in carrying on the many activities for the betterment of our community—and the thousands of volunteer workers during the recent campaign who gave their time and money cheerfully, is an expression of that growing confidence in this organization.

Kindly accept my appreciation for the splendid service you have given as a member of the Citizens' Committee.

Very truly yours,

HENRY W. TAFT,
Chairman, Citizens' Committee.

THE WORLD

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 24, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I cannot permit the Convention's opening to go by without paying tribute to the exceptional work of the Police Department. In its job of traffic regulation and of keeping the crowds proceeding in an orderly manner around the Convention Hall, it functioned with high efficiency from the top to the bottom, and the uniformed men, always good natured, upon this occasion seemed to take on extra courtesy. I convinced myself personally of this and received reports from a number of visitors to the same effect.

I congratulate you and, through you, the Department.

Faithfully,

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE,
Executive Editor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 26, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I wish to bring to your attention the very excellent work being done by the Special Service Division of the Department in connection with the suppression of conditions existing in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but more especially the very excellent work done by this division last Saturday night.

Fifteen places which are notoriously engaged in violation of the law, were arrested and sufficient evidence secured which will lead to their eventual suppression. The United States District Attorney in Brooklyn is making these cases special and will bring them before the United States Courts with a view to putting them completely out of business.

I take this occasion to thank you for the uniform courtesy and splendid coöperation of all branches of the Police Department of the City of New York.

You have made it possible to safeguard the men of the Navy who come here for recreation and who are an easy prey for the lawless element.

Very sincerely yours,

C. P. PLUNKETT,
Admiral.

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, June 27, 1924.

Dear Sir:

As a resident of New York I cannot refrain from offering to you my congratulations for the very efficient manner in which the Police Department of New York is handling the convention visitors.

The courtesy of your men at all points and under all conditions is to be commended. This is especially noticeable at Madison Square Garden and by the Traffic Officers on duty at all points.

While, no doubt, you are receiving commendation from all sources, I feel compelled as a New Yorker, to offer my most hearty congratulations.

Cordially yours,
J. W. ROWLAND.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 7, 1924.

Dear Sir:

You no doubt like to hear from citizens commending your force, so it gives me a great deal of pleasure to draw your attention to an act performed by your Traffic Officer at Liberty and Broadway.

At 5:45 P. M., Wednesday, a party unknowingly dropped a sum of money while crossing the street, and continued north on Broadway. The officer, after considerable trouble, got the party's attention and restored the money to its owner, who never even said "Thank you."

I expressed my opinion to the officer regarding the discourtesy, at the same time telling him it was mighty honest on his part. He replied "It's all in a day's work." Maybe it is, but it just made such an impression on me that I take this opportunity to say such acts by men of your force tend to draw respect and confidence from the citizens.

Very truly yours,
D. G. HARPER.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 14, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I hasten to congratulate your department upon the capture of the Sloop SUSAN B with 31 aliens on board who were attempting to enter this country in violation of the Immigration Act, also upon the capture and arrest of the crew.

The Commissioner of Immigration informs me that as the result of investigation, a colossal smuggling conspiracy has been disclosed, and it is for this reason that I wish to congratulate the men of your department who have defeated the purpose of the conspirators.

Very truly yours,

H. C. STUART,
Assistant Collector.

F. A. PIRIE, 89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 31, 1924.

Dear Sir:

About the middle of this month, I had occasion to apply to the Police Department for assistance in the case of an acquaintance of mine who was reported missing. I got in touch with Chief Inspector T. M. Fay, who very promptly and kindly consented to give me immediate assistance. He reported the case to Captain J. H. Ayres, of the Bureau of Missing Persons, who immediately assigned to the case Detective A. J. Crozier.

The case has been completed and the object of my letter is to congratulate the Police Department on the possession of, not only such a thoroughly well organized Bureau as that of Missing Persons, but to ask you to convey to those who were interested in the case my deep appreciation of the great courtesy, efficiency and discretion, of which they have given proof.

The City of New York is indeed to be congratulated upon the possession of such a splendid organization as that of which you are the Chief Executive.

Yours very truly,

F. A. PIRIE.

CONEY ISLAND BOARD OF TRADE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Coney Island, New York, August 7, 1924.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Coney Island Board of Trade, I want to compliment you on the wonderful efficiency shown by the Police Department during the recent accident on the B. M. T. Line at the Ocean Parkway station. My place of business, the Parkway Baths, adjoins this station, at which the accident occurred, and from 6:30 to 8:30 P. M., I watched the work of your Department. The discipline in handling the crowd—one of the biggest I have ever seen—was truly marvelous.

The Coney Island Board of Trade, representing the business men of Coney Island, takes this method of thanking you.

Yours very truly,

S. W. GUMPERTZ,
President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BALTIMORE LODGE NO. 70, LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Baltimore, Md., August 16, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It generally falls to the lot of the Secretary of an Organization to attend to all the unpleasant duties which occasionally turn up so that an exception, like sunshine after extended spells of bad weather, is doubly welcome.

The Delegate of our Lodge, after attending the New York Convention, made his report on his return to this city and he, as well as others who were in your city during the week of July 27th, especially the Ladies of our Chapter, were loud in their praises of the uniform courtesy and kindly treatment which they had received at the hands of the Officers under your command during their stay in New York.

I can say from my own observation that your Officers were always ready to give any desired information or to warn our people of danger and to guide them across traffic-crowded streets.

Baltimore Lodge No. 70, Loyal Order of Moose, therefore wishes to thank you and through you, the Officers under your command, for the many kindly services rendered to its members and to tell you that the kindly treatment which they, strangers in a strange city, received, will long be remembered.

With all good wishes,

BALTIMORE LODGE NO. 70, L. O. O. M.

F. FRIEDEMANN, Secretary.

VANDERHOOF & COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On the occasion of a recent tour through the eastern section of the country I received more efficient and courteous assistance from the traffic officers of New York than in any part of the country.

I don't believe I was an exception in this respect to the many other people from whom you have received letters of approval regarding your service.

Yours very truly,

L. H. COPELAND,

Assistant to the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, August 18, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I note with much interest and satisfaction that the officials of your Harbor Squad have re-seized the notorious rum-running Tug "LORRAINE RITA" with a large quantity of liquor on board. This vessel, contrary to the wishes of this office as well as the U. S. Attorney, was bonded by order of the United States District Court and the recapture of the vessel, presumably after its resuming illicit operations, is an achievement of which the Harbor Squad may well be proud and over which the Customs officials may rejoice.

This vessel, formerly known as the "ALBATROSS," has been seized three times within the past year, and it is believed to be affiliated with the notorious Tug "TIM-OTHY," formerly the "JOHN L. CANN," now under seizure and not at present operating.

Respectfully,

H. C. STUART,

Assistant Collector

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MORRIS W. HAFT, 1333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 19, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I cannot help at this time to express to you my highest praise for the efficiency of the Police Department in the wonderful work that your department is doing, and the able manner in which you are handling the robberies that are occurring so frequently in New York City.

I fully appreciate the tremendous difficulties that you are up against in detecting and apprehending the criminals that are overrunning our city.

Personally I was unfortunate to be the victim of a hold-up and robbery that occurred in my own house at State and 18th Streets, Flushing, L. I., on Monday evening, August 11, at about 9:45 P. M.

I was held up by two young men armed with revolvers, who confronted me in one of my bedrooms and relieved me of considerable cash and jewelry, and who then made their escape in an automobile.

On August 16th, these two men, known as Robert Howard and Frank Taylor, were arrested at 12:45 P. M., on Broadway, between 58th and 59th Streets, by Patrolman Edward George Wander, 9th Precinct, Shield No. 9675.

Too much praise cannot be given to this brave and efficient officer, who at the risk of his life, arrested these criminals and lodged them in a Station House five or ten minutes after their arrest.

They were fully armed and one of them pulled a gun on the Officer, who by his alertness and quick presence of mind perhaps saved his life, by being a little quicker than the prisoner.

One of these men bears a criminal record of long standing, and there is no question in my mind as to the determined and desperate character which he bears.

I feel that officers of this kind, who have only in mind the performance of their duty, no matter what the cost may be, should be recognized and encouraged, and perhaps given a chance in a field where their usefulness and alertness may reflect still greater credit upon your department.

Assuring you of my highest appreciation of your wonderful leadership of the Police Department, and that I am at all times ready to coöperate with you to the very best of my ability, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOSEPH HAFT.

TOLLNER ELECTRIC CO., INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 21, 1924.

Dear Sir:

On July 5th I left the city for a brief vacation, returning on July 20th.

The day before leaving I notified the Lieutenant at the desk of 74th Precinct, that my house would be closed during my absence. Before I had time to return home, after leaving the Police Station, an officer had been to my home to get particulars as to what time we were leaving and when we would return.

The morning we left there was an officer at the house to tell us to be sure to fasten all the doors and windows securely.

On returning home from our trip first one neighbor and then another would ask all kinds of questions as to why and how I got all the police protection while away, and what had I hidden in the house that needed to be guarded so carefully. They told me that every time an officer made his tour he would make a complete round of the house to see that everything was locked up tight.

Knowing that the Police Department is knocked quite a little at different times, and then probably by people who have nothing else to do, I write this letter to offset some of the knocks.

Respectfully yours,
LEONARD H. HARDING.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York September 5, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure we are inclosing herewith resolutions adopted by the Delegates and Deputies of the Fourth International Convention held in the City of New York during the month of August.

Please accept same in the spirit which these resolutions were passed at Carnegie Hall by the said Delegates and Deputies at the close of their Convention.

With very best wishes, and again thanking you for all courtesies shown, we are

Respectfully yours,

H. VINTON PLUMMER,

G. EMONEI CARTER,

Director of Publicity.

Secretary General.

RESOLUTIONS

To the Commissioner of Police, Officers and Men of the Police Department of the City of New York, State of New York.

We, the accredited Delegates and Deputies of the Fourth International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World, in Convention assembled under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, held in Liberty Hall, 120 to 140 West 138th Street, New York City, N. Y., do hereby *unanimously* adopt the following:

In view of the fact that this great Convention of the Representatives of the Four Hundred Million Negroes of the World is about to close its Session which has continued daily from August 1st to 31st, incl., and now the delegates are about to depart and disperse to all parts of the world;

AND FURTHER, in view of the fact that peace, harmony, goodwill and fellowship have pervaded the entire 31 days' sessions of this great Convention presided over by the President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Hon. Marcus Garvy, and no disturbing elements or conditions permitted to mar the peace of our deliberations;

AND FURTHER, that we have been accorded the courtesy and protection as well as have had the hearty coöperation of the Officers and Police throughout the several precincts of the City of New York, and especially so in the 38th Precinct where our sessions were held;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Deputies and Delegates do hereby express their sincere and grateful appreciation for such hearty coöperation of the Police Department of the City of New York, and their efficiency we willingly compliment.

That this RESOLUTION be sent to the Police Commissioner, his Officers and men of the several precincts, and especially to the Captain of the 38th Precinct.

N. G. G. THOMAS,

Secretary to Convention.

Officially Verified:

H. VINTON PLUMMER, Director of Publicity.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF KINGS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 17, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to commend the work of Patrolman Clarence Farley of the 32-A Precinct, Brooklyn, who on Saturday last pursued David Burke, who had just committed a robbery at 540 5th Avenue, Brooklyn. Burke fired several shots at Officer Farley and the chase lead him through tenement houses and back yards on 14th Street and 4th Avenue, Brooklyn. Burke finally boarded a trolley car going in the direction of 5th Avenue and Patrolman Farley commandeered a motor touring car and continued the chase. At 5th Avenue Patrolman Joseph Hoolan, Shield No. 2675, noticing the commotion, inquired the cause and, on learning that Burke was being pursued, stopped the trolley car and placed Burke under arrest, taking a revolver from him. Officer Farley displayed unusual bravery and Officer Hoolan proved himself to be a good policeman, acting quickly and with good judgment.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES J. DODD, District Attorney.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

WINIFRED WILTON WILSON

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y., September 20, 1924.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call particularly to your attention for coöperation, initiative and faithfulness to duty the following members of your force stationed at 47th Street Precinct, who this spring aided us so successfully to trace and arrest an attempted extortioner and would-be kidnapper of our little son, aged four:

Capt. Kelliher, Lt. of Detectives J. P. Griffith, Sgt. Clarence Daly and Det. John J. Walsh.

Lt. Griffith effected the arrest—Sgt. Walsh carried on and was in at the finish even with an injured arm, broken in the chase.

I had always admired in general the efficiency and courteous behaviour of the New York traffic squad, but had not before appreciated the experienced assistance at one's disposal of any other branch of the service. I hope, therefore, that it gives you some fraction of the pleasure to read these words of commendation that it gives me to write them.

With grateful regards in which my husband joins.

Very sincerely,

WINIFRED WILTON WILSON.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, September 25, 1924.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We wish to extend to you our appreciation of the splendid coöperation given by the New York Police Department, acting under your direction and in coöperation with the United States Secret Service, in safeguarding the moving of our cash and securities to our new building.

It was a source of great satisfaction to us to feel that we could rely on such efficient safeguards as were made possible through your cooperation in transferring what was probably the largest transaction of its kind ever attempted.

Yours very truly,

H. H. CASE, Deputy Governor.

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, New York, September 26, 1924.
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Our Traffic Committee has observed the adoption of the new skip-stop system on surface transportation over the Borough of Manhattan, as authorized by your office, and wishes to commend the plan as practical and worthy of public approval.

By personal observation and inquiry among car operators, we learn that considerable time is saved, and public relief derived from the application of the skip-stop plan and our hope is that you will perpetuate it.

Please accept the appreciation of our Traffic Board for the generous attention given it, together with the efficiency applied in the execution of this traffic measure by Inspector Dominick Henry and his staff.

We also wish to commend the movement inaugurated to enforce regulations prohibiting the use of the public streets for parking private cars in the congested districts. This practice has become a menace to public safety, retards traffic and greatly interferes with business.

The Broadway Association recently declared against many of the prevailing abuses of traffic with the hope that the resolutions passed would act in support of your department in an effective enforcement of the laws covering traffic regulations, and bring the relief which the public is so patiently awaiting.

Please be assured of our earnest coöperation.

Yours truly,

J. E. HARRINGTON, Chairman, Traffic Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Washington, D. C., September 27, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Operative in Charge of our New York City headquarters, Joseph A. Palma, Detective Constance J. Mancini, of your Department, was detailed to assist the agent of this Service in the solution of a vexatious problem at Providence, Rhode Island, involving the extensive manufacture and circulation of counterfeit \$10 notes by Italians, covering a period of more than two months. Officer Mancini coöperated with our agents, and this letter is intended to advise you of the valuable assistance he rendered this Service. His connections in and around Providence, his resourcefulness, and effective coöperation, were contributing factors in the suppression of a counterfeiting industry that had troubled us for many months.

Please accept the thanks of this office for permitting this officer to aid us, and express to him through proper channels my appreciation of his valuable assistance.

Yours very truly,

W. H. MORAN, Chief.

THE PACIFIC BANK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, October 2, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to commend the good work of Detective Sergeants August Mayer and Grover C. Brown, who have lately been active in running down and indicting some officials of the Le Bon Ray Corporation who were apparently swindling the public through the sale of worthless securities, and whose activities we brought to the attention of the District Attorney's office.

The speed with which Detective Sergeants Mayer and Brown gathered their information and obtained their indictments was quite unusual, and I am sure you will be more pleased than we were with the effectiveness of their work.

With kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

JOHN HAMILTON.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Herbert L. Bridgman, widow of the late Regent Bridgman, and Mr. Allen M. Spooner, former Commissioner of Docks, and a nephew of Dr. Bridgman, asked me to extend to your their sincere appreciation of the splendid work of the Police Department in connection with the funeral of Dr. Bridgman, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Streets, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, October 1.

Captain McMahon of the Poplar Street Station took the trouble to visit the Navy Yard when the body arrived on the Newport and mapped out a program to be followed out the following day with effective skill. The Deputy Inspector in charge of arrangements at the Bridgman home, 604 Carlton Avenue, immediately checked up. Every possible arrangement was made at the home, the church and Greenwood Cemetery, to guide the funeral away from traffic and to recognize the funeral of a State official who died in the performance of duty at sea.

So much work was done so well that in the hurry of arrangements it is impossible to single out your responsible aides who performed their work so well. The entire work of the police in connection with the funeral was of the highest order of excellence and both Mrs. Bridgman and Mr. Spooner wished me to phrase these inadequate thanks coupled with mine for the splendid work performed.

With renewed thanks and the heartiest of best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH J. EARLY, Managing Editor.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, October 17, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have been informed that during the moving of the Equitable's Home Office to its new building, at 393 Seventh Avenue—an operation the magnitude of which will be apparent from the fact that over 940 van loads were transferred during this moving—the Society had at all times the most efficient and complete coöperation of the Police Department of the city. I am writing you to express to you, on behalf of the Equitable, our appreciation of the aid given us by the Department, which greatly facilitated this complicated task, and to cordially thank you and the Police Department for it.

Faithfully yours,

W. A. DAY, President.

FLORIE POPE—SADIE POPE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Washington, D. C., November 4, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On my return to Washington I would not feel satisfied if I did not write to you and compliment the able detective for his prompt work in locating the relatives of the unfortunate James Pope, who died recently at King's Hospital. His kindness and courteous manner to the bereaved sister was surely worthy of notice. Would that other cities had such wonderfully human detectives. His name was Humphrey, a stranger to me but a friend in need.

Very respectfully,

FLORIE POPE—SADIE POPE

WALTER MORGAN, 1410 IBERVILLE ST., MONTREAL, CANADA

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 9, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit a visitor to your city to compliment you on the efficiency of the police force under your command.

On Thursday on Columbus Avenue at 62d Street at 4:15 P. M., I was present at an arrest made by a plain clothes officer—a woman was pursuing a colored man with a revolver. The quick and fearless action of this young officer in placing this colored man under arrest and disarming the woman averted what could have easily ended in a lynching or race riot.

I have travelled much in this country but have never met with a more courteous body of men.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF KINGS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 18, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We, the November Grand Jury, wish to compliment your Department on having as a member of your Department an officer by the name of Eugene F. Stahl, of 718 Leonard Street and attached to the 50th Precinct, Borough of Brooklyn. This officer at 2 A. M. stopped five men in a stolen Ford car on suspicion and found them to be men that held up a man an hour previous. The defendants in this case are Andrew Zerrilli, Sam Ricardi, Rocco Mcrma, Joseph DeVito and Dick Meck.

The November Grand Jury wish to commend upon the bravery of this officer.

Yours respectfully,

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY (NOVEMBER TERM),

WILLIAM B. ROTH, Foreman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 19, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Police Glee Club—the services of which you so generously tendered us—are weekly giving great joy and uplift to the patients in the various hospitals. We have received letters from the heads of the institutions, speaking very highly of their work and I thought you would like to know of the good they are doing.

A quotation from one of the letters received, follows:

"The group from the Police Department Glee Club who sang here today, brought great joy to the poor sick, and in fact to all who had the pleasure of hearing their lovely concert. They also, in their great charity, sang in some of the wards, which we assure you was a most welcome treat to the patients, who otherwise would have been deprived of hearing their cheerful singing."

Hoping that we may long have the services of the Police Glee Club through your kind consideration of these sufferers.

Yours cordially,

(MRS.) ISA MAUD ILSSEN,

Associate Secretary, Hospital Service.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 21, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Nobody should be condemned for wanting something better than they have, but it seems to me that the people of the City of New York are either unappreciative or too exigent when they find fault with our Police Department.

I am a Republican to the core, but must acknowledge and do acknowledge the only one salient feature of the Hylan Administration and that is the Police Department.

I always gave credit to the English "BOB" as being the most courteous policeman in the world, and I know whereof I speak, but since you have taken charge of the administration of our Police Department, of which I have been a keen observer, I have noticed the rapid change of autocracy to that of a desire to serve the public as public servants, and I believe that whatever commendation is due, it belongs to you.

Its efficiency and discipline cannot be questioned, and it can hardly be expected that out of 13,000 men there shall not be some unfaithful ones in the performance of their duties.

Indignation at the outcry against your department by certain people who obviously must have certain selfish and ulterior motives, has prompted me to express myself against their unwarranted condemnation.

A staunch supporter and admirer of the most model police department in the world, barring none.

JOHN SCHLEGEL.

EMIL KALFON

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

New York, November 23, 1924.

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I feel it my duty as a citizen to apprise you of the fact of the wonderful work of one of your patrolmen of the uniformed force on the morning of November 19, 1924.

Patrolman William Schmitges, in passing one of my stores at 511 Lenox Avenue, noticing a disturbance inside, and not being able to get into the store, went into the cellar and as I understand it, went down a winding stairway and there found two burglars at work drilling a hole in the ceiling of the basement, and into my store above. As it was later found out, both of these men were heavily armed. This officer naturally must have chased these men through the winding cellar and into the yard, where he fired a shot which penetrated the leg of one of the men.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I have learned from the people living in the house that there were several shots fired, so naturally take it for granted that as this patrolman kept firing at them, they did the same in turn.

The greater part of the merchandise amounting to \$400 was returned to me in the police station, so I feel that had it not been for this timely discovery, that it is possible my entire place of business could have been cleaned out.

The only reason I am writing this letter to you is that I feel that you will greatly appreciate the work of the men of the Uniformed Police of the City of New York in protecting the peoples' property.

Very respectfully yours,

EMIL KALFON.

GRAND JURY, BRONX COUNTY, COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Bronx, N. Y., November 25, 1924.

Dear Sir:

By unanimous wish to the November, 1924, panel, Bronx County Grand Jury, we take pleasure in conveying to you our high commendation of the following named officers:

This panel had before it the case of The People vs. John Byrok, charged with the crime of Robbery in the first degree. The facts in the case showed that the defendant, John Byrok, on October 24, 1924 at eleven P. M. held up at the point of a revolver and robbed a Mr. Kohut on a bridge or runway connecting the 133d Street elevation station and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Station at that point. After the robbery occurred, three police officers, viz.: Patrolman Thomas P. Horton, Shield 4460, 88th Precinct; Patrolman Otto C. Thiel, Shield 4878, 88th Precinct, and Patrolman William J. Dineen, Shield 818, 4th Precinct, came on to the bridge on the way to their respective precincts to report for duty. Mr. Kohut reported the same to them and the officers immediately instituted a close search for the defendant and succeeded in locating him hiding under an arch of the Willis Avenue Bridge, he had some of the stolen property in his possession. The defendant was subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced to a long term in States Prison.

The excellent police work of these officers in so promptly taking the initiative which resulted so successfully, in our opinion, merits the highest approbation.

Respectfully,

F. HAMILTON, Secretary.

JOHN G. BORGSTEDT, Foreman.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 25, 1924.

Dear Sir:

May I not call to your attention and ask you to accept our grateful thanks for the very great service your Department rendered us on the morning of the 24th inst., when we made a transfer of a large number of insane patients from this hospital to Ogdensburg over the New York Central Railroad Lines?

It was necessary for us to send these patients through the City from East 116th Street, and it was on this trip that your Department was of incalculable help to us. Your officers were not only efficient, but extremely courteous, and the transfer was made without the slightest hitch or confusion, all of which we attribute to the resourcefulness and efficiency of your men.

Again thanking you for your kind assistance, I am

Yours very truly,

M. B. HEYMAN, M. D.
Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 25, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you and the members of the Police Department for the noble and courageous work performed by Patrolman Conroy of the West 68th Street Station house, in the capture, arrest and conviction of one of two desperate bandits who came into my store at No. 62 Amsterdam Avenue, on the night of October 27th last, armed with revolvers. They held up the clerk and myself, taking three hundred and twenty dollars from my person and the cash register, and were fleeing from the store when seen by this officer whom I hollered to that they both had guns, but regardless of his own life, and knowing it to be in danger, he darted after them through 62d Street and over the roofs of the house, using his own gun on them as he went along. Then, after a desperate hand to hand fight in the dark alley, in the rear of these houses, he brought back his man.

It certainly was wonderful to see the courageous work displayed by this officer in performing the hard task which confronted him on that night. You can, therefore, imagine how glad we feel in having such courageous men as this in your Department, for our safety and protection.

Very respectfully,
DUNCAN S. BUNELL,
Manager.

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in writing to you to thank you for the courtesies shown to me by your Police Force last Saturday when I landed in New York by S. S. Belgenland.

I was once again highly impressed by the efficiency and courteous manner of the New York Police Force, of which you are the head.

The people of Belgium will ever keep green in their hearts the memory of the generosity of your Force during the war, and again for Louvain University.

With many thanks and high personal regards, I remain, my dear Mr. Commissioner,

Yours very sincerely,
BARON DE CARTIER.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 13, 1924.

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday I sentenced to Sing Sing four gangsters for terms of ten to twenty years each. The leader of the gang is a man named Byrnes.

The two policemen of the 45th Precinct, Terence Smith, Shield 4261, and Cornelius O'Leary, Shield 10839, who captured this group at the risk of their own lives, exhibited the traditional courage of the men in the uniform of the Police Department of this city.

I desire to commend these officers for their good work and trust you will be able to record it in some way in the Department.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. MARTIN,
County Judge.

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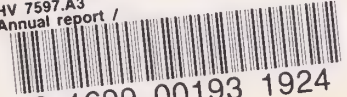
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